REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR

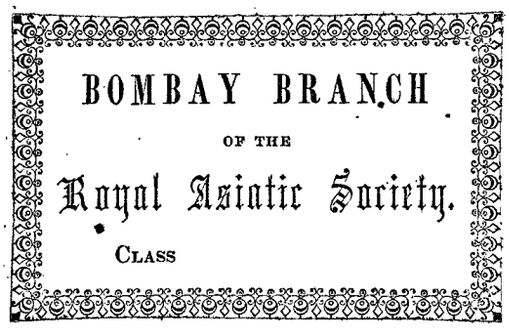
1888-89.

PART I.—SUMMARY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.
PART II.—DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.
PART III.—APPENDIX.—STATISTICAL RETURNS.
PART IV.—SPECIAL APPENDIX.

00134026

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

[Price, *Rs.* 8.] 1889.



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PART I.

SUMMARY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

SUMMARY.

SECTION I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

DURING the official year 1888-89 the Right Honorable Sir Robert Bourke, Baron Connemara, P.C., G.C.I.E., continued to hold the office of Governor of the Presidency, and Lieutenant-General Sir Charles George Arbuthnot, K.C.B., R.A., that of Commander-in-Chief and Second in Council. The Honorable Mr. C. G. Master, C.S.I., sat as Senior Civil Member of Council until the 1st July 1888, when he availed himself of two months' leave on medical certificate, and the Honorable Mr. H. E. Stokes was appointed Temporary Member of Council to supply the vacancy. The Honorable Mr. Master's leave was subsequently extended and he did not return to duty until the 1st November 1888. The Honorable Mr. P. P. Hutchins, C.S.I., continued in office as Second Civil Member until the 9th November 1888, when he resigned on appointment to the Council of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and his place was taken by the Honorable Mr. H. E. Stokes. On the 7th January 1889 the Honorable Mr. C. G. Master resigned his seat as Ordinary Member of Council and the vacancy thus caused was filled by the Honorable Mr. J. H. Garstin, C.S.I., who held office as Second Civil Member until the close of the year.

During the year His Highness the Maharájá of Travancore was invested by His Excellency the Governor with the Insignia of the First Class of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. The ceremony took place on the 4th December 1888 in the Banqueting Hall, Government House, Madras. On the same day and at the same place the Honorable the Rájá of Venkatagiri was invested with the Insignia of the Second Class of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, and Colonel Thomas Weldon, Madras Staff Corps, with the Badge of the Third Class of the Order.

The Government made their annual move to the Nílgiri Hills at the beginning of April and returned to the Presidency town in the commencement of October. 22 councils (exclusive of extraordinary meetings) were held at Ootacamund, the first on the 6th April and the last on the 21st September.

On the 22nd March 1888 His Excellency the Governor left Madras for the Hills, where he arrived on the 26th idem, having visited the Salem district on his way. In the month of June 1888 His Excellency proceeded to Mysore for a few days. His Excellency's next tour was through the Malabar, South Canara, and North Canara districts, Goa and Dhárwar, and the Bellary, Cuddapah, North Arcot, and Nellore districts. In the course of this tour His Excellency visited the French Settlement of Mahé. He reached Madras on 15th November 1888.

With the approval of His Excellency the Governor, the Honorable Mr. Hutchins visited the Periyár project and Madura before proceeding to Calcutta, and both he and the Honorable Mr. Stokes visited Trichinopoly on inspection duty during the year.

In the Travancore State eight Regulations were passed during the year. The first provided for the formation of joint stock companies, the second for the institution of a Legislative Council, the third amended the Stamp Regulation, the fourth related to the conservation of forests, the fifth authorized the issue of summonses by Revenue authorities, and the sixth, seventh, and eighth dealt with trade in, and manufacture of, bhang, salt, and tobacco. A Proclamation was also issued exempting certain classes from payment of succession fees. There were 34,536 cases in all on the files of the civil courts. The percentages of disposals in the Munsifs' and Zillah Courts were respectively 60 and 71. The High Court disposed of 996 appeals. The total judicial receipts amounted to Rs. 4,24,712 and the expenditure to Rs. 4,04,283. Out of 15,900 criminal cases, 15,836 were disposed of; and out of 588 appeals 584 were decided. Out of 1,983 prisoners confined in the jails, 17 died. The average cost per convict was Rs. 80. Registration showed an advance over the previous year, 83,049 documents having been registered against 74,626 in 1887-88. The progress of Revenue settlement was fair. Plane-table survey was introduced with success. The land revenue amounted to Rs. 19,08,794—the highest figure on record. The revenue from Salt reached Rs. 15,49,396 and that from Forests Rs. 4,34,128. The income from cardamoms, however, declined. Rs. 10,88,762 (a little over 15 per cent. of the total revenue) were allotted for public works. The number of pupils receiving education was about 50,000: the cost to the State was Rs. 2,29,894. An industrial school of arts was opened during the year. Medical aid was given to 114,834 persons. The total value of exports and imports increased from Rs. 162,94,123 in the previous year to Rs. 170,41,878. The total revenue was by far the largest ever collected, amounting to Rs. 71,15,264 against Rs. 66,26,427 in 1887. Expenditure also increased by Rs. 3,23,300, the total being nearly Rs. 69,92,458, leaving an excess of income over outlay of Rs. 1,22,806. The total balance to the credit of the State was Rs. 59,29,520 against Rs. 58,06,714 in the previous year.

The only political event of importance in the State of Cochin during the year was the death of His Highness Ráma Vurmah, K.C.S.I., and the accession of his brother His Highness Víra Kerala Vurmah, K.C.I.E. No legislative enactment was passed during the year. There were 7,888 original suits on the files of the Munsif and Zillah Courts against 8,495 in the previous year, and 7,152 suits were decided against 7,652 in the previous year. The number of appeals rose from 729 in 1887-88 to 891, and of these 641 were disposed of against 683 in the previous year. There was no improvement in the duration of cases in these courts over last year, when the average duration of a case in the Zillah Courts was 13 months. The net revenue of the judicial department amounted to only Rs. 5,378 against Rs. 11,378 in the previous year. The police dealt with 1,552 cases, out of which they reported 592 as false. Of Rs. 21,855 worth of property stolen, recovery to the value of Rs. 15,332 was made. The magistracy disposed of 1,943 cases, the average duration of each being 17·1 days. There were 122 criminal appeals, the average pendency of which was 45 days in the Anjikaimal Magistrate's Court and 7 days in the Trichur Magistrate's Court. There were 17 committals, and the Appeal Court disposed of 30 criminal appeals. The land revenue amounted to Rs. 6,53,944, showing a slight increase on last year. In registration also a slight improvement occurred, 17,962 documents having been registered, the fees on which amounted to Rs. 26,682. The number of students in State schools rose from 1,386 in 1887-88

to 1,477. The amount expended on public works was Rs. 3,81,178 against Rs. 3,79,764 in the previous year. Out of this Rs. 47,197 were spent on irrigation works. The forest revenue rose to Rs. 92,621. The total receipts, together with the balance from the previous year, amounted to Rs. 22,59,415. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 16,80,756. Government securities to the extent of one lakh were purchased, thus bringing up the total amount so invested to Rs. 31,81,000.

The season in the Godávari Agency was, on the whole, fair, although the south-west monsoon was scanty and want of drinking water was felt. Fever and cattle-disease were prevalent in Bhadráchalam. There was no cholera, and only one case of small-pox. The health of the people was generally good. The vaccine staff did good work in Bhadráchalam. The Mokhasadár of Nellipudi died and his son was registered as his successor. The Mokhasadár of Pullangi resigned his mokhasa. Two boundary disputes were settled in the Yernagúdem Agency. The Tsoppakonda boundary dispute remained unsettled. The minor boundary disputes in Rajahmundry were disposed of. A rumour arose that a disturbance was to be looked for in Pullangi, but inquiry proved it to be baseless. 498 persons were charged with criminal offences in 211 cases; of the persons charged 2 were committed for trial and 116 convicted. 321 civil suits were filed, of which 275 were disposed of. The number of suits was almost the same as in the previous year. One complaint of extortion made against the police was dismissed. Licenses for the vend monopoly of opium were sold in Bhadráchalam, Dummugudem, Waddigudem, and eight villages of the Yernagúdem Agency with satisfactory results. No changes were made in the abkári system. The land revenue demand amounted to Rs. 70,796 and the collections to Rs. 60,702, the figures for last year being Rs. 66,740 and Rs. 64,310. The total allotment for public works was Rs. 7,758. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,694. The principal works executed were the Timmapuram-Rámávaram road, four bridle tracks in the Bhadráchalam Agency, and a cart-track from Kannapuram to Jilugumilli. A bridge across the Madéru was commenced. The three schools in the Peddapuram Agency and those in the Rajahmundry Agency did well. Those at Kannapuram and Jilugumilli gave unsatisfactory results. Two new primary schools were opened. Some 70 pupils were reading in the schools at Chokkanapalli, Mattapalli, and Nadikudi. The Bhadráchalam middle school did well. The Agent and the Special Assistant Agent made extensive tours in the Agency tracts.

The season was a bad one throughout the greater part of the Vizagapatam Agency; the rainfall was deficient and ill-distributed, and the harvest was very poor. To make matters worse the mango crop was a failure. In addition to this, the opening up of communications with the low country brought large numbers of carts above the ghâts in search of grain, as a result of which there was a considerable depletion of stocks. The latter part of the year was consequently a hard time for the hill-people generally. The year opened with 196 suits pending in the Civil Courts, and the number instituted rose to 557: 277 remained pending at the close of the year. Of 26 civil appeals, 16 were disposed of. Out of 1,776 cases on the files of Criminal Courts, 1,703 were disposed of. 20 committals were made to the Agent's Court. In the Agent's Court 38 out of 39 Criminal Appeals were decided. The number of deaths from wild beasts fell from 142 to 91. Good work was done on the main roads under construction by the Agency officers. In the Special

Assistant Agent's division that to the Central Provinces was pushed on to near the boundary, and the Jubilee Ghât was almost completed. In the Senior Assistant Agent's division work was begun on the cart-track from Párvatipur towards the Central Provinces. In all Rs. 48,574 were spent on Agency roads by the Agent's subordinates as against Rs. 20,000 in 1887-88. The road from Potingi to Kóraput made but little progress. Some advance was made towards the extension of education. At the end of the year there were 1,990 pupils studying in 89 schools. The vaccination department was placed more directly under the supervision of the Revenue authorities. A dispensary was opened at Bissemkóta and another was under construction at Nowrangpur. In all four dispensaries were at work and afforded aid to 11,515 persons. The Gaundra-Ittasingi boundary was demarcated, and an arrangement effected whereby the dues of the Gumma Bissoyi will be collected in future by the Deputy Tahsildar of Gunupúr. The Agent spent 74 days in the Agency tracts, and the local supervision and touring of the Senior and Special Assistant Agents were very satisfactory.

The season was very unfavorable in the Ganjam Agency, especially in the Bodogodo Maliahs. Throughout the maliahs the mango crop failed totally and the mohwa partially. Scarcity of water was much felt in the Rámagiri division. Small-pox was very prevalent. There was no cholera. The boundary between Gumma and Jeypore was marked out. A boundary dispute between Koipuram and the Budarsingi Zemindár was decided. A few other minor disputes were disposed of. Out of Rs. 29,500 sanctioned for petty construction and repairs in 1888-89, Rs. 25,240 were expended. In addition Rs. 2,977 were spent on roads, &c., in the Parlákimedi Maliahs. Several new roads were made during the year. Wells were dug at various places at a cost of Rs. 450. 37 abkári licenses were issued against 46 in the preceding year, the fees collected being Rs. 148 against Rs. 184. There were 16 cases under the Abkári Act disposed of against 9 in the previous year. 3 licenses were issued for vend of opium. Wanton destruction of forests was still prevalent; the Khonds in the Hodogodo Muttah, however, have themselves reserved the forests on several hills. There were 1,416 children in primary and combined schools against 1,381 in 1887-88. 9,294 cases were vaccinated against 6,066 in the preceding year: 8,861 were successful. An additional vaccinator was appointed during the year. The number of suits for disposal was 112 against 106 in 1887: 103 were disposed of against 87. There were 5 appeals for disposal against 3 in 1887: of these, 4 were decided. As in 1887-88 232 criminal cases were placed before the courts, and 226 cases were disposed of against 220 in that year: 9 cases were committed to the Agent's Court. Sentence of death was passed on 2 persons. Only 1 criminal appeal was instituted. There were no disturbances during the year. An old Khond openly solicited permission for a Meriah sacrifice for the purpose of obtaining rain. Deaths from wild animals decreased from 35 to 26. The general conduct of the police was satisfactory.

The season was moderately favorable in the Pudukóta State during fasli 1297, but public health was bad. The total revenue demand amounted to Rs. 5,85,596, of which Rs. 5,58,662 were collected. The total receipts (including those from Dévasthánams) were Rs. 8,53,767 and the disbursements Rs. 8,66,912. Work on roads and public buildings was pressed forward, which accounts for the increase in expenditure. The balance to the credit of the State at the close of the year was Rs. 6,80,494. There was a considerable decrease in civil litigation, but

a great rise in the number of persons dealt with by criminal courts. The increase mainly appeared in false charges, as the convictions (excluding those under the newly introduced salt laws) showed only a slight advance upon the figure of the previous year. Detection and recovery of property by the police showed a considerable improvement. The death-rate in the jail was low. The results of the examinations of college pupils were not satisfactory, but 78 schools became eligible for grants against 36 in the previous year. There was a decrease in the number of patients treated in the hospital and in the number of persons vaccinated.

There were no administrative changes in the Banganapalle State. The season was favorable. The disposal of civil, criminal, and revenue justice was, on the whole, satisfactory, 294 criminal cases having been disposed of against 239 in the previous year. 36 prisoners were admitted into the jail against 23 in 1887-88. 84 documents were registered against 67 in the previous year. The total demand for the year was Rs. 2,74,605. The collections amounted to Rs. 2,08,839 and the charges to Rs. 26,304, showing in both cases a slight increase over the preceding year's figures. Rs. 10,465 were spent on public works against Rs. 11,350 in 1887-88. 6,576 patients were treated in the Nawáb's dispensary, a small increase over last year. 195 children were vaccinated against 150 in the previous year. There were two elementary schools: the pupils numbered 100 against 70 in the preceding year. The number of pial schools remained the same, but the attendance increased from 185 to 240. There was a marked decrease in post office transactions. On the whole the administration of the State was satisfactory.

No new administrative measures were introduced in the Sandúr State during 1888-89. The season was favorable and public health generally good in spite of epidemics of cholera and small-pox, which brought up the death-rate to 36·74 per mille. The net revenue amounted to Rs. 54,280, exceeding that of the previous year by Rs. 8,809. The expenditure was Rs. 42,460, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,531 when compared with 1887-88. Criminal cases were few and of a petty nature. The average daily attendance at the dispensary was 35·27 against 35·66 in 1887-88. The staff of the Anglo-Vernacular school was increased, but for four months it was deprived of a head master. Education, generally speaking, showed a slight advance. The liquidation of the State debts proceeded steadily.

A sum of Rs. 2,68,738 was paid through the office of the Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends to 932 stipendiaries against Rs. 2,95,296 to 1,005 in 1887-88. The payments from the Bank of Madras were Rs. 2,31,600 as in the previous year.

SECTION II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

The peishcush payable to Government by permanently-settled estates during the year ending June 30th, 1888, amounted to Rs. 50,78,013 upon an area of 19 millions of acres; the shrotriem jódi during the same period amounted to Rs. 6,67,238 on $1\frac{3}{4}$ million acres, and the revenue from land held under the ryotwári revenue to $386\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs of rupees. This last figure is higher by ·7 per cent. than the corresponding figure in the previous year. The total extent of occupied ryotwar land (excluding South Canara) amounted to nearly $20\frac{1}{2}$ millions of acres,

showing an advance of ·8 per cent. upon the area of fasli 1296, and being the highest figure on record. Compared with fasli 1285, the year before the famine, the occupied area exhibited a net increase of 2·38 per cent., the result of a decrease of 425,100 acres, chiefly in the districts which suffered most from the famine, and of an increase of 902,900 acres in the remaining districts. Over 17½ million acres (85·7 per cent. of the occupied area) were actually cultivated, showing, when compared with the preceding year, an increase of 1·3 per cent. in extent. Nearly 3 million acres were left waste, and of this 7·8 per cent. was wet land. Remission of assessment was granted upon 23·9 per cent. of the wet waste, and amounted to Rs. 2,10,772 or 1·1 per cent. of the wet demand.

The total assessment of ryotwar holdings, including second-crop revenue and charge for water, amounted to Rs. 402,51,600, an increase of ·6 per cent. upon the corresponding figure of fasli 1296, the advance being mainly due to extension of cultivation. Of the total ryotwar demand Rs. 23,61,700 or 5·8 per cent. appeared under the head of remissions and deductions, the amount being lower than that of the preceding year by 14·4 per cent. Excluding this last item the net ryotwar demand reached the figure of Rs. 378,89,900, an advance of 1·7 per cent. upon the net demand of fasli 1296 (revenue year 1886-87). The revenue under "Miscellaneous" was 42½ lakhs, a decline of 3·3 per cent. on the previous year. Thus the total land revenue demand amounted to Rs. 478,86,597 against Rs. 474,02,452 in the revenue year mentioned above. Adding to this Rs. 63,01,590 due under cesses, we arrive at a total demand of Rs. 541,88,187, of which 96·5 per cent. was collected during the year.

The arrear demand of land revenue and cesses at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 27,54,727 and the total current and arrear demand amounted to Rs. 569,42,914: at the close of the fasli Rs. 22,81,547 remained uncollected. The land revenue charges amounted to Rs. 34,95,175 or 6·4 per cent. of the total collections.

Sale notices formed only 5 per cent. of the total number of coercive processes issued. As compared with the preceding year there was an increase in the number of defaulters whose property was sold, but a falling off in both the extent and the value of the land put up to auction. The property of 1 out of every 78 pattadárs was brought to sale. More than 92 per cent. of the processes issued were served by village agency, and the balance of receipts on account of process service fees over charges was Rs. 7,756.

The sum advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act rose from Rs. 7,820 in fasli 1296 to Rs. 79,959, and under the Agriculturists' Loans Act from Rs. 24,532 to Rs. 30,568. The total demand, current and arrears, on account of interest on arrears of land revenue amount to Rs. 1,28,164, of which Rs. 24,628 were collected. The number of applications for transfer of patta presented through registration officers continued to increase.

The year was not marked by any important administrative measures, but certain minor changes were introduced. Among these was the equalization of the establishments of the Sub-Collectors and Head Assistants with a view to strengthen the latter, the extra cost involved being met by reductions in the pay of the Huzur and Sub-division Sheristadars: the question how far hereditary claims to village offices should be subordinated to considerations of efficiency was decided, and a

rule laid down to the effect that the holder of a village office must *primâ facie* be able to perform its duties. The Board's remarks on the Zemindárí Karnam's Bill were also submitted during the year, as well as a draft Bill repealing Act IV of 1864.

Settlement operations were in progress in seven districts, viz., Bellary, Anantapur, Vizagapatam, Madura, Tanjore, South Arcot, and Malabar-Wynaad. The total area classified in the above districts amounted to 1,276½ square miles. The new rates of settlement were introduced into the two remaining taluks of Madura and Tirumangalam in the Madura district, and into the Villupuram taluk, and 125 villages of the Tindivánam taluk of South Arcot. The classification and settlement of the remaining five amsams of Malabar-Wynaad were also completed and the new settlement introduced into the whole taluk. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 3,17,873. The total cost of the department up to the close of the year has amounted to Rs. 89,76,651, while the net increase of revenue up to and including fasli 1297 (1887-88) was over 28¾ lakhs, being a return of 32·07 per cent. on the outlay, or a return of 10·5 per cent. on the total outlay of Rs. 274,20,393 incurred by the Survey and Settlement Departments together.

During the official year 1888-89 survey was in progress in ten districts, viz., Vizagapatam, Godávari, Kistna, Bellary, Nellore, South Arcot, Nílgiris, Malabar, Tanjore, and Madura. The total area of the Madras Presidency is 141,342 square miles, and out of this the cadastral survey of 61,372 square miles and the topographical survey of 55,256 square miles had been completed on the 31st of March 1889. The actual outturn of the year was 2,145 square miles of cadastral and 1,177 square miles of topographical survey, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,96,478 as against Rs. 7,95,013 in 1887-88.

The settlement of village service inams was completed in Madura and four taluks of Anantapur, and 3,137 title-deeds were issued, almost all for village service inams in Ganjam. 18,581 acres were dealt with, the new quit-rent amounting to Rs. 23,860. The cost of establishment was Rs. 15,966. From the commencement of operations the Commissioner has dealt with 7⅛ millions of acres assessed at 111½ lakhs. The yearly increase of revenue has amounted to Rs. 21,23,202, and the total cost to about seven-tenths of the annual addition.

The number of estates under the management of the Court of Wards at the end of June 1888 was 50, or 2 more than at the beginning of the year, 4 estates having been handed over and 6 newly taken up during the fasli. The financial condition of all the estates restored had much improved. The largest of these, Gandamanáyakanúr, was under management for over 20 years, and during that period its current demand rose from Rs. 36,368 to Rs. 57,126 and its cash balance from Rs. 7,579 to Rs. 2,25,588. Of the estates under the Court's control, 40 belonged to minors, 4 to females, and 6 to imbeciles. The wards and their relatives who were receiving instruction in schools and elsewhere during the year were 61 in number, and their progress was on the whole fair. The total area of holdings (excluding Rámnád) amounted to 398,587 acres, and of this 366,388 acres were under cultivation. The net demand of the year was Rs. 38,41,725, of which sum Rs. 25,34,189 were collected, and Rs. 37,347 remitted, leaving a

balance of Rs. 12,70,189. Including the opening balance of Rs. 9,10,544, the receipts in cash amounted to Rs. 41,11,056 and the charges to Rs. 31,45,159. The entire balance at the credit of all the estates was Rs. 50,70,534, of which Rs. 39,86,900 were in Government securities, Rs. 9,65,897 in cash, and Rs. 1,17,737 in grain. The total receipts on account of religious and charitable endowments in five estates amounted to Rs. 5,44,336 and the charges to Rs. 2,27,768, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,16,568. Of these the largest and most important were connected with the Rámnád estate. During the year the eldest son of the Zemindár of Parlákimedi sued the Court of Wards for possession of the estate and obtained a decree, but the case is under appeal in the High Court. A suit by one K. Sundarasámi Tevar, claiming the whole of the Rámnád estate, was also instituted, and there were several other important suits in connection with properties under the Court.

SECTION III.—PROTECTION.

Two Acts were passed by the Legislative Council during the official year 1888-89. Act I of 1889 consolidates and amends the law relating to the Courts of Village Munsifs in the Presidency of Fort St. George. This enactment is founded upon a Bill drafted in 1882; by it Madras Act IV of 1883 is repealed, its provisions re-enacted, and the following changes introduced into the previously existing law:—(i) the pecuniary jurisdiction of the village courts is raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20; (ii) the District Munsif is given powers of revision over the village courts; and (iii) the hereditary character of the office of Village Munsif is no longer asserted. Madras Regulation IV of 1816 is also repealed by the new Act. It was passed by the Legislative Council on the 30th October 1888 and received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 1st December 1888 and of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 30th January 1889. Act II of 1889 amends the Madras Jails Act of 1869 by conferring on jail warders the same powers of arrest with regard to the non-cognizable offences punishable under sections 14 and 15 of the Madras Jails Act of 1869 as are now possessed by police officers under section 57 of the Criminal Procedure Code of 1882. This Act was passed by the Legislative Council on the 19th March 1889, but had not received the assent of His Excellency the Governor by the end of the year.

The strength of the police force on the 31st December 1888 was 23,197, being higher by 108 men than the number at the close of the previous year. The sanctioned strength of the force was increased from 23,319 to 23,464 men, mainly owing to an addition to the Madras City Police. The total cost was a little more than 35¾ lakhs, or about half a lakh below the figure of last year. The proportion of police to population was in towns 1 to 575 and in rural parts 1 to 1,590. The general proportion of police to area was 1 to 6 square miles, and the average cost of a policeman Rs. 166¼. Punishments during the year amounted to 3,828, a decrease of 124 as compared with last year's figures. The number of dismissals was 220. 325 police officers were rewarded by promotion and 501 received money rewards. 186 or ·87 per cent. of the whole force were convicted by magistrates and courts against ·72 per cent. in 1887: the principal offences of which they were found guilty were negligently allowing prisoners to escape, offences under the Police Act, assault, and wrongful confinement. 1,935 enlistments were made during the

year against 1,552 in 1887; at the same time, casualties were fewer. The proportion of men able to read and write was 74·3 per cent. The number of processes served by the police was larger than in last year, the proportion of processes to population being 1 to every 46 persons. There were 11,934 deaths from violent and unnatural causes against 10,858 in 1887: the increase was mainly attributable to drowning and snake-bite. 9,287 fires were reported, causing the loss of 98 lives and property valued at 13½ lakhs. In the previous year 142 lives and property to the value of 20 lakhs were so lost. The number of known depredators, suspects, and wandering gangs registered was 47,686 against 65,663 in 1887: the decrease is due to the fact that the registration of gangs was strictly confined to those of a criminal character. 1,473 old offenders were sentenced to enhanced punishment: the figure for the preceding year was 1,556. 107,289 cognizable offences under the Indian Penal Code and special and local laws were dealt with, being an increase of nearly 5,000 cases over 1887. 68 per cent. were prosecuted to conviction against 68·2 in 1887. More than 160,000 persons were arrested, and of these 57·9 per cent. were convicted, showing again a decline in convictions when compared with 1887. Of 12¾ lakhs worth of property lost, about 2½ lakhs worth was recovered. Madras City showed the highest percentage in detection, and was followed by Jeypore and Nílgiris. Detective results under special and local laws were very satisfactory. There were 381 cases of murder reported, the largest on record since 1878; of these, 92 or 24·1 per cent. were prosecuted to conviction: in 70 cases the murderers committed suicide. 211 dacoities were committed, or 42 more than in the previous year. Robberies were 301 in number against 262 in 1887; of these, 38·2 per cent. were prosecuted to conviction against 36·3 per cent. in 1887. Property lost by robbery and dacoity increased from Rs. 12,312 in 1887 to Rs. 21,219, the increase occurring mainly in Kistna, Cuddapah, Ganjam, and North Arcot. The number of house-breakings was 6,534 against 6,300 cases in 1887, detection falling from 35 to 31·2 per cent. The increase in dacoities, robberies, and house-breakings was partly due to an extraordinary outburst of crime which accompanied the scarcity in the Northern Circars. 2,274 cattle thefts were recorded against 2,608 in 1887, while detection fell from 41 per cent. to 38·7. Of ordinary thefts, 13,667 were registered, a slight increase on 1887. Ganjam heads the list with 1,286 cases: detection was 39 per cent. against 41 in the preceding year. There were 48 cases of cattle poisoning, detection in which was less satisfactory than in 1887. A greater number of cases than in the previous year were referred by magistrates to the police and by the police to magistrates. Out of 77,418 cases prosecuted by the police, 4,084 or 5·6 per cent. were found false after trial.

In the year Rs. 2,900 were disbursed as rewards. Of this Rs. 684 were granted for saving life.

The year 1888 closed with 28 factories falling under the Act. At the end of the year there were 140 children employed against 744 in 1887. There were 89 accidents, 3 being fatal. The reports of Inspectors were on the whole satisfactory.

There was a general increase of dealings in sulphur compared with previous years. 231 licenses were in force and covered 705 tons. 339 tons were imported or bought, and 298 tons were sold. The figures are (except in sales) the highest on record.

Excluding sulphur licenses, 41,337 licenses were issued under the Arms Act against 28,455 in 1887. The figure is the highest on record. The increase was mainly due to greater energy on the part of officers entrusted with the working of the Act, but partly, no doubt, to growing knowledge of its provisions among the people. The most noteworthy feature was the increase in every district in the number of licenses in form VIII.

The courts which exercised criminal jurisdiction in the mofussil during 1888 were 7,080 Village Magistrates', 191 Third-class Magistrates', 436 Second-class Magistrates', and 124 First-class Magistrates' Courts and 20 Courts of Session, and at the Presidency Town 1 Coroner's, 2 Presidency Magistrates', and 1 Police Commissioner's Court and the High Court. There was a noteworthy increase of crime, the total number of offences returned as true being 206,793 as against 191,772 in 1887. The increase was common to offences both under the Penal Code and under Special and Local Laws and was accompanied by a decrease in the percentage of convictions. False reporting of offences occurred chiefly in Tanjore and Cuddapah. Of the 714 cases affecting life, 269 were cases of murder. The Presidency town alone was free from dacoity. The ratio of grave crimes to population was 1 to 1,658 as against 1 to 1,711 in the preceding year, the worst districts being, as usual, Madras and the Nílgiris. The total number of persons under trial was 363,481 as against 332,545 in 1887, and of these 136 were European British subjects. The percentage of convictions under the Penal Code and under Special and Local Laws was 21·7 and 80·0 respectively. The total number of original cases before the courts was 211,203, of which the Presidency town contributed 40,905 cases. The total number of appeals preferred was 6,332. Regular Magistrates in the mofussil disposed of 157,131 cases, the percentage of persons convicted by them being 36·2 as against 37·6 in 1887. The average fine per head by Magistrates, viz., Rs. 4, has been the same since 1884. 5,070 appeals were instituted before Magistrates as against 4,644 in 1887. The Sessions Courts disposed of original cases affecting 2,395 persons, the percentage of conviction being 41·6 as against 42·1 in the previous year and of 614 appeals affecting 1,003 persons. The percentage of Sessions Court sentences confirmed on appeal in the High Court was 74·1, while the percentage of sentences of Magistrates confirmed by Sessions Courts was 70·5. There was a striking increase in the number of cases instituted in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts, viz., 40,860 as against 34,174 in 1887, due chiefly to offences under the Madras City Police Act: of these cases only 5 remained pending at the close of the year. 46 cases were disposed of at the High Court Sessions, the percentage of conviction being 66·1. 59 cases were received in the High Court for confirmation of capital sentences passed by Sessions Courts: the cases of 80 persons were disposed of with the result that 23 were acquitted and 50 convicted, while new trial was ordered in the cases of 7. There were 620 appeals instituted in the High Court as against 437 in 1887, and the number disposed of was 521 as against 401 in 1887. The High Court also disposed of 747 revision cases during the year.

During the year 1888 the number of district jails was reduced from 17 to 16, and of subsidiary jails from 310 to 307. The total number of admissions rose from 53,938 in 1887 to 57,784 in 1888, the increase being due to the outbreak of crime which accompanied the scarcity in the northern districts. The daily average

population was 7,921·55. The percentage of female prisoners was 6·02. In all 29,128 convicts were received. Out of a total population of 35,612 convicts, 27,834 were discharged or otherwise disposed of, 33 escaped, and 176 died. The number of admissions of under-trial prisoners was 27,126. The increase of total admissions was 14·16 per cent. over last year, but the daily average number fell by ·15 per cent., showing shorter detention of under-trial prisoners. Out of a total population of 27,960 under-trial prisoners, 20 died. 1,530 civil prisoners were received during the year; the total population was 1,741, of whom 6 died. Of the total number of convicts received, 3·45 per cent. were Christians, 8·42 Muhammadans, and 88·13 Hindus. As usual, persons engaged in agriculture formed the largest proportion of the total number of convicts received. 94·38 of the convicts admitted during the year were sentenced to one year and under. Sentences of simple imprisonment decreased by ·62 per cent., and sentences of rigorous imprisonment increased by ·82 per cent. 61 persons were sentenced to death against 57 in the previous year. The number of re-convicted prisoners was 1,977. Escapes rose from 14 in 1887 to 33 in 1888. Jail offences and punishments dropped from 4,037 to 3,679. Corporal punishments again declined, being 99 as against 133 in 1887. The ratio of offences to jail population fell by 1·04 per cent. Of 11,183 convicts imprisoned in central and district jails during the year, 9,281 were wholly illiterate. The total population of Burmese convicts amounted to 1,149, of whom 31 died. There were 3 State prisoners. The number of lunatics committed for observation again decreased, falling from 304 to 281; of these 91 were sent to lunatic asylums. The number of juveniles admitted into jail fell from 589 in 1887 to 440. Excluding manufactory charges, the total expenditure was Rs. 6,91,494 or less than that of 1887 by over a quarter of a lakh. The cost per head fell from Rs. 89½ to Rs. 80¼. Every jail showed a saving in the cost per head, except the European Prison at Ootacamund. The average number of convicts under sentence of labor on working days was 6,371·76, of which 6,028·19 were employed per working day, or 370·57 more than in 1887. Their total cash earnings amounted to Rs. 57,263, nearly three times those of 1887. This reduces the net cost to Government to Rs. 5,78,945 or Rs. 73 per head of average strength, against Rs. 87 per head in 1887. Rs. 71,638 were spent on jail buildings. Two experimental dietaries were introduced during the year, but both scales of diet were found unsuitable, and a modified form of the Madras scale was reverted to. The admissions into hospital rose from 4,534 in 1887 to 5,390, and the deaths from 170 in 1887 to 202, being at the rate of 25·5 per mille. The most prominent causes of death were dysentery, diarrhœa, anæmia, general debility, and consumption; 10 deaths from cholera occurred also. There was no small-pox. Of those discharged during the year, 57·27 per cent. had gained and 28·32 per cent. had lost weight. There were no changes introduced into the warder guard system. 6 of the 7 central jails were inspected by the Inspector-General during the year.

During the year 1888 there were admitted into the Government Workhouse 19 vagrants, making, with 2 remaining from the previous year, a total of 21. Of these 9 were discharged on obtaining employment, 4 were released, 1 absconded, 3 were transferred, and 3 were otherwise disposed of. On the 31st December 1888 1 remained. The vagrants admitted were all British-born subjects with the exception of 5. 4 had previously been sailors, 5 soldiers, and 6 carpenters, shoemakers, &c.; the rest were mechanics, women, and children. The expenditure

declined from Rs. 4,163 in the previous year to Rs. 2,448 in 1888, the number of vagrants admitted having dropped to 19 from 42.

The daily average number of paupers maintained in the Monegar Choultry during 1888 rose from 67 in 1887 to 72, while that of patients in the Native Infirmary fell from 104 to 81. There were 3 children in the Foundling Asylum against 2 in the preceding year. The number of patients admitted into Sir Sávalai Rámáswámi Mudaliár's Lying-in Hospital was 547, showing an advance of 37 upon the figure of the previous year. The total receipts of the foregoing institutions amounted to Rs. 21,712, of which Rs. 10,180 were contributed by Government and Rs. 7,740 were derived from interest upon Government securities; the gross income was slightly in excess of that of the preceding year. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 16,488 in 1887 to Rs. 23,376. This large increase was mainly due to the investment of Rs. 4,000, and to the payment of Rs. 964 on outstanding bills of March 1885, of Rs. 900 the assessment of the Monegar Choultry buildings, and of Rs. 400 on repairs. Of the total outlay Rs. 8,842 were expended on the Infirmary, and Rs. 4,167 and Rs. 4,024 on the Monegar Choultry and Lying-in Hospital respectively. The daily average number of pauper inmates in the Rájá of Venkatagiri's Choultry was 45, and, in addition, 108 out-door paupers received relief. Although the number of inmates was a trifle higher in 1887, the charges rose from Rs. 3,341 in that year to Rs. 3,563: this advance was due to the fitting up of water-pipes and to the payment in the year of taxes for the previous year.

The daily average number of recipients of cooked food at the Triplicane Langerkhana during the official year 1888-89 declined from 149 in the previous year to 143. Raw rice was distributed monthly to 140 persons and money doles to 18, the figures in the preceding year being 140 and 22 respectively. The average number of individuals lodging in the premises and receiving in-door relief was 6, against 5 in 1887-88. The receipts amounted to Rs. 5,559, and the charges to Rs. 5,010 against Rs. 5,879 and Rs. 5,361 in the preceding year. No new names were placed on the list of Muhammadan poor in receipt of money doles. The number of recipients fell from 42 in 1888 to 37 in March 1889. The expenditure was Rs. 873 as against Rs. 995 in the preceding year.

The only territorial change among civil courts during 1888 was the abolition of the Palni Hills Munsif's Court. The total numbers of original suits and appeals instituted throughout the Presidency were 250,845 and 12,346 respectively as against 248,817 and 10,266 in 1887. 57,103 suits were filed in the Courts of Village Munsifs, of whom 3,134 exercised powers as against 3,427 in 1887, and the number disposed of by them was 58,462 as against 63,926. Before the regular mofussil courts there were 167,098 suits as compared with 160,020 in 1887; of these 68,564 were ordinary and 98,534 small causes. District Munsifs' Courts contributed to the total 145,328 or 86·97 per cent., Sub-Judges' Courts 13,856 or 8·30 per cent., and District Courts 759 or 0·46 per cent. The number of appeals from decrees before the Sub-Judges and District Courts was the highest on record, being 10,179 as compared with 8,658 in 1887. The numbers of suits and appeals disposed of by the regular mofussil courts were 170,211 and 9,105 respectively as against 162,222 and 8,904 in 1887. Of appeals from original decrees 59·95 per

cent., and of those from appellate decrees 75·65 per cent. resulted in confirmation by the superior courts as compared with 58·55 per cent. and 73·59 per cent. respectively in the previous year. The number of cases in which judgment-debtors were imprisoned fell from 1,027 in 1887 to 632 in 1888. There was a decrease in the amount realized after the issue of process, which fell from 38½ lakhs in 1887 to 31¼ lakhs in 1888, and also in the amount voluntarily paid, the decline in this case being from 9¼ lakhs in 1887 to 9 lakhs. In the Presidency Court of Small Causes, 26,324 suits were instituted as against 26,259 in 1887. There was an increase in the number of suits filed on the original side of the High Court, the figure being 320 as against 309 in 1887. The number disposed of was 454 as compared with 247 in 1887. On the appellate side there were 2,167 first and second appeals as compared with 1,608 in the preceding year, and 251 first and 1,519 second appeals were disposed of as against 138 and 1,099 respectively in 1887. Taking all classes of appeals decided on their merits, the decisions of lower courts were confirmed in 73·7 per cent. of the cases, reversed or varied in 16·8 per cent., and remanded in 9·5 per cent. The judicial receipts showed a surplus of Rs. 8,88,468 as against Rs. 8,25,579 in 1887. The surplus in round figures under Imperial and Provincial funds was 5 lakhs, under Process Service fund 3 lakhs, and under Copyist fund ¾ lakh. The salient features of the year were thus: (1) a continuance of the decrease of suits in Village Munsifs' Courts, (2) a general increase of original and appellate litigation in other courts, (3) a decrease in the disposal of suits by Village Munsifs, (4) a general increase in the disposals by other judicial officers, and (5) a falling off in the amounts realized in execution of decrees in the mofussil courts, probably due to the introduction of the Debtors' Act, VI of 1888.

The results of the year in registration were the best ever attained. The number of registrations rose from 633,626 in 1887-88 to 686,376, the percentage of increase being 8·3 against 4 in the previous year. Under compulsory and optional registrations there was an increase of 8·9 and 7·2 per cent., respectively, and the ratio of optional to total registrations was 37·3 against 37·7 in 1887-88. The registration of wills and authorities to adopt increased considerably. In the number of registrations on payment of fine there was a decrease of 72 per cent. under section 24 and of 33 per cent. under section 34. The number of searches made and copies granted rose by 1,201 and 2,168 respectively. The number of refusals declined by 4 per cent. 392 appeals were dealt with against 357 in the previous year. 7 registered documents remained uncopied, and 948 unclaimed at the close of the year. 68·3 per cent. of the documents were registered on the day of presentation, 30·2 per cent. within a week, and 1·5 per cent. after more than a week. There were 32 prosecutions, of which 11 were public and 21 private. One new registration office was opened, bringing up the total to 366; the average area in square miles to each office was 324, and the average population 81,490. The receipts, charges, and surplus were, respectively, Rs. 9,53,077, Rs. 7,50,101, and Rs. 2,02,976 against Rs. 8,99,654, Rs. 6,85,721, and Rs. 2,13,933 in the previous year. The increase in receipts was thus not in proportion to the increase in charges. The average registration fee during the year was Rs. 1-2-9 against Rs. 1-2-11 in 1887-88. The number of applications for transfer of puttahs was 42,914 against 38,805 in 1887-88.

There were 374 joint stock companies in existence at the close of the year 1887-88, having an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 395,91,012. During 1888-89 110 companies with a nominal capital of Rs. 62,90,830 were wound up; of these companies 29 had no capital. In the case of 9 companies there was an aggregate increase of capital during the year of Rs. 11,99,994, and in no case was the capital reduced. The number of new companies registered during the year was 32; of these 2 possessed no capital, but the aggregate nominal and paid-up capital of the remainder amounted to Rs. 27,80,545 and Rs. 4,20,058 respectively. At the end of March 1889 there were, consequently, 296 companies at work. The receipts of the year from registration amounted to Rs. 5,096, and the charges to Rs. 1,505, so that the net revenue of the year under this head was Rs. 3,591 against Rs. 6,328 in 1887-88.

The strengths of the British and Native armies in the Madras Presidency on the 31st March 1889 were 12,872 and 29,191 respectively against 14,572 and 29,672 on the 31st March 1888. The command was held throughout the year by His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir C. G. Arbuthnot, K.C.B., R.A. During the year the Judge Advocate-Generals' departments in the three presidencies were amalgamated. The divisional and district staff in the Adjutant-Generals' and Quartermaster-Generals' departments were also combined. The commands of the Madras Army were re-arranged from 1st October 1888, on which date also Nagpore was transferred to the Bombay command. The Island of Camorta was abandoned as a station for Madras troops. The year further saw the transfer of the control of the Volunteers to the Military authorities and the withdrawal of a number of monetary privileges from Native troops. Field operations included the despatch of 400 men of the Cheshire Regiment and the 8th and 30th Regiments, Madras Infantry, to co-operate against Sawlapaw, the chief of Eastern Karenni, and of 200 men of the 4th Madras Pioneers to form part of the Lushai Expeditionary Force. The health of the British troops during the year did not compare very favorably with the previous year, the admission-rate, the average daily sick-rate, and the invaliding-rate having all risen. There was, however, a decrease of 3·84 per cent. in the death-rate. The health statistics of the Native Army also compared rather unfavorably with 1887-88, there being an increase in the admission, death, and invaliding rates, though in the average daily sick-rate there was a slight decrease. Excluding, however, the statistics of the Native troops in Upper Burma, the health of the Native army was satisfactory as compared with the previous year. There was a falling off in the number of admissions into the lock hospitals as compared with the previous year, due chiefly to the discontinuance of the compulsory examination and registration of women. There were 6 lock hospitals in operation at the beginning of the year, that at Cannanore having been closed temporarily as an experimental measure; it was, however, re-opened in December 1888. The military budget estimate for the year 1888-89 was Rs. 371,68,340, and the revised estimate Rs. 355,20,340; the expenditure amounted to Rs. 347,87,122 against Rs. 425,07,243 in the previous year. The value of the garments made up by the Clothing Agency was Rs. 1,01,175, and the balance of stock in hand on the 31st March 1889 represented Rs. 8,50,166. Malt liquor was supplied at all stations in India and Lower Burma by the Murree Brewery Company, and at stations in Upper Burma by Messrs. Dyer and Company. 409

horses were purchased during the year for the Remount Depôt, and the number of issues made to the service was 382. 360 horses were also purchased for the Native cavalry. There were 30,495 military pensioners of all grades and classes, whose pensions aggregated Rs. 22,74,260.

The number of vessels which visited the outports in the Madras Presidency in 1888-89 was 33,485, and their aggregate tonnage amounted to 5,370,553 tons; the corresponding figures in the previous year were 35,900 and 5,368,879 respectively. The port dues collected fell from Rs. 1,89,699 in 1887-88 to Rs. 1,67,610, a decrease which must be attributed to the reduction of port dues generally from 1st June 1888. Of the total number of vessels, 3,200 were British, 689 foreign, and 29,596 Native. The payments of port dues at the outports averaged from 4 to 16 pies per ton. The largest passenger traffic was carried on at Cocanada and Negapatam. At the former port 6,703 passengers embarked and 9,400 landed in the year, while the numbers that embarked from and landed at the latter port were 35,200 and 19,944 respectively. Tuticorin, Tellicherry, Cocanada, Cochin, Calicut, Mangalore, and Negapatam carried on a brisk trade.

Compared with the preceding year there was a considerable decline in the number (611) and tonnage (890,978) of the vessels which visited the Port of Madras and in the dues levied thereon (Rs. 1,17,723). The decrease in tonnage at Madras more than counterbalanced the slight increase in the tonnage of the vessels which called at outports, but, in spite of this, the total value of the exports and imports at all ports showed an immense advance upon the figure of 1887-88. The number of casualties to shipping was less than in the previous year; there were 10 strandings, 1 foundering, 2 collisions, and 14 miscellaneous accidents. Two of these casualties were attended with loss of life, viz., 5 passengers on board the S.S. *Bhundara*, and 5 of the crew of the S.S. *Clan Mackintosh*. Two Marine Acts were passed, viz., the Indian Marine Act XVII of 1888 and the Indian Ports Act X of 1889. The latter enactment was brought into force from 1st April 1889. Various changes in the port establishment at Madras were also introduced.

The total number of wild animals destroyed during the year was 1,998 against 1,917 in 1887-88 and 3,039 in 1886-87. The increase occurred among elephants, tigers, and panthers. The number of wolves killed fell to 52 from 129 in 1887-88 and 719 in 1886-87, the decrease being doubtless due to the more careful exclusion of jackals' skins. The total amount of rewards rose from Rs. 39,628 in 1887-88 to Rs. 47,444; the advance was partly owing to the increased rate of reward for cubs and to prompter payments. The northern and western districts, as usual, suffered most from the ravages of wild beasts. The loss of human life declined considerably, but deaths from snake-bite and mortality among cattle increased.

SECTION IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

The total average rainfall registered for the Presidency in the official year 1888-89 was 40·7 inches against 47·53 inches in the previous year, the decrease occurring in all the districts except Tinnevelly and Malabar. The season was on the whole good in Chingleput and Malabar and fair in North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Nílgiris, South Canara, and in parts of Salem, but in the rest of the

Presidency it was decidedly unfavorable, and large remissions had to be granted in several districts. In Ganjam the season proved most disastrous. The south-west monsoon was late and insufficient and the north-east monsoon proved a failure. The dry crops suffered severely, and in October prices rose suddenly by 20 per cent. From this time forward distress began to be severely felt, and it was found necessary to re-open the Rushikulya works and to start the Ganjam-Gopálpúr canal with a view to provide employment for the distressed population. Subsequently other relief works were opened and gratuitous relief distributed to those unable to work.

Excluding permanently-settled estates and whole inam villages, for which statistics are not available, the total area cultivated during the year amounted to over 25½ millions of acres, being an advance of more than 1·82 per cent. on the area cultivated in the preceding year. The increase was entirely under second-crop cultivation, and was confined chiefly to the Godávari, Kistna, Nellore, Chingleput, North Arcot, and South Arcot districts. Under first crop there was a net decrease of 216,790 acres, due generally to the unfavorable character of the season. The falling off was most marked in Ganjam and was large in Vizagapatam, Nellore, and Anantapur. Compared with the previous year there was a general rise in the prices of all grains due chiefly to deficient crops. The price of second sort rice was higher in all districts except Godávari, Chingleput, and Tinnevelly, while in Ganjam prices ruled higher than "scarcity rate" during the second half of the year. There was a fall in the price of cholum in Godávari and Tinnevelly and in that of cumbu and rági in Tinnevelly, but in all other districts, except Madras and Bellary, the prices of these grains were higher than in 1887-88. Varagu showed a rise in only six districts, but horse-gram rose almost everywhere. Salt was about 11·3 per cent. dearer than in the previous year in all districts owing to the enhancement of duty. The wages of laborers remained almost stationary over the whole Presidency. In Kistna and North Arcot, however, they were slightly higher than usual, probably owing to the progress of railway works, and in Vizagapatam there was a rise in the second half of the year in consequence of increased emigration and the dearness of food grains.

Proposals for the revision of village establishments in the districts of Bellary, North Arcot, and Coimbatore were laid before Government during the official year 1888-89. Forms for the record of the economic statistics of each village were also introduced and were posted up in many districts. The analytical account of the Kurnool district was completed and progress was made in a similar account for Cuddapah. An inquiry made during the year into the supply of *steatite* or soap-stone in the Presidency showed that fair specimens of the substance can be obtained in various districts. Experiments were conducted with 80 bushels of barley received from England, but were not successful. A considerable quantity of eucalyptus seed and some plants of Erythroxylon coca were purchased and distributed for experiment. Specimens of several kinds of insects injurious to crops were collected and forwarded to the India Museum for identification. Experiments in sericulture were begun late in the year under a special officer. The working of the Madura farm was not satisfactory, and the Government grant was withdrawn at the end of the year. Mr. Caine, a tobacco expert specially employed by the Government, arrived in the Presidency in August 1888, and experiments in growing and curing tobacco were begun by him at

Vedasandur in the Madura district. He also submitted reports on the tobacco grown in the Godávari "lankas" and on the tobacco parasite *Orobanche nicotiana*. Two agricultural exhibitions were held—one at Bellary and the other at Salem. They were on the whole successful. A trial of ploughs and sugar mills was held in December at Saidápet, and a travelling show of implements and machines made a tour in the districts of North and South Arcot, Trichinopoly, and Salem. Besides these a demonstration of sugar mills was held in Coimbatore and another in Bellary. The stock-breeding operations conducted by the department were brought to a close during the year under the orders of Government, and, in consequence, the Hosúr depôt was broken up and all the bulls and other stock were sold off in February last. Pony-breeding operations were extended in June 1888 to the Nílgiris, but out of 307 mares covered in 1887 only 70 were filled. 312 country ponies were castrated during the year. The casualties reported from cattle disease showed a large increase over the preceding year. Disease was most rife in the Ceded Districts, Kurnool, North and South Arcot, Chingleput, Madura, Tinnevelly, and Malabar, and by far the most fatal disease was rinderpest. A new appointment, viz., that of the Sub-Assistant Director of Agriculture, was created during the year. A committee appointed by Government in September 1888 to inquire into the working of the Agricultural department sat during the later months of the year, but had not submitted its report by the 31st March.

Hard frosts caused a great deal of damage in the Government Horticultural Gardens on the Nílgiris; various improvements were, however, made in the gardens, and the nurseries were considerably enlarged. Many new plants were also introduced. Sim's Park, Coonoor, was maintained in excellent order; and considerable additions were made to the plants in it. A portion of the park was utilized for the raising of annuals. Gardening operations did not begin in the Gúdalúr Experimental Garden until late in the spring. The Madras Herbarium was arranged to the end of the euphorbiaceæ, and the grasses were re-arranged. The library was added to. The clearance and planting of the margin of the lake was undertaken by the Horticultural Department, funds being found by the Public Works department. Mountstuart Hill was planted up. In February 10,000 trout ova, received from the Nílgiri Game Association, were put down in the Government Gardens, Ootacamund; about 2,000 hatched out, but only 17 survived; the survivors are healthy. The receipts for the year were Rs. 3,902, being Rs. 490 more than in the previous year. In addition, 400,000 pounds of wood, chiefly blue gum, were supplied, free of cost, to various Government offices. The value of ipecacuanha and other plants distributed gratis has also been excluded from the account of receipts. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 22,645, or less than that of last year by Rs. 583.

The year was fairly favorable for Cinchona, but drought caused some damage to the Cinchona magnifolia trees in the Naduvatam and Dodabetta Plantations. Up-rooting and re-planting were carried out to a small extent in the Dodabetta, Naduvatam, and Hooker Plantations, and some thinning out was done in the coppiced plot of 1879. $5\frac{1}{3}$ tons of hay were made at Dodabetta and were found insufficient to meet the demand. The manufacture of the solid and liquid febrifuges was continued on a small scale only pending the arrival of the plant necessary for carrying on the manufacture in future by the oil process. 1,138 lbs.

of liquid and 413½ lbs. of solid febrifuge were made at Ootacamund and Naduvatam. The total stock amounted to 2,138½ lbs. of liquid and 463 lbs. of solid febrifuge, and all of this was disposed of with the exception of 182 lbs. of liquid. 50 lbs. of cinchona seed were sold, chiefly C. magnifolia. The crop of bark taken amounted to 110,162 lbs., and the stock in hand at the beginning of the year was 243,968 lbs. 18,350 lbs. were used in the manufacture of febrifuge and otherwise. The bark remaining in hand at the close of the year was 335,780 lbs. Various improvements were made in the machinery and accommodation at Naduvatam. The disintegrator was at work for six months and ground up 150,900 lbs. of bark. The machinery worked well, and the manufacture of sulphate of quinine was commenced. The value of the febrifuge and bark sold amounted to Rs. 8,936, but this included Rs. 2,917, the value of febrifuge supplied free to the Madras Medical Stores, and Rs. 2,417, the value of febrifuge not yet paid for. The actual receipts were Rs. 3,602, or rather less than those of last year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 69,493 against Rs. 72,161 in 1887-88. The cost of the upkeep of the estates shows a continuous decline. Rinderpest appeared among the Government cattle on the Naduvatam estate and caused great loss. During the year experiments were made with the object of testing the comparative value of C. officinalis, C. magnifolia, and C. succirubra.

The financial results of the operations of the Forest Department during the official year 1888-89 were very satisfactory. The year closed with a surplus of receipts over expenditure of Rs. 2,98,332 as against a surplus of Rs. 2,56,708 in 1887-88.

The area of forests reserved under the Act in the Northern Circle rose from 625 square miles in 1887-88 to 631 square miles. Reserved lands covered 6,424 square miles and leased forests 135½. Very fair progress was made, generally speaking, in demarcation. The settlement work of the year was chiefly done by two Special Settlement officers in the districts of Godávari, Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, and Bellary. In the other districts the local Divisional officers did the work. Owing to the scarcity prevailing in Ganjam some of the reserves in that district had to be opened to free grazing. Several forests were closed to grazing during the year in other places, and in some grazing was permitted either free or on payment at varying rates. The total revenue from grazing and fodder grass was Rs. 77,459 as against Rs. 59,773 in 1887-88, and it was collected chiefly in Kistna, Nellore, and Kurnool. Survey was carried on in Bellary, Anantapur, Ganjam, Godávari, and Cuddapah. The area under plantations was increased by 52½ acres, bringing up the total extent to 7,144½ acres; that under cultural operations fell from 977½ to 774 acres, while that under topes remained unchanged. Natural reproduction was generally satisfactory, and progress was also made in artificial reproduction. Rs. 9,234 were spent upon communications in Ganjam, Godávari, Kistna, Cuddapah, Kurnool, and Nílgiris. The total expenditure on buildings was Rs. 14,457 against Rs. 14,604 in the previous year. The area protected amounted to 920,445 acres and that burnt to 146,422 acres. Sales of forest produce collected by departmental agency realized Rs. 1,00,296, and sales to purchasers direct from forests Rs. 4,95,189. The total revenue amounted to Rs. 6,16,920 and expenditure to Rs. 4,74,542, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,42,378 against Rs. 1,10,929 in the previous year. The number of forest offences during

the year fell from 1,455 in 1887-88 to 1,204, while the percentage of convictions rose from 61 to 72.

The area under control in the Southern Circle increased from 9,049 to 9,744 square miles, the net addition during the year being 152 square miles of unreserved lands, 145 square miles of reserved lands, and 398 square miles of reserved forests: the total area of the last two classes amounts to 8,098 square miles or nearly 13 per cent. of the district areas. The lengths of reserve lines cleared or demarcated during the year were 1,572 miles at an average cost of Rs. 10-4-10 per mile. The outturn of survey work during the year was the completion of the topographical survey on the 4-inch scale of 169 miles of reserved forests and triangulation and traversing in advance of 1,000 and 240 square miles respectively. The surveys by Forest officers consisted chiefly of boundary traverses extending over 170 square miles. The total fire-traced area at the close of the year amounted to 1,502 square miles, the net area added during the year being 252 square miles as against 169 in the preceding year: the percentage of success was 97 against 99 in 1887-88. The collections from grazing fees amounted to Rs. 52,396 as against Rs. 46,038 in 1887-88. Reproduction both from seed and coppice continued to be, on the whole, satisfactory. The area of regular plantations at the close of the year was 11,792 acres, of cultural operations 3,846 acres, and of topes 18,898 acres; there were also 100 miles of channel banks. Under the first head there was a decline in area as compared with the preceding year. The total outlay on roads and buildings amounted to Rs. 35,848 as against Rs. 32,488 in the previous year. The total sales by departmental agency realized Rs. 2,52,808 against Rs. 1,87,370 in 1887-88, and those to permit-holders amounted to Rs. 6,35,165 against Rs. 6,04,562 in the previous year. The total receipts of the circle amounted to Rs. 8,98,086 and the expenditure to Rs. 7,42,132. The net surplus was Rs. 1,55,954 or more than that of 1887-88 by Rs. 20,480. The number of forest offences rose from 1,644 in 1887-88 to 2,201, but the percentage of convictions fell from 75 to 39.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Presidency in the official year 1888-89, excluding treasure and transactions on account of Government, amounted to 25 crores and $14\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs against 23 crores and $96\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs in the preceding year. The advance of 118 lakhs was made up of increases of over 84 lakhs under exports and nearly 34 lakhs under imports.

The total value of the external trade, the trade with foreign countries, with Indian ports not British, and with British ports in other Presidencies amounted to nearly 22 crores and 11 lakhs, an advance of $88\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs as compared with 1887-88. The exports contributed over 13 crores and 47 lakhs or 60·95 per cent. of the total value of this trade. Compared with 1887-88, the exports increased by over 66 lakhs or 5·17 per cent., and the imports by over 22 lakhs or 2·65 per cent. The increase in exports was mainly with France and in imports with the United Kingdom. The exports of Indian produce and manufactures increased by nearly 70 lakhs or 5·52 per cent., while those of foreign merchandize decreased by $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs or 22·23 per cent. The more important exports of Indian articles, *i.e.*, those the annual value of which exceeded 50 lakhs, were hides and skins, coffee, raw cotton, indigo, seeds, grain and pulse, spices, sugar and oils, which together contributed over 79 per cent. of the total exports of Indian produce. There were increases in coffee (33 lakhs), grain and pulse (13 lakhs), indigo (9 lakhs), oils (6 lakhs), spices (5 lakhs), hides and skins (5 lakhs), sugar (3 lakhs),

and decreases in raw cotton (13 lakhs) and seeds (9 lakhs). Compared with 1887-88, the imports of foreign merchandize increased by nearly 51 lakhs or 7·75 per cent., while those of Indian produce declined by 28½ lakhs or 15·34 per cent. The largest items of import were cotton piece-goods and twist and yarn. The former amounted to over 2 crores and 64 lakhs (30·63 per cent.) and the latter to nearly 1 crore and 54 lakhs (17·82 per cent). Grain and pulse contributed nearly 52 lakhs (6·01 per cent.).

The total value of the trade with foreign countries amounted to over 16 crores and 12 lakhs, or more than 1 crore and 6 lakhs (7·05 per cent.) in excess of 1887-88. The exports increased by over 59 lakhs or 6·10 per cent., and the imports by nearly 47 lakhs or 8·80 per cent. As usual, the greater part of the foreign trade, amounting to over 1,069 lakhs or 66·33 per cent. of the total value under this head, was with the United Kingdom. France contributed over 148 lakhs or 9·19 per cent., Ceylon 139½ lakhs or 8·65 per cent., Straits Settlements over 55 lakhs or 3·43 per cent., United States nearly 43 lakhs or 2·66 per cent., Egypt nearly 39 lakhs or 2·41 per cent., Italy nearly 24 lakhs or 1·48 per cent., and Austria 21½ lakhs or 1·33 per cent.

The total value of the coasting trade amounted to over 5 crores and 98 lakhs, that is, nearly 18 lakhs, or 2·88 per cent., less than in the previous year. Compared with 1887-88, the exports advanced by nearly 7 lakhs, while the imports declined by 24½ lakhs. As usual, the trade was chiefly with Bombay and Bengal, which contributed 46·63 and 31·84 per cent. respectively of the total value under this head. The remainder was distributed chiefly among Burma (13·95 per cent.), Travancore (2·05 per cent.), and Goa (1·54 per cent.).

The total imports and exports of private treasure, excluding the movements between British ports within the Presidency, amounted to 31½ lakhs against 47¾ lakhs in the previous year. Compared with the figures of 1887-88, the imports and exports of gold declined by 4¾ lakhs and 9 lakhs respectively, and the exports of silver declined by 2¼ lakhs, while the imports were almost the same as in the previous year. The net imports of gold were over 6½ lakhs, and the net imports of silver nearly ¾ lakh.

The following was the expenditure during the official year in the Public Works (Roads and Buildings) Department :—On Imperial Military works Rs. 6,16,511; on Imperial Civil works Rs. 20,186; on Provincial Civil works Rs. 20,77,463; on Local Incorporated Funds Rs. 2,07,867; on Local Excluded Funds Rs. 48,459; on estate works Rs. 2,12,541. In November 1889, the Ganjam-Gopálpur canal and the Rushikulya project were taken in hand, and at the close of the official year they were affording relief work to 19,246 of the famine-stricken inhabitants of Ganjam. A satisfactory amount of work was done on the north and south piers of the Madras Harbour, Rs. 6,17,226 being spent during the year. The water-supplies of Bangalore and Bellary were still under consideration, and the Cuddapah water-works were in progress. The artesian boring in the Kortalayár valley was stopped as no signs of water were met with. The Government Lithographic Press was abolished at the end of the year and the work transferred to the Revenue Survey Department. The following important military works and civil buildings were completed :—Buildings for a regiment of Native Infantry at Bangalore at a total cost of Rs. 24,167; taluk cutcherries at Tanuku and Bhímavaram (Godávari) Rs. 23,347 and Rs. 24,615 respectively; residence of the Executive Engineer at

Dowlaishwaram Rs. 17,349; accommodation for the Sub-Judge, Ootacamund, Rs. 58,055; City Reserve Police lines at Pudupet, Madras, Rs. 31,336; District Jail, Trichinopoly, Rs. 73,944; court-house for the District Munsifs of Kumbakónam and Valangiman Rs. 34,841; works in connection with the "preservation of Tirumál Naik's palace and adaptation for public offices," Rs. 3,36,020; improvements to District Court at Kokarakulam Rs. 21,819. The most important work in progress was the new Law Courts, Madras, the estimate for which is Rs. 9,45,000. At the close of the year the foundations had been laid and work up to the level of the basement floor completed. The Potinghi ghât road was in progress: Rs. 4,54,060 were expended upon it out of an estimate of Rs. 4,56,581. Four miles of the Potinghi-Koraput road were opened to traffic, Rs. 37,384 having been spent on this road during the year. Rs. 35,145 were spent on improving the road from Vayitri to Gúdalúr. The widening of the Elephant-gate bridge, Madras, was completed at a cost of Rs. 15,682. The Vaigai bridge made satisfactory progress. The pier at Gopálpur was completed at a total cost of Rs. 2,83,408. The light-house at Seven Pagodas was also completed. The value of the work done at the workshops showed, as in 1887-88, a decline on the figure of the previous year.

The total outlay in the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department during 1888-89 was Rs. 60,39,341 or Rs. 9,81,501 more than in the previous year. The sanction accorded by the Secretary of State to the Godávari Delta completion estimates having expired, the permission of the Government of India to continue the execution of the incomplete works was applied for. The outlay incurred during the year on the capital account of this delta was Rs. 95,186, leaving an unexpended balance of estimate of Rs. 3,28,578. The area irrigated during fasli 1298 (1888-89) was 612,452 acres against 586,379 acres in the previous year. The total revenue amounted to Rs. 20,65,738 and the total charges to Rs. 5,57,500, leaving a net balance of Rs. 15,08,238 or 11·93 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 126,40,748, including indirect charges. The length of the navigable canals open for traffic was 481 miles. The sanction given to the Kistna Delta completion estimates by the Secretary of State having also expired, it was extended by the Government of India for a further period of five years commencing from 1st April 1888. The outlay on capital account of the delta during the year was Rs. 5,28,495, leaving Rs. 55,77,267 still to be spent to complete the works as estimated for. The area irrigated was 416,084 acres against 387,414 acres in the previous year. The revenue derived amounted to Rs. 14,70,315 and the charges to Rs. 3,42,167, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 11,28,148 or 12·57 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 89,71,944. The length of navigable canals open for traffic was 281 miles. The outlay incurred on capital account of the Pennér Delta was Rs. 47,001, leaving Rs. 1,223 still to be spent to complete the works estimated for. The area irrigated was 58,268 acres against 62,719 acres in the previous year, while the revenue derived was Rs. 1,07,479. The charges amounted to Rs. 12,743, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 94,736 or 5·11 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 18,53,713, including indirect charges. To admit of the revised estimates for the Sangam Anicut project, which were submitted to the Government of India in the previous year, being sanctioned, revised forecast statements of revenue were forwarded in February 1889 to the Government of India. The outlay incurred on the capital account of the project during the year was Rs. 68,798. The area irrigated was 52,789 acres against 49,530 acres in the previous year. The revenue derived

amounted to Rs. 86,824 and the charges to Rs. 43,396, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 43,428 or 1·22 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 35,71,886 including indirect charges. The cost of the purchase of the Kurnool canal, which stood at the close of the preceding year at Rs. 216,44,795, was reduced by Rs. 2,150 by the sale of unserviceable stores, &c. The area irrigated was 34,999 acres against 21,926 acres in the previous year. The revenue collected amounted to Rs. 77,860 and the charges to Rs. 1,47,411, showing a deficit of Rs. 69,551 against Rs. 79,424 in the previous year. The expenditure during the year on the Bárúr tank project, which was brought into operation in the preceding year, was Rs. 40,893, leaving Rs. 51,797 still to be spent to complete the scheme. The area irrigated was 729 acres against 492 acres in the previous year. The revenue derived was Rs. 1,227 and the working expenses amounted to Rs. 1,234. The improvements to the Cauvery and Vennár regulators were completed in the year. The total expenditure up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 17,79,474. The area irrigated in the Cauvery delta was 907,368 acres for first and 99,768 acres for second crop against 854,820 and 82,814 acres in the previous year. The net revenue derived was Rs. 8,84,508 or 49·71 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The works on capital account of the Srívaikuntham Anicut system were completed during the year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 14,51,541. The area irrigated was 21,506 acres for first crop and 18,914 acres for second crop. The revenue amounted to Rs. 1,01,319 and the charges to Rs. 19,329, leaving a net profit of Rs. 81,990 or 5·65 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The expenditure incurred on the Periyár Project was Rs. 5,92,925 during, and Rs. 8,63,920 up to, the end of the year, leaving an unexpended balance of estimate of Rs. 45,61,080. The revised estimates for the head works of the project, which were submitted in the previous year, were sanctioned by the Government of India. The amount spent during the year on the Rushikulya Project, in the Ganjam district, the only protective work in progress, was Rs. 2,99,332, the expenditure to the end of the year amounting to Rs. 12,79,122. The areas irrigated for first and second crops under the Chembrambákam tank were 12,875 and 6,541 acres respectively. The net revenue derived amounted to Rs. 41,702 or 5·66 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 7,36,589. The outlay on the Pálár Anicut system during the year was Rs. 19,210. The areas irrigated for first and second crops were 70,244 and 26,779 acres respectively. The revenue derived was Rs. 1,32,824 and the working expenses amounted to Rs. 63,526, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 69,298 or 3·74 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The outlay on the Pelandorai Anicut system during the year was Rs. 6,313 and to the end of the year Rs. 4,44,876. The area irrigated for first crop was 4,458 acres and for second crop 71 acres. The revenue derived was Rs. 8,546 and the working expenses amounted to Rs. 16,265, showing a deficit of Rs. 7,719 against one of Rs. 7,133 in the previous year. The area irrigated under first crop of the Madras Water-supply and Irrigation Extension Project was 7,278 acres, a slight increase on the preceding year. The revenue was Rs. 22,771 and the charges amounted to Rs. 8,934, showing a profit of Rs. 13,837 or ·79 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 17,54,045. The expenditure incurred during the year on the Buckingham Canal was Rs. 2,84,399, making a total of Rs. 72,65,415 to the end of the year. The receipts realized amounted to Rs. 73,855 against Rs. 69,140 in the previous year. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 55,445 more than the receipts. Considerable damage was done to the canal just north of Madras by the cyclone of the 31st October 1888. Owing to scarcity in the Ganjam

district work was started at the latter end of the year on the Ganjam-Gopálpur Tidal canal, for which an estimate of Rs. 4,51,145, including indirect charges, was sanctioned by the Government of India in April 1885. An expenditure of Rs. 54,516 was incurred during the year, the total outlay up to the end of the year being Rs. 75,253. A small outlay of Rs. 2,054 was incurred in constructing inlets on the Chilka Lake Canal. The receipts realized from the Vedarniem Canal amounted to Rs. 732 and the cost of maintaining it to Rs. 6,224.

One additional party was added in January 1889 to the five survey parties employed at the commencement of the year for the investigation of Tank Restoration Works. The area over which tank restoration operations were extended during the year was 6,832 square miles, making an aggregate area of 15,516 square miles under investigation. The total amount of estimates sanctioned from the commencement of tank restoration operations up to the end of the year was Rs. 15,18,705, against which the total expenditure incurred (excluding establishment and tools and plant charges) was Rs. 9,58,635, leaving Rs. 5,60,070 as the unexpended balances of estimates. The expenditure during the year on major original works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept amounted to Rs. 1,13,567 and the outlay on minor original works and repairs to Rs. 96,225 and Rs. 5,82,928 respectively. The expenditure on minor irrigation works under the charge of the Revenue Department was Rs. 3,52,152. The expenditure on agricultural works was Rs. 3,68,724, of which Rs. 1,44,990 were incurred on "Major," Rs. 13,621 on "Minor Original Works," and the balance on Repairs.

No extensions were made to the Madras or South Indian Railways during the year 1888-89, but the maintenance and construction of the Nellore branch of the Villupuram-Dharmavaram Railway was transferred to the South Indian Railway from 1st January 1889. 3 new trial stations were opened on the Madras Railway during the year, 1 on the South Indian and 1 on the Nellore branch. The following lines were under construction:—(1) Villupuram-Dharmavaram Railway, 301 miles in length; by the South Indian Railway. Work on this commenced in January 1889. (2) Bezváda Extension Railway, 21½ miles in length. This line was opened for goods traffic in November 1888 and for passenger traffic on 10th February 1889. It is worked by the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company as a part of their system. The working survey for the Máyavaram-Mutupet line, 53 miles in length, in the Tanjore district, was also in hand.

The total capital expenditure on the Madras Railway up to 31st March 1889 was £10,630,280, being at the rate of £12,670 per mile, and the net profits for the official year amounted to £325,604, being at the rate of 3·06 per cent. on the outlay. The gross earnings exceeded those of 1887-88 by upwards of 2¾ lakhs, the improvement being mainly due to the development of third-class traffic. The working expenses were less than those of the preceding year by upwards of 1½ lakhs, which is mainly attributable to less expenditure on locomotives. During the year upwards of 8¼ million passengers travelled by this railway, being an increase of 17·1 per cent. over the preceding year. There was an advance in goods traffic both in tonnage and receipts, which was mainly due to an increase in grain traffic, the total number of tons carried being 719,295 against 708,673 in 1887-88. The following alterations in rates and fares were introduced during the year under review:—(*a*) Second- and third- class periodical tickets were introduced between Madras, Perambúr, and Ráyapuram. (*b*) The rates for horses were raised

and return tickets for these animals introduced. (*c*) The rate for "laterite" was also raised. There were no serious accidents to trains, but the total number of accidents was higher than in the previous year in consequence of an increase in the number of derailments. The cyclone of 31st October 1888 caused three breaches in the line owing to the bursting of a tank, but through traffic was resumed on 5th November. A revised train service was introduced on 1st April 1888, involving slight alterations, but no extra train mileage, and it was then arranged to convey both the North-west and South-west mails by the 5-45 P.M. South-west mail as far as Arkónam. From 1st September 1888 an additional mixed train was run with satisfactory results between Tirúr and Calicut. A meeting of the officers of the Southern Mahratta and Madras Railway Companies was held at Guntakal on 8th July 1888, at which it was agreed that the Southern Mahratta Railway authorities should take the responsibility of working the station with the present accommodation.

The capital expenditure on the South Indian Railway up to 31st March 1889 was £4,704,921, being at the rate of £7,194 per mile, and the net profits for the official year under review were £159,834, being at the rate of 3·39 per cent. on the outlay. The gross earnings for the period showed an increase of 4¼ lakhs over the preceding year 1887-88, which was due to the development of both passenger and goods traffic. The increase in the former was owing to the larger number of passengers carried in all classes, and that in the latter to increased tonnage and a longer lead. The working expenses showed an increase of nearly 1½ lakhs of rupees, mainly attributable to expenditure on renewals of permanent way. During the year upwards of 7¼ million passengers travelled by the railway, an increase of 7·2 per cent. over that preceding. In goods traffic there was an increase in weight and in receipts, the latter amounting to Rs. 22,67,471 against Rs. 20,71,270 in 1887-88. A serious accident happened to a train near Chingleput, caused by the cyclone on 31st October 1888. The wind was so powerful as to overturn the train, but no one was badly injured. During this cyclone the Arkónam branch was breached, but traffic was soon resumed. Time-tables involving slight changes were sanctioned on three occasions, viz., 1st April, 1st September 1888, and 1st January 1889. These alterations were necessitated by extra time being required for slowing over diversions and to meet delays consequent on the laying of the new permanent-way. This railway company has been empowered under the "Additional Powers Bill of 1888" to construct and work lines of railways other than its own, to raise capital for these purposes or to expend funds provided by the State. The abolition of the intermediate class and the reduction of second-class fare from 6 to 4 pies per mile were introduced from 1st February 1889.

The capital expenditure on the Nellore branch of the Villupuram-Dharmavaram Railway was Rs. 63,66,757, being at the rate of Rs. 76,708 per mile. The rates and fares are the same as those for the South Indian Railway. On this section an additional train was run each way daily from 1st April 1888 in order to encourage traffic. There were no serious accidents.

At the close of the official year 1888-89 there were 1,282 post offices, 1,138 detached letter boxes, 903 postmen, and 556 village postmen under the Imperial Post Department, showing a general advance over the figures of the previous year. The length of imperial mail lines rose to 10,446 miles, an increase during the year of 332 miles. The total number of articles given out for delivery was over 47½

millions, an increase of 8·49 per cent. over the figure for 1887-88. A considerable development was observable under every head of transactions, with the single exception of receipts on account of commission for foreign money orders, which fell by ·19 per cent. The amount of savings bank accounts remaining open on the 31st March 1889 was larger by 12·52 per cent. than that remaining on the 31st March 1888, being Rs. 56,08,868 against Rs. 49,84,580. The net revenue derived from the combined post and telegraph offices showed an advance of 17·42 per cent. upon the figure of the previous year, and the excess of receipts over disbursements for the whole department amounted to Rs. 9,68,925. These satisfactory financial results were accompanied by a decline in the number of offences committed by and of complaints made against postal officials. On the other hand there were no less than 6 successful highway robberies of the mail, while in 1887-88 only one unsuccessful attempt was made upon it.

During the official year 1888-89 the District Post mail lines increased in length from 3,109 to 3,125 miles, while the post offices rose in number from 63 to 68, and the letter-boxes from 588 to 592. The number of articles collected for despatch exceeded the figure of the preceding year by 24·1 per cent., and the net profit advanced from Rs. 16,545 to Rs. 27,579.

406 miles of telegraph lines were added during 1888-89, bringing up the total mileage in the Presidency of Madras to 4,899 miles. 35 offices were newly opened in the year and 7 closed, leaving 255 open on the 31st of March 1889. Of the total number of offices, 128 were in the hands of Government. 549,486 messages were despatched, an increase of 13,161 upon the figure of the previous year. The Indian share of collections amounted to Rs. 8,60,229.

SECTION V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

The gross revenue from all sources, Imperial, Provincial, and Local, amounted to 1,139 lakhs in the official year 1888-89 against 1,112 lakhs in 1887-88 and 948 lakhs in 1875-76, the year preceding the famine. The gross expenditure amounted to 919 lakhs as compared with 976 lakhs in the previous year, and the surplus obtained was thus 220 lakhs or 83 lakhs more than that of 1887-88, a result which was due to an increase of 26 lakhs in the revenue and a decrease of 57 lakhs in the expenditure. Net remittances to other provinces, including payments on account of the Secretary of State's drawings on this Presidency, amounted to 306 lakhs against 363 lakhs in the previous year, and interest payments on Government securities rose from 31 lakhs in 1887-88 to 34 lakhs in 1888-89.

Remittances amounting to 510 lakhs were made to Calcutta and Bombay as compared with 569 lakhs (including 6 for Rangoon) sent in the year preceding. The local circulation of copper coin was increased by 151,000 and the current copper balance in the Presidency at the close of the year was about $3\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs. The quantity of small silver coin which passed into local circulation reached 9,87,000, and the quantity remaining at the end of the year was over $13\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs against $14\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs in 1887-88.

Land revenue receipts were close upon $475\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs or $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs less than those of the previous year, when the season was more favorable. The charges under this head were approximately $46\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs against $46\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1887-88.

The revenue from Salt amounted to 165 lakhs and the charges to 14¾ lakhs, representing an increase of 20 and 1½ lakhs respectively over the figures for the preceding year. The increased revenue was due to the enhancement of duty. The principal features in the administration of the Salt department were the opening of a few new factories under the monopoly system in suitable localities and the settlement of the necessary preliminary measures to be taken for the improvement of the quality of excise salt. The quantity of salt manufactured and received into store amounted to nearly 9 million maunds against a little over 8¾ million in 1887-88, the increase being the result of a more favorable season for manufacture. A little over 8¼ million maunds were issued, or rather more than a quarter of a million in excess of the issues in the previous year.

The Stamp revenue of the year amounted to nearly 61½ lakhs or 1½ lakhs more than that of 1887-88. The increase was due partly to increased litigation and partly to greater activity in trade. The charges were a little over 1½ lakhs.

Excise and Abkári revenue rose to over 98½ lakhs against less than 91½ lakhs in the preceding year. This remarkable improvement resulted from the keen competition among bidders and from the extension of the tree-tax system. The charges amounted to 3¼ lakhs against 2½ lakhs in 1887-88, the excess being due to the entertainment of additional establishment for the working of the tree-tax system and to the purchase of unexcised liquor for supply to the Mangalore taluk, where, owing to a strike among the toddy-drawers, the sale of the farm had miscarried. Opium receipts amounted to a little over 6 lakhs.

The receipts under Customs included, for the first time, duty levied on imports of petroleum under Act II of 1888. The receipts from Sea customs rose to 16¼ lakhs, which is 1½ lakhs more than those in 1887-88, the advance being due chiefly to larger clearances of spirit from bond and to greater exports of rice to London. The charges amounted, as in 1887-88, to 1½ lakhs. Land customs amounted to a little over ¾ of a lakh, and the charges to Rs. 13,000.

Income-tax receipts aggregated 15 lakhs against 15¼ lakhs in the preceding year, which included considerable arrears for 1886-87. The charges were reduced to Rs. 16,000 from Rs. 33,000 in 1887-88. Forest receipts rose by a little over 1¼ lakhs, and the charges by a little over ¾ lakh, the result being a net improvement of about half a lakh over the previous year.

The receipts and charges of the Registration department were 9½ and 6½ lakhs respectively, showing a net improvement over the previous year of Rs. 17,000. Under the remaining heads of service, Imperial and Provincial, there was a net increase of ¼ lakh in the receipts and of a little less than 5¼ lakhs in the expenditure as compared with 1887-88. The latter was due chiefly to increased outlay under *Irrigation* and *Navigation*. The receipts and charges under Excluded Local Funds were slightly less than 6 lakhs and 5¼ lakhs respectively against 6 and a little over 5½ lakhs in the preceding year.

The Imperial Public Works receipts amounted to 5 lakhs, showing an increase of a little over 1¾ lakhs. This was caused by the traffic earnings of the Villupuram-Dharmavaram, late Cuddapah-Nellore, Railway. The charges also rose from 41¾

lakhs in 1887-88 to a little over 44¾ lakhs in 1888-89, chiefly in consequence of the larger outlay on the Kistna Delta and Periyár Project works.

The receipts of the Military department fell from a little over 27½ lakhs in 1887-88 to nearly 22¾ lakhs in the year under review, while the charges fell from 421 lakhs to 344¾ lakhs. The falling off in the receipts took place mainly under the head of Commissariat, and was due to the withdrawal of a Bengal British regiment from Burmà, while the actuals of 1887-88 included refunds of advances to the extent of 3 lakhs by the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company. The short expenditure was due chiefly to the withdrawal of certain regiments and brigades from Upper Burma and to the transfer of others from this Presidency to England or to other presidencies.

The receipts and charges of the Postal department increased by 4¼ and a little over 4¼ lakhs respectively, while the charges of the Telegraph department increased by over 1¾ lakhs.

Loan outstandings increased by 1 lakh. The large loans to the Mysore State and the Rámnád Zemindárí having been liquidated in full, the advances in 1888-89 exceeded the repayments.

The receipts and charges of provincial services, including the Pound and the Agricultural Services Fund, were 282½ and 270¾ lakhs respectively against 273½ and 263 lakhs in 1887-88, thus giving a surplus of 11¾ lakhs in 1888-89 against 10½ lakhs in the previous year. The balances at credit of these services rose from 54 lakhs on the 31st March 1888 to 65¾ lakhs on the 31st March 1889.

The balance in favor of the following Incorporated Local Funds, which are not at the unfettered disposal of the Provincial Government, stood at nearly 59¼ lakhs on the 31st March 1889 against a little over 57¾ lakhs on the 31st March 1888:— (1) Local Funds under Act V of 1884, (2) Village Service Fund, (3) Canal and Ferry Fund, (4) Irrigation Cess Fund, and (5) Bhadráchalàm Road Fund. The improvement was chiefly due to increased receipts of the Village Service Fund.

The circulation of notes of the Madras and Calicut circles, excluding those held in the Branch Reserve Treasury, amounted to 180 lakhs at the end of the official year 1888-89 against 200 lakhs at its beginning, and ranged from a minimum of 175 lakhs in September to a maximum of 204 lakhs in April. This shows a slight increase in the total circulation, the highest and the lowest figures being 4·96 and 2·99 lakhs respectively in excess of those of the previous year, while the average circulation advanced by 7·01 lakhs. The increase was chiefly in the circulation of notes of lower denominations, which exceeded that of the previous year by 6·78 lakhs. The coin reserve held at the Presidency was 155 lakhs at the beginning of the year and 167 lakhs at its close. The receipts of home notes amounted to 1,304 lakhs against 1,277 lakhs in 1887-88, and the issues to 1,280 lakhs against 1,289. The encashment of foreign notes fell from 67 lakhs in the previous year to 58 lakhs. No cases of fraud or forgery came to light during 1888-89 either at the Madras office or at the Calicut sub-circle office. The profit to Government on the currency operations of the year was Rs. 2,66,281 against Rs. 2,73,015 in the previous year.

SECTION VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Registration of vital statistics extended over a population of 27,852,474. The total number of births amounted to 833,345, a ratio of 29·9 per mille against 30·4 in 1887, and 25·5 the average of ten previous years. In municipalities the birth-rate was 30·1 per mille. Among districts the highest rate appeared in Salem (40·3), the lowest in the Nílgiris (19·1). Of towns Erode showed a birth-rate of 50·2 and Tirupati of 9·6. The proportion of male to female births was 104·9 to 100. The total deaths amounted to 597,015, being at the rate of 21·4 per mille as against 21·6 in 1887 and 19·5, the average of ten previous years. Male stood to female deaths as 106·7 to 100. The highest mortality was in Madras, 37·8 per mille; among districts Kurnool stood next. The lowest district mortality was in Vizagapatam and Godávari. In towns the highest mortality occurred in Gudiyátam (50·5), the lowest in Tirupati and Masulipatam (17·2). 11 districts showed an increase of mortality over 1887: the advance was largest in Malabar, South Canara, and Tanjore. The mortality among infants under one year of age was 142·7 per mille. The mortality from cholera, small-pox, and bowel-complaints was greater than in 1887. The mortality from fevers was less by 36,299 thanin 1887, and was greatest in Malabar and Cuddapah. The deaths from cholera amounted to 58,677, or more than twice the number in 1887. In January alone 18,787 deaths occurred from this cause. Tanjore, Tinnevelly, Malabar, North Arcot, and Trichinopoly were the heaviest sufferers. Deaths from small-pox rose from 21,472 in 1887 to 21,858, Ganjam, North Arcot, and Malabar being the districts principally affected. Deaths from bowel-complaints numbered 27,721 and were most frequent in Malabar. Snakes and wild beasts caused 2,331 deaths.

As in 1887, no important sanitary works were undertaken during the year either by local boards or municipalities, but numerous minor improvements were effected. Public and private scavengering made progress. The municipalities set apart 34·3 per cent. and the district boards 33·8 per cent. of their total incomes for sanitation. In both cases the percentage was higher than in 1887. Coimbatore contributed the largest percentage to sanitation; Malabar and Nellore the least.

The progress of vaccination was fairly satisfactory. There was a large increase in the numbers vaccinated (809,417) as compared with last year, a larger proportion of successful operations, and the cost of each successful case was less. Nearly three-fourths of the persons vaccinated were children under six years of age. The district of Coimbatore exhibited the best results and the Nílgiris the worst. Among municipalities the largest amount of operations was in Trichinopoly, but the best work was turned out in Máyavaram. Animal vaccination was practised in ten districts. Vaccination was made compulsory in six additional towns, bringing up the number in which vaccination is compulsory to 21.

The number of civil hospitals and dispensaries increased during 1888 from 344 to 375. There was a considerable advance in the number of patients treated during the year, and the death-rate was favorable as compared with 1887. Admissions from cholera were more numerous, but there was again a slight falling off in the number of cases of small-pox. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 9,78,494. As in the previous year several civil stations remained in charge of Assistant Surgeons and Apothecaries.

Accommodation for criminal insanes was again found insufficient, and some had, in consequence, to be retained in jails. There were 795 civil and criminal insanes, of whom 39 died and 109 were discharged. The average monthly cost of an insane was at Madras Rs. 15-11-5 (Europeans) and Rs. 10-12-1 (Natives), at Waltair Rs. 8-15-9, and at Calicut Rs. 10-0-7.

The Contagious Diseases Act was in force during the first six months of the year, and 620 women were on the register when the Act ceased to be in operation, and the Health office was abolished on the 30th June 1888. 464 women were treated in the lock hospital; of these 39 remained under treatment on the last day of December 1888, 5 died during the year, and the rest were cured and discharged.

During 1888, 714 emigrants left Madras for Mauritius and 1,413 for Natal. 374 return emigrants arrived in Madras from the former with savings amounting to Rs. 12,279, and 838 from the latter with Rs. 1,35,290. 721 passengers proceeded to the Straits Settlements from Madras.

Recruiting of British subjects as emigrants to French colonies recommenced in 1888 after an interval of four years. The French Government endeavoured to obtain 550 coolies for Guadaloupe, but the result in this Presidency did not satisfy their expectations, and the shipment had to be completed in Bengal. 331 return emigrants arrived from Cayenne, bringing savings amounting to Rs. 33,009, and 1,009 from Réunion, with Rs. 12,000. In May the supervision of the emigration agencies at Negapatam and Porto Novo was transferred to the Collectors of Tanjore and South Arcot. From Kárikal 1,480 passengers embarked for the Straits Settlements against 698 in 1887, and 1,238 returned thence to Kárikal. 218 passengers embarked at Kárikal for Burma against 384 in 1887 and 765 in 1886. 10 passengers embarked at Pondicherry for Burma, 67 for Mauritius, and 48 for the Straits Settlements. There was no emigration to Ceylon, but 92 passengers returned to Kárikal from that island.

SECTION VII.—INSTRUCTION.

A proposal to change the dates of the examination in the arts course occupied the attention of the Senate of the Madras University for a considerable time during the year 1888-89, but no decision was arrived at. It was, however, determined that the minimum required for a pass in the classical languages at the Matriculation examination should be raised to that fixed for the vernaculars. The bye-laws relating to the new Degree of Licentiate in Sanitary Science were finally approved by His Excellency the Governor during the year.

For the M.A. degree examination 9 candidates appeared against 12 in the previous year, and out of this number 2 passed against 4. For the language branch of the B.A. degree examination 568 appeared, of whom 318 passed. For the optional branches 446 appeared and 255 passed. The number of candidates who appeared for the F.A. examination increased from 1,745 to 1,979, but the percentage of passes fell from 29·5 to 25·7.

Pachaiyappa's College was raised during the year to the first-grade standard, and the B.A. classes of the Doveton Protestant College were temporarily suspended, so that the number of first-grade colleges on the 31st March 1889 was 11, the

same as in the previous year. The strength of the B.A. classes, however, rose from 741 to 747 and that of the F.A. classes from 1,403 to 1,456. The number of second-grade colleges declined from 22 to 21 and the strength of the F.A. classes from 892 to 866.

The strength of the Law department attached to the Presidency College declined from 222 to 201. A sum of Rs. 20,450 was realized from fees alone, giving a net profit to Government of Rs. 9,280. For the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws 150 candidates appeared, of whom 48 were successful: the corresponding figures for 1887-88 were 122 and 40.

For the Second M.B. and C.M. examination 6 appeared and 4 passed and for the First M.B. and C.M. 4 passed out of 5 examined. Out of 10 candidates who came up for the Preliminary Scientific examination 5 passed, while 14 out of 55 candidates for the First L.M.S. test and 11 out of 21 for the Second L.M.S. test were successful. The strength of the college department of the Medical College, including casual students, advanced from 133 to 149. In the L.M.S. classes the number of pupils rose from 110 to 118, but in the M.B. classes it fell from 15 to 14. At the close of the year there were 39 female students under instruction against 21 on the 31st March 1888, and of these 4 were in the L.M.S. section. The results of the University examinations held in July last were satisfactory so far as the First M.B. and Second L.M.S examinations were concerned: in the other examinations less than 25 per cent. were successful.

For the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering 16 candidates appeared, of whom only 2 passed. In the previous year 6 entered and 4 passed. The attendance in Engineers' and Engineer Subordinates' classes fell from 52 to 34. All the arrangements for the reorganization of the Engineering College were completed during the year, and the two newly appointed professors joined before the close of 1888. The final examination for certificates as well as the term examinations were conducted by the Board appointed by Government, and the results were satisfactory compared with those of the previous year.

For the examination for the Degree of Licentiate in Teaching 5 candidates appeared and 3 were successful. In the previous year out of 3 candidates 2 passed. The number of students who availed themselves of a full course of normal training in the Teachers' College during the year was 52, exclusive of military students. On the 31st of March 1889 there were 55 students on the rolls against 67 on the corresponding date in 1888. Students of the college were taught Agriculture, Drawing, and Carpentry as extra subjects. 57 students left the institution during the year after undergoing a complete course of training. The results of the examination in Method and School Management were very satisfactory.

The strength of the College of Agriculture, including the junior department, advanced from 56 to 64. At the Higher Examination in Science, Arts, and Industries fairly satisfactory results were produced.

The number of candidates who appeared for the Matriculation examination advanced from 6,582 to 7,327, but the number of passes fell from 1,963 to 1,854. The percentage of passes was, therefore, only 25 against 30 in the previous year.

The number of high or upper secondary schools rose from 133 to 147, and the attendance in the high school departments from 6,795 to 7,466. The strength of the lower secondary departments advanced from 12,084 to 12,667.

For the Middle School examination 9,154 males and 415 females were examined and 4,242 males and 295 females passed. In the preceding year 8,244 males and 469 females appeared, out of whom 3,623 males and 275 females were successful. The percentage of passes to examinees thus advanced from 43 to 46.

There were 377 English and 64 vernacular Middle schools (public) against 367 English and 70 vernacular schools in 1887-88: these figures exclude the lower secondary departments attached to English high schools. The attendance in the lower secondary departments in middle schools (public) was 11,487, an insignificant advance upon the figure of the preceding year. The total number of boys receiving lower secondary education, including boys in girls' schools, was 24,103, showing an increase of 583 on the number in 1887-88.

There were at the close of the year 27 high or upper secondary schools for girls against 24 at its beginning, and the attendance in upper secondary classes rose from 116 to 144. Besides the lower secondary departments attached to high schools, there were 62 English and 100 vernacular lower secondary schools containing respectively 748 and 597 pupils in the lower secondary departments. The total number of girls receiving lower secondary education including girls in boys' schools was 2,029 against 1,896 in the previous year.

For the Higher Examination for Women 234 candidates appeared, of whom 154 passed. The numbers examined and passed in the previous year were 188 and 104 respectively.

The number of public primary schools for boys advanced from 13,301 to 13,800, and the pupils in them from 365,887 to 389,394. The number of public primary schools for girls advanced from 650 in 1887-88 to 677, but the number of girls in the upper primary departments of secondary and primary schools fell from 3,222 to 3,157. The total number of pupils, male and female, presented for the infant, first, second, third, and fourth standards was 203,447 against 192,164 in 1887-88 and the percentage of passes advanced from 69 to 73.

The total number of private institutions furnishing returns to the department rose from 2,542 to 3,552 and the number of pupils from 41,004 to 59,638. Of these schools 3,235 were ordinary primary schools and 8 were English middle schools not recognized by the department; the rest were indigenous schools teaching Arabic or Sanskrit and of a semi-religious nature.

The total income from fees from all classes of schools, including private, advanced from Rs. 16,40,532 to Rs. 17,00,981; such receipts in Government institutions increased from Rs. 1,17,033 to Rs. 1,19,429, in Board institutions from Rs. 1,99,041 to Rs. 2,09,040, and in unaided and private schools from Rs. 2,67,763 to Rs. 3,61,075; but in aided schools there was a decline from Rs. 9,03,610 to Rs. 8,36,927. The expenditure from Provincial Funds on grants-in-aid to public institutions under private management amounted to Rs. 3,29,052 against Rs. 3,90,549 in the previous year. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 48,89,220, of which Rs. 12,02,534 were met from Provincial funds, Rs. 7,26,943

from Local and Municipal funds, Rs. 17,00,981 from fees, and Rs. 12,58,762 from endowments and other sources. The outlay on education in 1887-88 was Rs. 48,53,972.

Of the total expenditure as shown above 12·10 per cent. was devoted to superior education, 61·05 to secondary and primary education, and 7·65 per cent. to special education, or in all 80·80 per cent. The indirect expenditure was 19·20 per cent., of which 8·13 per cent. represents the outlay on inspection and direction.

There were 46 training schools for masters at work at the close of the official year against 41 in the previous year, and the number of pupils undergoing training was 1,039 against 967. For the Special primary examination 746 were examined against 782 and 435 passed against 506. The number of training schools for mistresses remained stationary at 13, but the attendance of pupils advanced from 311 to 331. From the female normal schools 25 passed the Higher Examination for Women out of 38 examined, 85 the Middle School examination out of 118, and 90 the Special Primary examination out of 180; the number of passes shows in each case an advance upon the corresponding figure for the previous year.

The number of industrial schools advanced from 18 to 20 and pupils from 640 to 739. The Reformatory School, Chingleput, which was brought under the supervision and control of the department during the year, contained 85 pupils on the 31st March last. Besides general education the pupils receive instruction in carpentry, gardening, tailoring, and blacksmith's work.

The total number of institutions, public and private, rose from 17,355 to 18,931 and that of scholars from 505,658 to 552,152. Of the 552,152 pupils no less than 492,514 belonged to public institutions. Only one district, Ganjam, against four in the previous year, indicated a decrease in schools as well as scholars. Three districts—Godávari, Salem, and Trichinopoly—showed a smaller number of institutions, and in the Nílgiri district there was a slight decline in attendance. In all the other districts there was an increase in schools as well as scholars. Of the pupils, 482,279 were boys against 440,123 in 1887-88 and 69,873 girls against 65,535. The proportion of boys under instruction to population of school-going age increased from 19·2 to 21 and that of girls from 2·8 to 2·9. The pupils were distributed among the different classes as follows. Europeans and Eurasians 7,007, Native Christians 40,235, Muhammadans 56,478, Hindus 446,817 (of which number 76,993 were Brahmans), others 1,113.

To a stock of books of the value of Rs. 1,28,512 at the close of 1887-88, stock of the value of Rs. 33,928 was added during the year. The value of books disposed of during 1888-89 amounted to Rs. 52,969, so that there remained on the 31st March 1889 a balance of stock valued at Rs. 1,09,471. The net sale-proceeds of Government books by the Madras School Book Society and the Basel Mission Society, Mangalore, amounted to Rs. 40,269, while the charges aggregated Rs. 26,401. Under Act XXV of 1867 books and periodicals to the number of 1,211 were registered during the year against 1,107 in 1887-88 and 924 in 1886-87. Of these, 260 were in English and the rest were in vernacular and classical Oriental languages. About 20 per cent. of the registered publications appear to have been designed for educational purposes.

The most important event of the year in connection with the Lawrence Asylum was the organization of industrial classes in tailoring, carpentry, and boot- and shoe- making. The total attendance of the male branch advanced from 283 to 290, of whom 104 were Europeans and 186 East Indians. Excluding the expenditure on buildings, the cost of the male branch was Rs. 95,503 against Rs. 91,730 in 1887-88, the average cost per boy being Rs. 298 or about Rs. 16 less than in the previous year. For the Middle School examination 25 entered and 10 passed. The strength of the female branch declined from 66 to 63, of which number 51 were Europeans and 12 East Indians. For the Higher Examination for Women and the Middle School examination 4 and 7 respectively appeared and all passed, and for the Special Primary examination 5 out of 7 were successful. The average cost per head was Rs. 275 or Rs. 49 more than in the previous year.

During the year 1888-89 there were 13 examinations held in connection with the Uncovenanted Civil Service. For the Special Tests in October 3,647 candidates were examined against 3,243 in the previous year, but only 1,035 passed so that the percentage of success was 28, whereas the proportion at the examination held in October 1887 was 34 per cent. The number of candidates for the Police Test rose from 41 in the preceding year to 101, but of these only 21 passed. There was a large increase in the number who came up for the Salt Tests, as no fewer than 689 appeared, of whom 399 passed, the corresponding figures in the preceding year being 553 and 287. The Higher Examinations in Science, Art, and Industries were held three times during the year and 582 candidates appeared, of whom 430 passed: the corresponding figures in the previous year were 311 and 212. The Middle School examination showed a considerable advance upon the preceding year. Out of 9,154 male examinees, 45 per cent. were successful against 44 in 1887-88. The number of female candidates, however, declined, but the percentage of success rose from 56 to 68. At the Special Primary examination 688 males and 329 females passed, the former figure showing a decline and the latter an advance upon the preceding year. For the Higher Examination for Women 234 candidates appeared, of whom 154 passed, the percentage of success showing a slight advance upon 1887-88, while the actual numbers exhibit a considerable increase. The number of successful Matriculated candidates for the Hand-writing Test more than doubled when compared with the preceding year, and the percentage of success also advanced. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 89,298 and the charges to Rs. 77,314, leaving a balance of Rs. 11,984.

The number of students in the Madras School of Arts declined from 299 in 1887-88 to 212, but on the industrial side 51 apprentices were engaged as against 48 in the preceding year. The decrease occurred almost altogether in the elementary free-hand class. The work of the school as judged by the results of the Middle School examination was less satisfactory than in the previous year. The industry of carpet-weaving was added during 1888-89, but the receipts from manufactures fell from Rs. 14,742 in 1887-88 to Rs. 12,230. This decrease must be ascribed to the stoppage of work with a view to effecting improvements in the pottery department. The total receipts of the school were Rs. 15,526 and the charges Rs. 40,618, being respectively higher than the receipts and charges of the previous year by Rs. 1,935 and Rs. 4,133. The Government grant amounted to Rs. 26,476.

337,801 persons visited the museum during the year as against 264,182 in 1887-88. The number of gosha visitors, however, slightly declined. The collection of rocks and minerals of Southern India was arranged by the Government Mineralogist. Those of corals and mollusca were classified by the Superintendent. A catalogue of the Batrachians of Southern India was issued, and several other works were in the press. Tours were made by the Superintendent to Rámésvaram and Tuticorin; he also inspected the Ceylon Pearl Fishery. Many valuable additions were made to the collection of coins and progress was effected with the new art gallery.

Of the yearly Government grant of Rs. 600 to the Library of Oriental Manuscripts, a sum of Rs. 450 was expended in purchasing and transcribing manuscripts and in contingencies. 158 manuscripts were purchased, 8 transcribed, and 10 presented. Among the purchases were several very rare copies of works on Sanskrit grammar, logic, and poetry.

The second volume of the new series of "Madras Meridian Circle Observations, 1865–67," was completed at the Government Astronomical Observatory during the year 1888. Ordinary time determinations were the sole work of the Meridian circle, but special observations were recorded of the occultations of small stars by the dark body of the moon during the total eclipse on January 28th. The usual time signals, local and general, were given, and the meteorological register was regularly kept and the results reported. The rainfall recorded at the observatory was 26 per cent. in excess of the average fall of the last 75 years: and to this excess two cyclones which visited Madras during the year contributed considerably.

During the official year 1888-89 considerable changes were effected in the organization of the Meteorological department in the Madras Presidency, and the observatories were re-classified as second or third class according as observations are recorded on three different occasions during the day or on one only. Reductions were also made in the scale of allowances to observers. Two new observatories were opened at the Cuddalore and Nellore telegraph offices, and of the previously existing 18 observatories, 9 were inspected during the year with the result that they were, as a rule, found to be in a satisfactory condition. Daily weather telegrams of the 8 a.m. readings of the instruments were regularly submitted either to Calcutta or Simla from all the observatories excepting Amíni Divi. Rainfall was recorded at 316 Revenue Board rain stations, 2 new stations having been added during the year. Monthly rain registers were regularly received at the Madras Meteorological office from the districts, and the results were published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. Various changes in the staff at the Madras office were introduced from the 1st January 1889.

The number of vernacular newspapers and magazines advanced from 77 in 1887 to 87 in 1888. Of these, 44 were in Tamil, 11 in Telugu, 11 in Canarese, 5 in Malayalam, and 16 in Hindustáni. The paper having the largest circulation (6,000) was the "Satyathúthan," an organ of the Christian religion in Tamil. 54 of the publications dealt with matters of general and political interest.

SECTION VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

The month of April 1888 was occupied in further excavations in the Amarávati stúpa, and at the beginning of the next field season Mr. Rea returned to Amarávati from Madras. Several important discoveries were made in the districts of Nellore and Kistna, notably the remains of a second stúpa at Franguladinne, a complete Buddhist chaitya at Chízárla, a very ancient stúpa at Garikapád agraharam, a stúpa and monastery at Pedda Maddúr and a chaitya of an unusual type at Guntapalli. The discovery at Pedda Maddúr is especially valuable, as mention is made of the monastery in the travels of Hiouen Tsang, and the locality has long been sought for in vain.

SECTION IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, which was introduced on the 1st April 1885, was in force in all the districts of the Presidency except Madras, in which the City of Madras Municipal Act I of 1884 was in operation. The administration of local affairs is primarily vested in District Boards; these are 21 in number, one for each mofussil collectorate, and each consists of a President, who is the Collector of the district, and not less than 24 members, all Revenue officers in charge of divisions of districts being *ex-officio* members. Under the rules which came into force during the previous year, half the members of each District Board will eventually be elected by the Taluk Boards, except in the districts of Kurnool and Nílgiris, where the latter bodies do not exist. As in the preceding year there were 85 Taluk Boards working in subordination to the District Boards in subdivisions of districts; each of them consists of a President, who is the Revenue officer in charge of the division, and not less than 12 members. The District Board of Kurnool and the Taluk Boards in all other districts except South Canara and Malabar had Union Panchávats (committees) working in subordination to them in villages or groups of villages. Each Union Panchávat consists of not less than 5 members, one of whom holds the office of Chairman, and the headman of each revenue village included in the union is an *ex-officio* member. There were 239 such panchávats at work during the year against 218 in 1887-88.

The cess on land continued to be levied at the rate of 2 annas per rupee of the annual rent value in Malabar, at 1 anna and 3 pies in South Canara, and at 1 anna in all other districts, except Godávari, where it was only 9 pies. House-tax was levied in 127 unions and tolls upon carriages, carts, and animals were collected at 266 stations in 20 districts. In 1887-88 house-tax was levied in 99 unions and tolls at 234 stations. During the year about 220 miles of roads were newly constructed and over 20,300 miles repaired by Local Boards against 115 and 19,811 miles, respectively, in 1887-88. Educational operations showed steady progress on the whole. The number of Local Fund hospitals and dispensaries rose from 255 at the beginning of the year to 274 at its close, and the number of patients treated in these institutions advanced from 1,293,882 in 1887-88 to 1,397,059. There were 110 midwives employed by the various local boards, and they attended nearly 4,500 labor cases against 3,867 cases attended by 93 midwives in the previous year. Vaccination and sanitation received increased attention. The total receipts of the various local boards amounted to a little over 63 lakhs and the total expenditure to rather more than 64½ lakhs. In consequence of this the aggregate balance at

their credit, which amounted at the beginning of the year to 23 lakhs, was reduced to 21½ lakhs at its close. Both the receipts and the expenditure exhibited an advance upon those of the preceding year.

There were 55 municipalities administered under the District Municipalities Act IV of 1884 against 54 in 1887-88, the town of Bezváda having been formed into a municipality with effect from 1st April 1888. On the 31st March 1889 the Municipal Councils of these towns consisted, in all, of 880 members, of whom 55 were members *ex officio*, 398 were nominated by Government and 427 elected by the rate-payers. There were 203 official members, including the elected officials, and 677 non-official members. Classified according to race 166 Councillors were Europeans and Eurasians and 714 Natives. Compared with the preceding year there was an advance in the proportion of members who were elected and the non-official and Native element was also increased. Each Council held on an average 28 meetings with an attendance of 8 members. The elective system was in force in 34 towns against 33 in 1887-88, and the average percentage of voters to population in these towns was 1·9. Elections were held for the purpose of filling up 240 vacancies on the councils: 183 elections were contested and 52·3 per cent. of the voters on the registers recorded their votes. The right of electing their own chairman was enjoyed by 40 Municipal Councils as in the previous year. The opening balances of the year amounted in all to Rs. 3,93,986 and the current receipts to Rs. 17,94,001 against Rs. 3,42,295 and Rs. 16,81,567, respectively, in 1887-88. The increase of Rs. 1,12,434 in the current receipts was spread over all the items except fines and school-fees, but the advance was particularly marked under the heads of taxes on buildings and lands, tolls, endowments, and contributions from Provincial and Local funds. The average incidence of municipal taxation per head of the population was As. 12-8 including, and As. 9-2 excluding, tolls, and showed a slight advance upon the preceding year. The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 17,89,992 against Rs. 16,29,496 in 1887-88, the increase occurring chiefly under public works, education, hospitals and dispensaries, conservancy, miscellaneous and supervision and management. The closing balance was Rs. 3,97,995.

The receipts of the Madras Municipality during the official year 1887-88 were Rs. 15,11,739, which included an opening balance of Rs. 1,07,672, contributions from Provincial Funds of Rs. 29,220, a loan of Rs. 1,57,594, and suspense of Rs. 2,10,970. The incidence of taxation was Rs. 1-15-9, showing an advance of 8 pies upon the figure of the preceding year. The total expenditure was Rs. 13,54,367 inclusive of Rs. 1,20,311 for and out of capital account and Rs. 1,74,538 under suspense. Excluding suspense, the receipts were higher and the charges lower than in the preceding year. The improvements to Perambúr streets were completed and a diversion was made in Avadi Shrínivása Iyer Street, Choolay, at the expense of the Choolay Spinning and Weaving Mills Company. The extension of the municipal office premises was practically completed, and the vaccination and registration building in China Bazaar Road was finished. Nearly 10 miles of drains of all sizes were constructed, making a total of 66½ miles. Considerable additions were also made to the water-supply system of the town, but the water from the Red Hills Lake has been pronounced, upon chemical analysis, to be bad. The roads were not maintained in a satisfactory condition

owing to the dilatory way in which materials were supplied by the contractors. Rs. 9,814 were spent on education against Rs. 9,133 in 1887-88. The children under inspection numbered 13,852 against 10,989 in the preceding year, and of these 11,909 were boys and 1,943 girls. The large advance upon the figure of the previous year must be ascribed to the inclusion of a number of indigenous schools. The cost of the Triplicane hospital and the Black Town dispensary amounted to Rs. 11,382. Rs. 70,000 were also contributed to Government on account of hospitals and Rs. 4,533 on account of Medical College. On the whole the number of patients treated showed a considerable advance upon the preceding year. The total number of cases vaccinated was 23,573 against 20,037 in 1887-88, and the percentage of successful cases rose from 95·6 to 96·4, while the average cost of each case declined. The birth-rate fell from 40·8 per mille in 1887 to 40·0 in 1888; at the same time the death-rate declined from 40·6 in 1887 to 38·7. The cost of conservancy was Rs. 3,33,255 against Rs. 3,40,033 in 1887-88. The debt on 31st March 1889 was Rs. 26½ lakhs, 1½ lakhs having been added during the year. The sinking fund received an addition of Rs. 53,100 invested in 4 per cent. Government paper, bringing up the total amount so invested to Rs. 6,94,100, besides a balance of Rs. 533 in cash.

The total number of clergymen in the Diocese of Madras on the 31st March 1889 was 267, of whom 39 were Government chaplains, the figures in the previous year being 252 and 39 respectively. The appointments during the year numbered 26, of which 20 were those of native clergymen. Offertories and other voluntary gifts amounted to Rs. 1,32,513, an increase of Rs. 204 over similar receipts in 1887-88. The Bishop visited a large number of towns on the West Coast and in the Southern and Central districts.

The value of stock in the Stationery Depôt at the commencement of the year 1888-89 amounted to Rs. 5,21,831 against Rs. 5,75,069 in 1887-88, that of receipts during the year to Rs. 4,60,211 against Rs. 5,35,729, and that of issues to Rs. 5,30,672 against Rs. 5,88,967, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,51,370 at the end of the year against Rs. 5,21,831 of the previous year. The receipts from the Secretary of State for India in 1888-89 amounted to Rs. 2,28,247 against Rs. 2,17,469 in 1887-88. The net saving effected by the substitution of articles of Indian manufacture for similar European articles amounted to Rs. 22,686 against Rs. 13,666 in the preceding year. The decrease in the value of stock at the close of the year is attributable to the provision of only one year's stock of Indian stores, instead of two as formerly. The cash receipts were Rs. 27,839 against Rs. 23,060 in 1887-88, and the disbursements Rs. 2,26,899 against Rs. 3,32,065, the large decrease in expenditure being mainly due to smaller purchases of stationery.

The cash receipts of the Government Press amounted to Rs. 26,250 against Rs. 26,615 in 1887-88, and the expenditure to Rs. 1,99,224 against Rs. 2,03,376. Acts and other publications to the value of Rs. 4,682 were issued to officers and sold. The value of the work printed amounted to Rs. 1,67,763, being Rs. 9,868 less than in 1887-88. Of original matter there were 148,925 pages, and of re-made up matter 9,471, with 19,383,955 impressions. In the bindery, work to the value of Rs. 21,235 was turned out. The quantity of type-metal cast was 12,485 lbs. at an outlay of Rs. 5,052. The outturn at the Penitentiary Branch Press was

Rs. 33,024, or about Rs. 1,000 less than in 1887-88. Of original matter there were 5,535 pages with 44,285,012 impressions, an increase of 14,137,052 impressions over the figure of the previous year. Binding work to the value of Rs. 11,909 was done.

The receipts of the Lawrence Asylum Press during 1888 amounted to Rs. 1,61,471 against Rs. 1,52,930 in 1887 and the disbursements to Rs. 1,76,103 against Rs. 1,38,388 : at the same time the net outturn rose from Rs. 1,35,633 to Rs. 1,37,386. The outturn and receipts of the Ootacamund branch showed a slight advance, while the expenditure decreased.

The work done at the District Presses during the year was valued at Rs. 1,64,473 against Rs. 1,42,709 in the previous year, showing an increase of 15·25 per cent., which was partly due to valuation at the enhanced rates introduced in November 1887. In some districts the actual work turned out increased. The receipts amounted to Rs. 40,829 against Rs. 40,053 in 1887-88 and the charges to Rs. 71,391 against Rs. 78,428. The decrease of expenditure is accounted for by the non-entertainment of extra establishments, and the diminished purchase of stock materials. The excess of charges over receipts amounted to Rs. 30,562 against Rs. 38,375 in the preceding year.

In 1888 the following investigations were made by the Chemical Examiner: 127 cases of suspected human poisoning, 60 cases of suspected cattle poisoning, 26 blood stains, and 3 seminal stains: the corresponding figures in the previous year were 109, 60, 26, and 1. Besides these there were 654 miscellaneous analyses against 667 in the previous year. The total number of cases was 870 and involved the examination of 1,416 articles. In 73 cases of suspected human poisoning poison was detected, the percentage of detections being 57·48 against 56·9 in 1887. Poison was detected in 45 cases of suspected cattle poisoning. Compared with previous years the use of inorganic poisons was less frequent; of those used the principal were arsenious oxide, mercurial compounds, and copper sulphate. The principal organic poisons used were aconite, opium, ganjah, and atropine. In three cases a poison was isolated but could not be identified. A case of suspected cattle poisoning by 'Sui' was examined this year for the first time. The miscellaneous articles examined included salt, water, potable spirits, malt liquor, petroleum, earth-oil, cattle-fodder, and dammer.

The year 1888-89 witnessed a further decline both in the total number of Muhammadans in superior Government service and in the proportion borne by that class to other employés. The decrease was however slight, the total number falling from 6,103 to 6,079 and the percentage to other public servants from 16·82 to 16·78; moreover the proportion of Muhammadans to the total population is only 6·2 per cent. The decline occurred mainly in appointments carrying salaries between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000. More than 86 per cent. of the posts held were in the police.

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

TRAVANCORE STATE. (16TH AUGUST 1887 TO 14TH AUGUST 1888, MALAYALAM YEAR 1063.)

Legislation.

EIGHT Regulations were enacted during the year. The first provided for the management of trading companies; the second authorized the formation, under the presidentship of the Dewan, of a Legislative Council containing a maximum of 8 members, of whom 2 at least are to be non-officials; the third amended the penal clauses of the existing Stamp Act, the penalties being reduced and their refund facilitated; the fourth enabled the Government to reserve forests after adjudicating upon claims advanced; the fifth empowered certain Revenue officers to issue summonses and punish disobedience thereto by fine; the sixth regulated the manufacture and sale of opium and bhang and trade therein; the seventh provided for the better administration of the salt monopoly; the eighth, similarly, amended and re-enacted the law relating to tobacco. A proclamation was also issued whereby the Government abandoned the succession fee, which has, up to the present, been levied from all classes following the law of succession through females.

Military.

No changes calling for remark took place in the military department. The brigade remained under the management of the Commandant and one Brigade Officer only.

Police.

The actual strength of the police was 1,611 men, being 1 to 1,679 of population and 1 to every 4·7 square miles. The total cost amounted to Rs. 1,78,722 or somewhat more than the preceding year. In dealing with the percentages of detected cases, those pending trial have this year been included in the reported cases. If this method be applied to the figures of the previous year, the percentage of detection will be found to have risen from 72·3 in that year to 74·8 in 1887-88. The percentage of convictions as compared with arrests rose from 63·9 to 67·7, whilst the percentage of recovery of property lost decreased from 78 to 68·9. The discipline and conduct of the force appear to have been efficiently attended to by the superior officers.

Crime and Magistracy.

There were 15,900 cases for disposal on the files of the Magistrates against 15,223 in the preceding year. There was a general increase of offences against property. The total number of cases disposed of was 15,836. 1,171 juveniles were charged with offences as compared with 792 in the previous year. The average time of preliminary inquiry before the Sub-Magistracy (24 days) increased, whilst the time taken in actual disposal (9 days) diminished. The number of appeals preferred to First-class Magistrates was 642 as compared with 556 in the preceding year. Four appeals remained undisposed of as compared with 54 in 1886-87 and the average duration was reduced from 36 to 26 days. The decisions of the Subordinate Magistracy were altered or annulled in 45·6 per cent. of the appeals. The quality of the work of the Magistracy as tested by the result of appeals to the sessions improved when compared with the previous year.

Sessions Courts.

The number of original cases decided by the Sessions Courts was 146, and at the close of the year 6 cases remained pending. 50·8 per cent. of the persons committed were convicted. The average duration of trials in the Sessions Courts was 9 days against 21 days in the preceding year. The Courts disposed of 46 appeals, leaving a balance of 5 appeals at the close of the year, and the average rate of pendency fell from 27 days in 1886-87 to 17 days in the year under report. The work of the Sessions Courts as tested by appeals improved, only 20 per cent. of the decisions being reversed.

High Court. The High Court had for disposal and disposed of 46 appeals from the Sessions Courts. It also disposed of 7 referred cases. The average duration of the former was 39 and of the latter 54 days.

Jails. During the year 1,327 prisoners were admitted into the jails. The average daily strength was 576 against 628 in 1886-87 and the average mortality 30 against 40 per mille. The average cost of each prisoner was Rs. 80-6-0 as compared with Rs. 74-6-0 in the previous year. The total cost of jails was Rs. 46,114 as compared with Rs. 46,842 in the preceding year, and the aggregate profit from prisoners' labor is estimated at Rs. 13,515 against Rs. 12,672 in 1886-87. Discipline was well maintained.

Civil justice. The total number of suits filed in all courts during the year was 24,919 as compared with 26,000 in the previous year. The total number of suits for disposal was 29,991, of which 25,748 were disposed of, leaving 4,243 suits pending: two-thirds of the suits were uncontested. The average value of suits was considerably higher than in the previous year, but 97·3 per cent. were below Rs. 500 in value. The average duration was much the same as in 1886-87—2 months 15 days for an ordinary suit and 22 days for a small cause. The appeals against Munsifs' decrees were 36·3 per cent. and appeal was successful in 33 per cent. The percentage of appeals and of reversals was higher than in the previous year, and speaking generally the disposal of civil work was less satisfactory than in 1886-87.

Zillah Courts. 777 original suits and 2,318 appeals were filed in the Zillah Courts, the figures being slightly in excess of those of the previous year. The work for disposal amounted to 1,655 original suits and 3,549 appeals. Of these, the courts disposed of 1,000 original suits and 2,525 appeals, showing very satisfactory work. In duration of original suits the year compared unfavorably with its predecessor, but in duration of appeals an improvement was apparent.

High Court. 796 cases were filed before the High Court against 661 in the previous year. The total work for disposal was 996 cases against 874; of these 758 were disposed of against 681 in the preceding year. 95·45 of the cases were contested. The duration was much less than usual, being 4 months 17 days for a regular and 3 months 10 days for a special appeal.

Judicial revenue. The total judicial receipts, including (for the first time) the receipts from the Magisterial Courts, amounted to Rs. 4,24,712, and the total expenditure was Rs. 4,04,283, leaving a surplus of Rs. 20,429.

Registration of assurances. 81,217 documents relating to immovable property and 1,832 relating to movable property and other transactions were registered during the year, the total being higher by 8,116 than in 1886-87 and being in excess of the figures of any one of the previous five years. The value of transactions registered amounted to Rs. 151,39,512, or Rs. 5,37,223 in excess of 1886-87. The receipts were Rs. 1,32,379 and the disbursements Rs. 53,443, thus leaving a profit to the State of Rs. 78,936, or an increase over that of the previous year of Rs. 10,228.

Revenue survey and settlement. In anticipation of the introduction of a system of plane-table survey, the survey establishment was considerably reduced. Boundary demarcation was completed over 162·59 square miles. In field demarcation the outturn was 140·82 square miles against 279·99 in the previous year. The work was much impeded by floods and sickness amongst the survey establishment. The Settlement department carried on operations in 15 taluks and was employed to some extent in disposing of Puduval escheat and other revenue cases. The settlement of the Trivandrum taluk was completed at a cost of Rs. 1,13,000: the addition to the permanent revenue will be Rs. 9,460 or 8·37 per cent. on the outlay. The total cost of the survey and settlement so far has been Rs. 12,02,860, and it is evident that the ultimate cost will be very far indeed in excess of the original estimate of 15 lakhs.

Land revenue. The net land revenue demand was Rs. 19,34,556 against Rs. 18,59,079 in the previous year: a little more than 97 per cent. of the demand was collected. Deducting the charges of collection from the gross receipts, the net revenue amounted to Rs. 15,95,937. The system of transferring to the Dewan Peishcars

the disposal of revenue cases, which had been previously entirely vested in the Huzur, worked excellently. Steps were taken to encourage the growth of tea and pepper in the plains by the grant of lands free of tax.

Salt. There was a slight decrease in the consumption of salt, but the enhanced price more than counterbalanced this, and the receipts amounted to Rs. 15,90,888, or Rs. 1,39,223 more than in the previous year.

Stamps. The proceeds of sales of stamps amounted to Rs. 5,40,714, yielding a net revenue of Rs. 2,18,829, which is Rs. 9,042 in excess of that of the previous year.

Excise. The receipts under excise amounted to Rs. 9,05,005, being an increase of Rs. 95,020 over the previous year. The sale of duty-paid tobacco rose from 10,194 candies to 11,470. The net balance of revenue under this head amounted to Rs. 8,72,813.

Customs. Under the head of Customs there was an increase in receipts amounting to Rs. 40,145. The total receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 4,99,709, and the net revenue to Rs. 4,74,536.

Abkári and opium. Under abkári and opium there was an increase in receipts amounting to Rs. 31,641. The total net revenue was Rs. 3,59,708.

Forests. The net revenue from forests amounted to Rs. 2,21,485, being Rs. 41,125 in excess of that of the preceding year. Under the new regulation, about 300 square miles of forest were reserved. Cardamoms fetched at auction an average price of only Rs. 531 per candy, being Rs. 571 per candy less than the average of the last six years. The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,57,171. The value of the entire forest produce amounted to Rs. 1,81,682, and the cost of establishment and other charges to Rs. 1,39,509.

Finance. The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 69,92,458, being Rs. 3,23,300 in excess of the previous year, and the gross receipts to Rs. 71,15,264 against Rs. 66,26,427 in 1886-87. There remained a surplus of Rs. 1,22,806 and a balance to be carried to the next year's account of Rs. 59,29,520.

Trade. There was very marked increase in the trade of the country, the value of which during the year amounted to Rs. 170,41,878, or Rs. 7,47,755 in excess of the previous year's figure. The chief increase in exports was in the products of the cocoanut palm, and in imports the advance was mainly in piece-goods and thread.

Public works. The outlay on public works amounted to Rs. 10,61,770, being Rs. 69,151 in excess of the outlay of the previous year and 15·31 per cent. of the total revenue. The increased expenditure was mainly incurred upon irrigation works. The planting of avenues was also commenced, and Rs. 66,590 were spent on new roads. In the Maramat department the expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 3,54,986, or in excess of that of 1886-87 by Rs. 23,148. This increased outlay was mainly incurred on the restoration of tanks in South Travancore.

Education. The total number of pupils receiving instruction in the Maharáját's College, the high school, and the preparatory school was 851 as against 935 last year, a decrease attributable perhaps to the existence of private institutions. The results of the examinations were on the whole not satisfactory. Charges amounted to Rs. 41,065 and fees to Rs. 14,150. The average cost to Government for each student was about Rs. 30. The physical training of students received attention. There were 22 district schools attended by 2,583 boys, each costing the State a little over Rs. 6. The average daily attendance was 84·1. On the whole progress was satisfactory. The girls' school made excellent progress. The total cost of this school was Rs. 4,994, of which Rs. 680 were recovered in fees. The actual cost of each pupil amounted to about Rs. 58. The number of vernacular schools was 917, 227 being Government and 690 aided by Government. They were attended by 36,957 boys and 8,857 girls. The actual cost of Government and aided schools was Rs. 82,211. There were 10 medical students. The work done in the School of Arts remained about the same as last year. An Industrial school has been opened at Alleppey by Messrs. Caruppasawmy Pillay and Company, where carpentry, painting, type-cutting, &c., are taught. The book depôt was maintained at a loss of Rs. 444 to the State.

Museum and gardens. The museum and gardens were kept in good order at a cost of Rs. 16,148: the receipts were Rs. 256.

Medical. The number of dispensaries remained the same (26). The Eliah Rájá's Palace dispensary was closed, and in its stead a dispensary was opened in the fort, where 1,375 patients were treated during the two and a half months it was working. There were in all 114,834 patients treated during the year, an increase of 1,615. The percentage of deaths in the central jail to average daily strength was 2·32 against 3·72 in the previous year. There were 2 cases of cholera in the Trivandrum jail. The mortality in the lunatic asylum was very high, namely, 14·2 per cent. of average daily strength. On the whole the season was not a healthy one, cholera and fever being prevalent. There were 8,065 more vaccine operations during the year than in the previous one: the percentage of success was 93·28. The Victoria Medical School and Hospital for Women made satisfactory progress. The conservancy of the capital has much improved and the rate of mortality has fallen. The aggregate cost of the conservancy establishment amounted to Rs. 22,530, of which sum Rs. 19,697 were expended in the capital itself. A Veterinary hospital was opened during the year.

Mint. The mint cost the State Rs. 2,056 more than it earned.

Political. During the year His Excellency the Governor of Madras paid the State a visit, and His Highness the Maharájá made a tour to Bombay and Madras. The financial position of the State was in every way satisfactory, and the country was generally in a prosperous and progressive condition.

COCHIN STATE. (15TH AUGUST 1887 TO 15TH AUGUST 1888, MALAYALAM YEAR 1063.)

The year was marked by the death of His Highness Rámá Vurmah, K.C.S.I., which took place on the 28th June 1888. The late Rájá ascended the musnad on the 24th March 1864, and his rule was remarkable for its steady progressive policy. The late Rájá's brother, Sir Víra Kerala Vurmah, K.C.I.E., was installed on the 23rd July 1888.

Legislation. During the year under review no legislative enactments were introduced.

CIVIL JUSTICE—Munsifs' courts. In the Munsifs' Courts, the total number of suits pending and filed was 7,453, of which 6,862 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 591. The Ernacollum Munsif disposed of 553 contested suits. Except in this court there was a decrease in the number of suits disposed of by Munsifs and an increase in their duration when compared with last year.

Zillah courts. On the original side the two Zillah Courts had 435 cases for disposal, of which 290 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 145. The arrears in the Anjikaimal Zillah Court were somewhat reduced. On the appellate side the Zillah Courts had altogether 631 appeals to deal with and disposed of 478. Of the balance of 153 pending, 129 were in the Anjikaimal Court. During the year 245 appeals were filed in the Trichur Court as compared with 190 in the Anjikaimal Court. In the former 249 appeals were disposed of and in the latter 229. The duration of appeals increased by 27 days in the Trichur Court.

Appeal court. The Appeal Court disposed of 68 regular and 95 special appeals. The average duration of appeals was 6 months and 15 days, being slightly in excess of that in the previous year. Some progress was made in disposing of the appeals in His Highness the Rájá's Court of Appeal.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE. The Second and Third Class Magistrates had to deal with a total of 2,028 cases and disposed of 1,918. The amount of work and the disposal were somewhat in excess of the previous year. The Anjikaimal District Magistrate disposed of 20, and the Trichur District Magistrate of 5, original cases. In the total cases dealt with by the magistracy, 4,479 persons were involved; of these 919 were convicted, 49 committed or referred, 2,126 discharged or acquitted, and 1,385 otherwise disposed of. On the Appellate Criminal Side the District Magistrates had altogether for disposal 128 cases affecting 267 persons. Of these, all save 5 cases

were disposed of. The average duration of appeals in the Trichur Magistrate's Court was only 7 days, but in the Anjikaimal Magistrate's Court it amounted to 45 days.

Sessions courts.

Of the persons committed to the Sessions Courts, 75 per cent. were convicted. 17 cases were committed to the Sessions Courts and were all disposed of. The duration of trials increased in the Anjikaimal Sessions Court to 8 days as compared with 3 days in the previous year. Only 4 appeals were preferred to the Sessions Courts, and of these 3 were disposed of.

Appeal court.

The Appeal Court disposed of 21 criminal appeals, the average duration being 71 days. A fair amount of supervision appears to have been exercised over the work of the lower criminal courts.

Jails.

At the close of the year the two jails (Trichur and Ernacollum) contained 155 convicts. The cost of jails (exclusive of medical attendance and medicine) amounted to Rs. 26,742, being Rs. 6,905 in excess of the previous year, and their repair to Rs. 14,047. The average of the five years previous to the year under review gives Rs. 8,325 as the yearly cost of repairs.

Police.

The police had to deal with 1,552 cases in all. Of these 592 were referred as false, 588 were charged and 372 were under police investigation. Of the cases charged by the police, 337 were convicted and 200 acquitted. 1,119 persons were arrested, of whom 1,116 were brought to trial and 557 convicted. The value of property reported to have been stolen was Rs. 21,855, and the value of that recovered was Rs. 15,332, giving a percentage of recovery of 70·1. The working of the police was satisfactory. The amount of grave crime was very small. Out of 14 cases reported as dacoity, 10 were proved to be false.

Land revenue.

The land revenue amounted to Rs. 6,53,944, showing an increase as compared with last year of Rs. 2,650, the increase being due, to a great extent, to the higher rates of quit-rent paid by coffee estates in the Nellianpati Hills, the total quit-rent being Rs. 11,186 as against Rs. 9,201 in 1886-87. The value of yield from these estates showed a decrease of Rs. 45 per acre as compared with the previous year.

Customs.

The customs revenue was Rs. 1,08,935 against Rs. 1,11,186 in the previous year, a decrease of Rs. 2,251. The amount received from the British Government under the guarantee was Rs. 1,06,537, the balance, Rs. 2,398, being the receipts at the Cochin ports. The port dues amounted to Rs. 5,714 as against Rs. 5,859 in the previous year; there were 13 more vessels entered and cleared in the year, but the tonnage showed a decrease of 1,681 tons.

Abkári.

The receipts under abkári showed a decrease of Rs. 11,288 as compared with the previous year.

Opium.

The revenue derived from sale of the opium farm amounted to Rs. 29,470, an increase over the preceding year of Rs. 10,079.

Salt.

The sale of salt was less by 15,000 maunds than in the year 1062, involving a decrease in the revenue of Rs. 5,577: the amount realized was Rs. 2,97,692.

Registration.

The number of documents registered during the year was 17,962, of which 17,384 (96·78 per cent.) related to immovable property. The total value of the deeds registered amounted to Rs. 66,79,665, the average value of each document being about Rs. 372. All these figures are in excess of those of 1886-87.

Education.

The average daily attendance at the high school was 464 out of 530 (the average on the rolls for the year). The results were decidedly creditable. 5 students who had been scholars in the F.A. class in previous years obtained the B.A. degree. The receipts amounted to Rs. 8,258 and the expenditure to Rs. 31,605, or an actual cost to the State of about Rs. 42 for each student against Rs. 37 in the previous year. An upper fourth class was opened in each of the district schools. The reports on these schools may, with the exception of the school at Irringalakoda, be considered as satisfactory. The money sanctioned for the Wadakancherri aided school was not taken advantage of, as the people were unwilling to pay their share. There were only 2 aided schools, 1 for boys and 1 for girls. These schools were reported as well managed. The progress of the princes in the palace school was satisfactory. Excluding students of aided or other

private institutions, the number of boys in the various schools was 1,477, a slight increase on the numbers of the previous year (1,386).

Public works. The total expenditure on public works was Rs. 3,81,178 against Rs. 3,79,764 in 1886-87. Of this sum Rs. 1,17,409 were spent through the medium of the Tahsildars, and the balance through the Chief Engineer. During the year the new Wallinghi ghât road was almost completed. The new road from Trichur to Shóranúr continued to make slow progress. The widening of the Mulathurai irrigation canal was nearly finished, and two new branch channels from it were completed. Excluding the Trichur town roads, 315 miles of roads were maintained at a cost of Rs. 98 per mile. The progress made by this department was satisfactory. The cost of the Engineer's department to the State was Rs. 25,698 or 10·7 on the outlay.

Conservancy and sanitation. A regular system of conservancy was commenced at Trichur, but sanitation was generally neglected.

Forests. The receipts from forests amounted to Rs. 92,621 and the expenditure to Rs. 55,077. The sale of timber produced Rs. 38,219 more than in the previous year. The total outlay in the teak plantations amounted to Rs. 8,891, or an increase on the previous year of Rs. 1,381. There are now 798 acres planted with teak. The sale of cardamoms realized only Rs. 619, while the cost of working the gardens amounted to Rs. 3,102.

Medical. The medical wants of the inhabitants of Cochin are very imperfectly attended to by the State. The number of dispensaries and medical officers is totally insufficient, and jails form the only accommodation for the insane. 3 new dispensaries were, however, opened during the year at Irringalakoda, Kunnenkulum, and Tripunatorai. Altogether 21,363 patients were treated at the 5 hospitals. This figure shows a great improvement on the previous year. The Trichur dispensary in-patients' wards were closed for two months for repairs. 13 out of 52 midwifery cases ended fatally, but only 3 deaths resulted from surgical operations. Cholera occurred in several districts during the year.

Vaccination. The vaccination department was maintained at a cost of Rs. 167 per mensem. It performed 11,583 operations, a decline on the number in 1886-87.

Press. The Cochin Sirkar press turned out work valued at Rs. 5,610: the contingent charges amounted to Rs. 287.

Military. The small force of infantry and artillery and the Rájá's body guard remained unchanged.

Post. The amount of postage collected was Rs. 888, a decrease of Rs. 88.

Financial. The revenue of the year was Rs. 16,50,697, thus exceeding that of the previous year by Rs. 34,369, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 16,80,756, or Rs. 1,02,909 more than that of 1886-87. The disbursements, therefore, exceeded the receipts by Rs. 30,059. The opening cash balance in the treasury was Rs. 6,08,718, Rs. 1,00,614 being invested in Government securities: the cash balance at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 4,78,045. The value of Government securities held by the State amounted to Rs. 31,81,000. There were goods in stock valued at Rs. 1,87,451. Adding these sums together, the closing cash balance shows a total of Rs. 38,46,496 to the credit of the State. The interest on Government securities amounted to Rs. 1,22,852. The financial condition of the State was very satisfactory.

GODÁVARI AGENCY. (1888-89.)

Season. On the whole the season in the Godávari Agency tracts was favorable, but the wet crops suffered to a certain extent from drought. This was especially the case in the Yernagúdem Agency. There was also a general want of drinking water. The rainfall recorded at Bhadráchalam was 36·75 inches against 44·62 in 1887-88 and at Polavaram 34·40 against 35·9.

Health. Fever was prevalent in the Bhadráchalam táluk, but elsewhere the season was less unhealthy than usual. There was no cholera, and only one case of small-pox.

Cattle-disease broke out in the Bhadráchalam taluk and in the Rajahmundry and Peddapuram Agencies, carrying off in the Bhadráchalam taluk alone as many as 527 animals. The condition of the people was on the whole good. The total number of births was 1,514 and of deaths 1,147: the latter figure being the lowest recorded during the last four years. The population for whom vital statistics were received numbered 96,931. No registry of births and deaths is maintained in Rampa.

Rampa muttadars.

No changes took place in the muttadars of Rampa. The mokhásadár of Nellipudi died early in 1889, and his eldest son was registered as mokhásadár.

Boundary disputes.

The two boundary disputes pending disposal at the end of the previous year in the Senior Assistant Agent's division were settled and several other minor questions were disposed of. No fresh disputes arose during the year.

Disturbances.

There were no disturbances of any sort. A rumour that the people in the western parts of Rampa and in the Guditéru mutta were about to cause trouble was found to be without foundation.

Police.

Only one complaint was brought against the police, and that upon inquiry was found to be false. The conduct of the police was on the whole satisfactory.

Judicial returns.

The total number of original civil suits for disposal was 321 against 311 in the preceding year. The increase chiefly occurred in the Polavaram and Gokavaram district munsifs' courts. 46 cases were pending disposal at the end of the year against 35 in the preceding year. The number of appeals instituted rose from 6 in 1887-88 to 10 in 1888-89. There were 211 criminal cases in which 498 persons were concerned; of these, 2 were committed, 116 convicted, and 341 otherwise disposed of. The figures were very similar in 1887-88, but only about 23 per cent. of the persons tried were convicted against 40 per cent. in that year. There was only one sessions case, and the number of criminal appeals dropped from 13 in 1887-88 to 4. One appeal was pending on the 1st April.

Opium and abkári.

There were no changes in the opium administration, free licenses being issued for the vend of the drug in all the villages except Bhadráchalam, Dummugudem, and Waddigudem, and eight villages in the Senior Assistant Agent's division, where the licenses were sold. The abkári administration underwent no changes.

Forests.

The usual reckless destruction of forests in the Rampa country was continued during the year. At present these forests are vested in the muttadars, some of whom have leased out the right of cutting timber and have further claimed the right to levy fees for passes granted for the transport of forest produce. The legality of this claim being doubted, the question was referred to Government during the year, and, pending final orders, the levy of these fees was stopped.

Education.

On the whole there was some improvement in the work done by the various schools. The total number of children on the rolls rose from 595 in 1887-88 to 688, and two new primary schools were opened; in many individual instances, however, the number of students declined considerably.

Dispensaries.

1,416 out-patients were admitted into the dispensary at Bhadráchalam, or 95 less than in the previous year. The average daily attendance, however, rose from 10·2 to 11·63. 1,896 patients were admitted into the new dispensary at Gokavaram.

Vaccination.

The vaccine staff was placed under the direct control of the district officers on the 23rd April 1888, and the number of operations increased during the year from 632 in 1887-88 to 1,487.

Public works.

The Agency works were executed under the immediate supervision of the Revenue authorities. The allotment amounted to Rs. 7,758, the expenditure to Rs. 7,694, and the balance to Rs. 64. Of the expenditure, Rs. 4,614 were devoted to new roads and Rs. 1,993 to repairs to roads. The most important new roads in hand were those from Timmapuram to Rámávaram and from Kannapuram to Jilugumilli. Rs. 1,300 were spent on bridle-paths in the Bhadráchalam Agency. The largest item of repair was Rs. 1,344 spent on the road from Chódavaram to Dévipatnam.

Tours.

Extensive tours were made in the Agency tracts by the Agent and his Special Assistant.

VIZAGAPATAM AGENCY. (1888-89.)

General.

The year was an uneventful one in the Vizagapatam Agency. Perhaps the main feature was the great increase of communication which took place between the uplands and the low country. This was largely due to the high prices ruling in the plains, which drove numbers of carts above the ghâts in search of grain. In June the brother of the Maharájá of Jeypore died; and in January the new Dewán, M.R.Ry. P. Purnayya Pantulu, Ráo Bahadur, assumed charge of his office.

Potinghi taluk.

The Potinghi taluk has been in a bad way of late. The greater part of it consists of villages belonging to the ruined Hill Páchipenta estate, and the zemindar has been raising sums by alienating afresh mokhásas and other villages which his predecessors had parted with by informal grants or otherwise long ago. Two claimants are thus created, and in their struggles the ryots are continually made the victims. The ryots of the acknowledged mokhása villages are but little better off owing to the manner in which the mokhásadárs avail themselves of the petty service system which they enforce under the Rent Recovery Act. In addition to this the unsatisfactory condition of the taluk was aggravated by the misconduct of the sub-magistrate and the police.

Boundary and other disputes.

During the year the Senior Assistant Agent demarcated the Gaundra-Ittasinghi boundary conjointly with the Principal Assistant Agent, Ganjam. The effect of the demarcation is to transfer a small area to the Gumma Bissoyi of Ganjam; but the Sowra holders will pay the Bissoyi his dues through the Gunupur Deputy Tahsildar. The suit brought by the Jeypore Maharájá to enhance the tribute of the Singapur estate or recover possession was decided in his favor at the end of the year. The relations of the Tatrájá of Bissemkattak with his patros of Kutnagedda, Ambadalla, and Jugdalpur were not satisfactory. An unfortunate incident occurred in Jeypore. 32 ryots who were clearing a boundary for forest demarcation at the request of the authorities of the Central Provinces were arrested by the Sukma police and carried off to Sankam, where they were confined for nearly two months, bail being refused. One of the prisoners died of injuries inflicted, it is said, during his confinement. The matter was under investigation during the year.

Season and crops.

The season in the agency was unfavorable owing to a deficiency of rainfall, which registered 45·33 inches against 64·45 in 1887-88. The deficiency was especially marked in Gunupur and Rayagada, but in these taluks the cultivation is principally dry and there was no serious loss. The crop above the ghâts was short on the whole, and a failure of the mango crop, complete in the Special Assistant Agent's and partial in the Senior Assistant Agent's division, caused some hardship for the poorer classes. No severe distress appears to have prevailed however.

Civil and criminal justice.

20 sessions cases were disposed of during the year against 19 in the previous one. In 7 of these cases the offence was murder, and in 1 case the offender was sentenced to death. The Agent disposed of 38 out of 39 criminal appeals. Out of 1,776 cases on the files of criminal courts, 1,703 were disposed of. 551 civil suits were filed in the agency courts during the year against 487 in 1887-88 and 523 were disposed of. The file in the Agent's Court was clear of all arrears on the original side at the end of the year. The number of suits pending in other courts rose from 135 at the conclusion of 1886-87 and 196 in 1887-88 to 277. 11 appeals were instituted in the Agent's and 14 in the Assistant Agent's Courts during the year against 8 and 13 and 7 and 2, respectively, in 1887-88 and 1886-87. Only 4 appeals were pending disposal at the conclusion of the year.

Hospitals.

There were 4 hospitals at work, of which one (Bissemkattak) was opened during the year. The total number of patients treated rose from 4,437 in 1887-88 to 11,515. In November 1888 the vaccine staff was placed under the direct control of the Agent, and the result of the change was an increase in the number of persons vaccinated, of from 6,323 in 1887-88 to 8,276. The improvement occurred almost entirely in the Special Assistant's division.

Education.

Education continued to make slow progress. In the Special Assistant Agent's division 5 and in the Pálkonda Agency 3 new schools were opened during the year. The total number of schools was 89 and of pupils 1,990.

The number of lives lost by the attacks of wild animals fell from 142 in 1887-88 to 91. The number of tigers killed rose from 34 to 66, and of panthers from 141 to 205. The number of cattle killed was returned at 418, but this is probably not one-tenth of the true figure. Wild animals.

Good work was done on the main roads under construction by the Agency officers. In the Special Assistant's division that to the Central Provinces *viâ* Koraput and Omerkót was pushed on almost to the boundary, and the Jubilee ghât, which proved most useful, was nearly completed. In the Senior Assistant's division the work of converting into a metalled road the cart-track from Párvatipur towards the Central Provinces *viâ* Rayagada and Ombadóla was begun, the Government having contributed a sum of Rs. 20,000 towards the first section. In all, Rs. 48,574 were spent on agency roads by the Agent's subordinates as against Rs. 20,000 in 1887-88. The road from Potinghi to Koraput in charge of the Public Works Department made, however, but little progress. Public works.

Extensive tours were made in the Agency tracts by the Senior and Special Assistant Agents. Tours.

GANJAM AGENCY. (1888-89.)

The season was very unfavorable, especially in the Bodogodo maliahs, where there was an almost entire loss of the paddy crop and partial failure of the dry crops owing to want of rain. Throughout the maliahs there was a failure of the mango crop and partial failure of the mohwa on which the hill people largely depend. In the Rámágiri division scarcity of water was much felt, and numerous wells had to be sunk in consequence. Season and crops.

There was no cholera, but small-pox was very prevalent. Epidemics.

The following boundary questions and disputes were settled during the year: Sarangada-Boad, Gumma-Kolakota, Gumma-Jeypore, Koipuram-Budarasingi, Munisingi-Barasingi, Goomsur-Boad, and Gumma-Gunupur. In addition, compromises were arrived at in the disputes existing between the Bissoyis of Rayagada and Jerangi and certain villages with regard to the payment of rent and dallies. Boundary disputes.

The allotment for petty construction and repairs amounted to Rs. 29,500, and of this Rs. 25,240 were utilized, the amount expended on new works being Rs. 9,910 and that on repairs Rs. 15,330: by far the largest portion was spent upon communications. Public works.

In addition to the outlay mentioned above a sum of Rs. 2,977 was spent on roads, &c., in the Parlákimedi maliahs out of the estate funds. The following new works (communications) were executed during the year: (1) Mohangiri ghât road, (2) Ghatiguda-Boddangi road, (3) Taptapani ghât road, (4) Rakia-Digi road, (5) masonry bridges on the Kalipano road, and (6) Porimolo-Udayagiri road.

Wanton destruction of forests still continued, but the Khonds in the Hodogodo muttah have reserved the forests on several hills in consequence of the want of timber felt by them. Forest.

37 abkári licenses were issued during the year against 46 in 1887-88, the fees collected being Rs. 148 against Rs. 184. 24 persons were accused of offences under Act III of 1864 against 13 in the previous year. Abkári.

As in 1887-88, 3 licenses were issued for vend of opium. Opium.

The total number of children under instruction was 1,416; of these 1,086 were Uriyas, 309 Khonds, and 21 Sourahs, the total showing an advance upon that of the previous year in spite of a decline in the number of Khond pupils. Education.

9,294 cases were vaccinated during the year against 6,066 in the preceding year, and 8,861 were successful against 5,822. This favorable result was due to the stricter supervision of the Agency officers under whom the vaccine staff was placed in the preceding year and to the prevalence of small-pox. Vaccination.

Civil justice. The number of civil suits for disposal in 1888-89, including the number pending at the end of 1887, was 112 against 106 in 1887, and 103 suits were disposed of. The average duration of each uncontested suit was 33 days and of each contested suit 61 days against 45 and 58, respectively, in 1887. The aggregate value of the 91 suits instituted during the year was Rs. 4,601 against Rs. 14,944 in 1887. There were 5 civil appeals for disposal against 3 in 1887. Out of these 4 were disposed of. The number of applications for execution of decrees was 25 against 15 in 1887. 20 applications were disposed of.

Criminal justice. The total number of criminal cases for disposal was the same as in 1887, viz., 232, and of these, 226 were disposed of. 9 cases were committed to the Agent's Court against 10 in 1887. The sentence of death was passed in 2 cases and was confirmed by the High Court. The amounts of fines imposed and realized were Rs. 987 and Rs. 638 against Rs. 912 and Rs. 452, respectively, in 1887. Only one appeal was registered during the year. The receipts from court fee stamps in 1888 both on the civil and criminal sides were Rs. 455 against Rs. 731 in 1887.

Conduct of police. A Police Inspector was convicted of criminal breach of trust by a public servant and a constable of murder, but otherwise the general conduct of the police was satisfactory during the year.

Medical aid. In November 1888 a hospital was opened at Udayagiri in the Goomsur maliahs and is doing well.

Wild animals. The number of wild animals killed was 115 against 158 in the preceding year, and the amount of rewards paid was Rs. 2,345 against Rs. 2,700 in 1887-88. 26 human beings were killed by wild beasts against 35 in the preceding year. No deaths from snake-bite were reported during the year.

Miscellaneous. There were no disturbances during the year. The tours made by the Special Assistant Agent in the Agency tracts were of an extensive nature.

PUDUKÓTA STATE. (FASLI 1297—JULY 1887 TO JUNE 1888.)

Season and public health. The season was moderately good in Pudukóta and prices were not excessive. Cholera caused 402 deaths. Small-pox also appeared, and the year on the whole was decidedly unhealthy.

Settlement—Demand, collection and balance. The total demand of State revenue was Rs. 5,85,596, of which Rs. 4,32,775 appertained to land revenue and Rs. 1,52,821 to other sources. There was a total increase of Rs. 47,608 on the figure of the previous year, which was mainly due to resumption of inams and to a transfer from Dévasthánam funds for educational and medical purposes. The collections amounted to Rs. 5,58,662 or 95 per cent. of the current revenue, leaving a balance of Rs. 26,934. Of old arrears Rs. 47,890 were collected and Rs. 22,102 remitted, leaving Rs. 46,090 still uncollected against Rs. 73,726 in the previous fasli.

Receipts and disbursements—General. The total receipts under Ayan or State, including the balance brought forward, amounted to Rs. 13,10,468. The disbursements amounted to Rs. 6,29,974, being in excess of the current receipts by Rs. 20,155. The balance in hand was Rs. 6,80,494, of which Rs. 3,75,000 were in Government securities. Including, however, receipts and expenditure of Dévasthánams and the Manovírti jághír, the total receipts and expenditure were Rs. 8,53,767 and Rs. 8,66,912 respectively. The excess of expenditure was due to the construction of public buildings. The variations in the collections under each head between this and the previous year are shown below:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Land revenue—Decrease of	983	Excise—Increase of	3,862
Salt— do.	2,298	Forest— do.	1,495
Assessed taxes— do.	9,001	Post office— do.	152
Registration— do.	1,000	Education— do.	24,111
Law and justice— do.	4,104	Medical— do.	9,162
		Miscellaneous—do.	14,769
		Total ...	53,551
			17,386
Total ...	17,386	Total increase ...	36,165

This total net increase of Rs. 36,165 was mainly made up of contributions from Dévasthánam funds now for the first time exhibited in the State accounts and to the adjustment of the proceeds of the inam village of Kannanúr held in deposit.

Disbursements.

The most important variations in disbursements between this and the previous year were increases of Rs. 57,133 spent on new buildings, Rs. 10,828 due to the entertainment of an engineer, and Rs. 7,718 spent in extension of roads. The amount expended in irrigation was less by Rs. 9,476 than that expended in the previous year, but the total expenditure was greater by Rs. 1,19,618. The outlay on public works amounted to Rs. 1,59,318, of which Rs. 45,735 were spent on the roads which were kept in excellent order. The outlay on new roads was Rs. 25,312.

Judicial.

There was a reduction in the number of suits in the Munsifs' Courts on the munsifs' side, from 1,772 to 1,267, including the balance pending. The Small Cause suits fell from 917 to 877. There was a slight improvement in the disposal of cases pending under a month, but the percentage pending over six months increased. There were 80 suits filed in the Chief Court against 127 in the previous year, and the balance remaining at the close of the year was 21. The suits filed by Náttukottai Chetties declined from 546 to 336. 92 appeals from Munsifs' decisions and 27 against original decisions of the Chief Court were for disposal and almost all were decided. On the whole there has been a great decrease in civil litigation during the past two years.

Registration.

12,470 documents were registered against 13,291 in the previous year. The expenditure increased owing to the opening of new offices, while the receipts fell from Rs. 14,592 to Rs. 13,592.

Criminal justice.

The number of persons dealt with by Criminal Courts rose from 3,224 to 4,850. 391 of these were charged with offences against the Salt laws, a new crime. Excluding persons found guilty of these offences, the number of convictions was 774 against 713 in the previous year. There was consequently a great increase in false cases. The punishments inflicted were unusually severe.

Police.

The conduct of the police force was apparently rather better than in the previous year. No inspections were made by the Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly, under whose orders the force works. Detection rose from 75 per cent. in fasli 1296, to 82 per cent. in fasli 1297, although the cases reported rose from 478 to 846. Of the property lost 20 per cent. was recovered against 12 per cent. in the previous year. Out of 93 cases referred by magistrates, 72 were returned by the police as false. There was no great variation in the more serious crimes dealt with, but the police were more successful in their operations in connection therewith.

Jail.

224 convicts were admitted into the jail in the course of the year, of whom 3 escaped and 2 died.

Education.

The college made a further advance in the number of its pupils. The results, however, were not satisfactory, although the cost of education per pupil increased by nearly 20 per cent. 78 schools became eligible for grants against 36 in the previous year. The education of the young Rájá made good progress.

Medical department.

14,116 patients were medically treated against 14,496 in the previous year, and 46 major operations, of which 44 were successful, were performed. Vaccination declined by 26 per cent.

BANGANAPALLE. (1888-89.)

Administration.

The strength of the administrative establishment and the number of courts remained the same as in the preceding year.

Civil justice.

The total number of suits on the file of the Nawáb's civil courts was 227 against 167 in 1887-88, and the number disposed of was 211 against 144. The average pendency of each case was 16 days in the Sadr Court and 31 days in the Adálat Court. In the Nawáb's Revenue Court 32 suits were filed and disposed of.

Criminal justice. The number of criminal cases disposed of was 294 against 239 in 1887-88. There were no cases of murder, culpable homicide, robbery or dacoity. The average pendency was 5 days in the Magistrate's Court and 6 in the Sadr Court.

Police. There is no distinct police department, the force being made up of peons and taliáries. Out of 240 cases received by the Magistrate during the year, 68 were entertained on police charge sheets.

Jail. Of 36 prisoners who were received into the jail, none died. 5 remained at the close of the year.

Registration of assurances. 84 instruments involving property valued at Rs. 15,446 were registered against 67 valued at Rs. 8,415 in the previous year.

Season and cultivation. The season was favorable for agriculture and the outturn of the crops was fair.

Occupied and cultivated areas. The area under occupation was 71,760 acres against 72,080 acres in the previous year. Out of the total extent of the occupied State land, 17,200 acres are held by the Nawáb and the rest by the sub-jághírdárs: 98 per cent. of the occupied area was cultivated. The total extent of the inam lands is 30,440 acres, of which 29,160 acres were under cultivation. The bulk of the cultivation was under cholum and cotton.

Land revenue. Inclusive of arrears the land revenue demand was Rs. 2,29,693 against Rs. 2,40,996 in the previous year. The demand under all heads, except ryotwári, jódi, and miscellaneous, rose from Rs. 44,566 in 1887-88 to Rs. 44,912. The total demand was Rs. 2,74,605 against Rs. 2,85,562 in 1887-88, and of this Rs. 2,08,839 were collected.

Abkári. The abkári revenue is administered on the renting system. The total number of stills was 5 and of shops 75. The total revenue derived was Rs. 8,142 against Rs. 8,491 in 1887-88. There was an increase of Rs. 453 under motarfa attributable to the inclusion of certain outstanding arrears of the previous year.

Stamps. The receipts from stamps were in excess of those in 1887-88 by Rs. 428.

Opium. The right of selling opium is farmed out. 4,261 tolas of opium were imported during the year. The consumption amounted to 6,400 tolas, leaving a balance in hand at end of the year of 139 tolas. The monopoly fetched Rs. 3,569.

Charges. The total charges amounted to Rs. 26,304 against Rs. 25,970 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,360 under medical department. It was distributed as follows: public works 40 per cent., courts 28 per cent., medical 16 per cent., police 9 per cent., education 5 per cent., and postal 2 per cent. A sum of Rs. 10,465 was spent on public works against Rs. 11,350 in the preceding year; of this Rs. 380 were spent on irrigation, Rs. 9,685 on communications and repairs, and Rs. 400 on civil buildings.

Vital statistics. The registered births during the year were 669 and the deaths 240 against 469 births and 583 deaths in the previous year.

Vaccination. 195 children were successfully vaccinated against 150 in the previous year. The charges incurred amounted to Rs. 69.

Hospital. The charges for the hospital amounted to Rs. 4,310. The number of patients admitted was 6,576 against 6,500 in the previous year, the daily attendance being 58. 43 cases of labor were attended by the midwife attached to the institution. A new building was under construction during the year.

Education. There were 2 elementary schools in the town of Banganapalle. The total strength was 100 against 70 in the previous year. The number of indigenous schools was 12, and the attendance rose from 185 to 240.

Post office. 2,398 letters, parcels, &c., and 232 money orders were posted in the Nawáb's letter-box against 6,225 and 172 in the previous year. The postage collected during the year was Rs. 115.

Debt. Owing to the expenses incurred over his daughter's wedding, the Nawáb was permitted to defer payment of half the annual instalment of the debt due by him to Government until after the close of the year.

SANDÚR. (1888-89.)

No new administrative measures were introduced during the year under report. General.

The season was favorable and health generally good. The rainfall was 29·29 inches or rather less than that of the previous year. Seasons, crops, &c.

Several fires occurred in the leased as well as the amáni forest, but no cases of intentional firing were discovered. Forests.

The net revenue from all sources was Rs. 54,281, exceeding that of the previous year by Rs. 8,810. The net expenditure was Rs. 42,460 or Rs. 1,532 less than that of 1887-88. The decrease in expenditure was principally due to the heirs of two deceased creditors of the State having failed to appear to claim Rs. 1,400 due to them. The increase of revenue is mainly accounted for by the receipt of a sum of Rs. 9,050 on account of the rent of an amáni forest leased out for three years. Financial results.

In the Magistrate's Court 36 cases involving 70 persons were disposed of. Of the accused persons, 55 were convicted and 15 acquitted. Charges of petty theft formed the largest proportion of the cases. The average duration of trials was 28·3 days from the date of report or complaint to that of final disposal. Two cases, however, were delayed for over six months. Magisterial work.

The mortality from all causes was 387 against 388 last year, and the births 403 against 393 in the previous year, showing a birth-rate of 38·26 and a death-rate of 36·74 per thousand of population. The high death-rate was mainly owing to cholera and small-pox. The former was introduced at the November feast of Kumaraswámi. Vital statistics.

The number of patients who sought medical aid was 3,476 against 3,572 in the previous year. The average daily attendance at the dispensary was 35·27 against 35·66 in 1887-88. A large proportion of the cases were ophthalmic. 10 major and 148 minor operations were performed during the year. Dispensary.

The staff of teachers in the Anglo-Vernacular school was increased from 1 to 3. The head master resigned in December and the school was left for nearly four months without a head master. The average daily attendance was 69 against 54·33 in the previous year. Education.

The liquidation of State debts is proceeding steadily, and Rs. 28,410 had been paid off up to the end of the year. Liquidation of debts.

Some Nellore cattle were purchased with the view of improving the indigenous breed. The ryots continued to show no desire to avail themselves of the improved iron ploughs offered to them at half price. Agricultural improvements.

The conservancy of the town of Sandúr was fairly maintained so far as the scanty funds available allowed, and street lighting by kerosine lamps was introduced. Sanitation.

POLITICAL PENSIONS. (1888-89.)

The amount paid through the office of Carnatic Stipendiaries to Carnatic jághírdár and yeomiahdár stipendiaries amounted to Rs. 2,68,738 against Rs. 2,95,296 in 1887-88. The payments made direct from the Bank amounted to Rs. 2,31,600 as in last year. On the 1st April 1889 there were 932 stipendiaries as against 1,005 on the 1st April 1888. 43 stipendiaries died; of their allotted sum of Rs. 1,277, Rs. 757 was continued and Rs. 520 lapsed to Government. 145 stipendiaries received bonuses to the extent of Rs. 85,867, 4 to the extent of Rs. 11,271, and 4 out-station stipendiaries to the extent of Rs. 1,540. Fátimah Bégum Sáhibah, Shádí daughter of His late Highness Nawáb Azim-ud-daulah Bahadur, died on the 23rd July 1888. The whole amount of her stipend (Rs. 400 per mensem) was continued among her heirs and dependants. Carnatic stipends.

COVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE. (1888-89.)

The number of Covenanted Civilians on the Madras establishment on the 1st April 1888 was 160. There were 5 new appointments during the year and 10 civilians retired, so that the strength of the service on 1st April 1889 was 155. The employment of these officers is compared with that of the members of the service as it stood on 1st April 1888 in the annexed table:—

—	On 31st March 1888.	On 31st March 1889.
Officers serving at the Presidency	20	18
District officers { Judicial	21	21
District officers { Revenue	77	84
Officers holding special appointments	5	5
Do. absent on leave or otherwise	32	21
Do. serving in other Presidencies	5	6
Total ...	160	155

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

GOVERNMENT AND ALIENATED LANDS. (FASLI 1297—JULY 1887 TO JUNE 1888.)

Land revenue.

THE land revenue of the Presidency is derived from the following sources:— (*a*) peishcush or revenue from permanently-settled estates; (*b*) shrotriem jodi or quit-rent levied on inam villages held on favorable tenure; (*c*) assessment levied on lands held under the ryotwar system; and (*d*) miscellaneous revenue.

Permanently-settled estates.

The permanently-settled estates covered an area of 19 millions of acres, and the peishcush payable to Government was Rs. 50,78,013, showing, when compared with the previous year, a decrease of Rs. 3,840. This decrease was almost entirely due to reduction of peishcush on account of lands taken up for public purposes.

Shrotriem jódi.

The area of the villages held on shrotriem tenure was more than $1\frac{3}{4}$ millions of acres, the quit-rent payable to Government being Rs. 6,67,238 against Rs. 6,66,120 in the preceding year.: the increase was mainly owing to the restoration of a village resumed for non-payment of arrears to the temple committee.

Ryotwar revenue.

There was an increase of 38 in the number of ryotwar villages (25,630 against 25,592) due to the sub-division of a village in North Arcot into 34 separate villages and to other minor changes. The total ryotwar occupied area, excluding South Canara, amounted to nearly $20\frac{1}{2}$ millions of acres, showing an increase of acres 174,500 or ·8 per cent. over that of fasli 1296, and being the highest on record. Including South Canara, the assessment on the holdings amounted to over Rs. $386\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs, being an increase of Rs. 2,65,000 or ·7 per cent. In 15 districts there was an increase both in the area and assessment and in 4 a decrease in both. In Cuddapah and the Nílgiris there was a decrease in the area with an increase in the assessment, and in South Canara there was an increase in the assessment. The increase in area was mainly due to the larger extent of land taken up and to the introduction of survey areas, chiefly in South Arcot and Madura, while the increase in assessment was owing to the former cause and to the transfer of land from dry to wet. Compared with fasli 1285, the year before the famine, the occupied area in fasli 1297 exhibited a net increase of 2·38 per cent. There was a decrease of acres 425,100, chiefly in the districts which suffered most from the famine, and an increase of acres 902,900 in the remaining districts. Nellore showed for the first time since the famine an increase in the holdings, which amounted to ·21 per cent. If the extent shown under "Miscellaneous" be taken into account, there was a decrease in Salem of ·01 per cent., in Bellary of 5·9, and in Kurnool of 7·3, while Cuddapah and Anantapur showed increases of ·2 and ·6 respectively. The area struck off the ryots' holdings in 1887-88 on account of lands sold for arrears and bought in by Government amounted to acres 12,679 against acres 15,661 in the previous year. The greater portion of this area consisted of unirrigated lands.

Holdings and cultivation.

Out of the total occupied area, aggregating nearly $20\frac{1}{2}$ millions of acres, over $17\frac{1}{2}$ millions or 85·7 per cent. were actually cultivated. Compared with fasli 1296 (1886-87) there was an increase of 1·3 per cent. in the area actually cropped. Nearly 88 per cent. of the increase occurred in Kistna, Tinnevelly, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Anantapur, and Bellary. The proportion of cultivation to holdings was, as usual, lowest in Godávari, Tinnevelly, and the Nílgiris.

Waste remitted and waste charged.

Of the total extent left waste (nearly 3 million acres) 7·8 per cent. was wet. The wet and dry waste amounted to 5·7 and 16·2 per cent., respectively, of the occupied areas under those heads. Of the wet waste, remission was granted on

acres 54,499 or 23·9 per cent. of the area, and amounted to Rs. 2,10,772 or 1·1 per cent. of the wet demand against Rs. 2,82,319 in the previous year. In Tinnevelly there was, as compared in 1886-87, a decrease of 14,122 acres, assessed at Rs. 78,127, in the extent of wet waste remitted; this was due to an exceptionally bad season in the previous year in parts of the district. Only Rs. 148 were remitted on dry lands left uncultivated. The greater portion of the dry waste charged was reserved for pasturage or left fallow. The proportion of wet waste charged was 76·1 per cent. against 71·1 in the previous year.

Total ryotwar assessment, including second-crop assessment and charge for water.

The total assessment of ryotwar holdings, including second-crop revenue and charge for water, amounted to Rs. 402,51,600, showing an increase of Rs. 2,31,673 or ·6 per cent. as compared with the preceding year and of Rs. 8,50,664 or 2·2 per cent. on the average of three years ending fasli 1296. The increase was mainly due to extension of cultivation. In the second-crop assessment and charge for water on Government lands there was a decrease of Rs. 33,359, which was the result of a gross decrease of Rs. 1,14,606 in eight districts and a gross increase of Rs. 81,247 in ten others. The bulk of the decrease was, however, nominal and due to the following causes:—transfer to wet of irrigated lands in Tanjore classed as dry in the paimash accounts, the water-rate on which was previously shown as Tírvajásti, and entry of the item under Miscellaneous in several districts in which jamabandi began early.

Remissions.

Of the total ryotwar demand, Rs. 23,61,700 or 5·8 per cent. appeared under remissions and deductions. Compared with the preceding year, the remissions and deductions exhibited a decrease of Rs. 3,98,826 or 14·4 per cent. They were made up as follows:—the total remissions granted during the year on account of the state of the season amounted to Rs. 3,82,848, or Rs. 3,56,814 less than in fasli 1296; the fixed remissions amounted to Rs. 1,86,055 against Rs. 1,94,946 in the previous fasli; deductions from the demand on account of land and village cesses included in the assessment and on account of méras and religious institutions amounted to Rs. 17,92,797 against Rs. 18,25,918 in the previous fasli.

Net land revenue—Ryotwar.

Excluding the remissions and deductions, the net ryotwar demand amounted to Rs. 378,89,900, or about 6⅓ lakhs more than in fasli 1296. The increase occurred in all the districts except Cuddapah, Madras, Tanjore, Madura, and Salem, and was due mainly to extension of the occupied area and decrease under occasional remissions. The average rate of assessment for the Presidency was Rs. 1-0-8 per acre for dry and Rs. 5-0-8 for wet lands.

Miscellaneous.

The revenue under "Miscellaneous" amounted to 42½ lakhs, or nearly 1½ lakhs less than in fasli 1296. The chief components of this item were quit-rent and jódi on minor inams (Rs. 12,75,061), charge for water supplied to zemindárí and inam lands (Rs. 12,16,098), and assessment on lands cultivated with or without application and not included in the jamabandi (Rs. 5,55,347). The decrease occurred mainly in charge for water to zemindárí and inam lands (Rs. 32,966), in chank rent (Rs. 31,952), and in process service fees (Rs. 18,776). The revenue derived from cultivation of poramboke lands, on the other hand, increased by Rs. 20,495.

Total land revenue demand, current.

The total land revenue demand under all heads amounted to Rs. 478,86,597 against Rs. 474,02,452 in fasli 1296. Details are shown below:—

—	Fasli 1296.	Fasli 1297.
	Rs.	Rs.
Permanently-settled	50,81,853	50,78,013
Shrotriem jódi	6,66,120	6,67,238
Ryotwar and miscellaneous	416,54,479	421,41,346
Total ...	474,02,452	478,86,597

Compared with the average demand (Rs. 449,76,435) of the five years preceding the famine, the total demand showed an increase of over 29 lakhs or 6·5 per cent. The current demand under cesses amounted to Rs. 63,01,590. Thus the entire current demand of the year amounted to Rs. 541,88,187. The collections

amounted to Rs. 522,93,642 or 96·5 per cent. of the demand against 95·8 in the preceding year: the percentage was higher than in any of the preceding five years.

Arrears.

The arrear demand of land revenue at the commencement of the fasli amounted to Rs. 23,23,257, or, including cesses, to Rs. 27,54,727, of which Rs. 22,91,411 were collected within the year and Rs. 76,314 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,87,002 at its close.

Total current and arrears.

The total current and arrear demand amounted to Rs. 569,42,914, of which Rs. 545,85,053 were collected and Rs. 76,314 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 22,81,547 at the end of the fasli.

Charges.

The land revenue charges for the year amounted to Rs. 34,95,175 or 6·4 per cent. on the total collections.

Coercive processes.

The total number of processes amounted to 3,953,160, of which 3,523,309 were mere demand notices, 252,477 distraint notices, and 177,374 sale notices. There has been a steady falling off in the number of processes issued since the famine. In 92 per cent. of the cases arrears were paid on presentation of the demand notices, in 7 per cent. of the cases attachment notices had to be issued, and in only 5 per cent. of the cases sale notices had to be issued. Out of Rs. 30,89,914, the amount of arrears for the realization of which property had to be attached, the amount for which property was actually sold was only Rs. 3,19,108, and out of 390,089 defaulters whose property was attached, only 35,750 allowed it to be sold. As compared with the preceding year, there was an increase in the number of defaulters whose property was sold, the figure in 1886-87 being 30,915, but there was a falling off both in the extent and in the value of the lands put up to auction. The total extent of lands sold was acres 31,824 against acres 37,402 in the preceding year. Of this 42·8 per cent. was purchased on behalf of Government. More than 73 per cent. was dry land. The number of defaulters whose property was sold was 1 in 78 of the total number of pattadárs. More than 92 per cent. of the processes were served by the village agency against 91 per cent. in fasli 1296. The receipts on account of process service fees were Rs. 33,554 and the charges Rs. 25,798, the balance being Rs. 7,756 against Rs. 17,563 in fasli 1296. As usual the largest number of processes (667,431) was issued in South Arcot. The amount of arrears for which property was attached was large in Godávari, South Arcot, Coimbatore, and Tinnevelly.

Civil suits.

The amount of costs awarded to Government in fasli 1297 in suits instituted or defended by Government was Rs. 3,468 and the balance outstanding at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 9,562. Out of the total of Rs. 13,030, Rs. 6,826 were collected and Rs. 121 remitted.

Advances.

A sum of Rs. 79,959 was advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act out of a budget grant of two lakhs. The largest amounts were advanced in Coimbatore and Anantapur. The total of advances outstanding at the beginning of and made during the year was Rs. 1,23,624, and of this Rs. 13,088 were recovered. The total amount of interest amounted to Rs. 8,283, of which Rs. 3,836 were recovered and Rs. 760 written off. The advances to ryots under the Agriculturists' Loans Act during the year amounted to Rs. 30,568 against Rs. 24,532 in the preceding year; adding Rs. 26,023 outstanding at the beginning of the year, the total amount advanced came to Rs. 56,591, of which Rs. 10,421 were recovered and Rs. 70 written off. The amount of interest came to Rs. 1,797, of which Rs. 946 were recovered and Rs. 19 written off.

Interest on arrears of land revenue.

The total demand, current and arrears, on account of interest on arrears of land revenue amounted to Rs. 1,28,164, of which Rs. 24,628 were collected and Rs. 15,648 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 87,888.

Transfer of registry of holdings.

The number of applications for transfer of pattas received through Registration officers during the year was 40,455 and 8·2 per cent. were pending disposal at the close of the year. The number of applications presented direct to Revenue officers was 85,510 and 4·6 were pending at the close of the year. There has been a steady increase in the number of applications presented through the Registration officers.

Lands acquired by public servants.

Lands to the extent of acres 1,533 were acquired by public servants during fasli 1297.

Ruined tanks.

6 ruined tanks were made over to private individuals at special rates of assessment.

Revision of assessment.

The new settlement rates were introduced into the Dindigul taluk of Madura, and into the Cuddalore taluk in South Arcot.

Village and taluk accounts.

The new village and taluk manuals were introduced during the year.

SURVEYS. (1888-89.)

Outturn and outlay.

The forecast for 1888-89 anticipated an outturn of 2,137 square miles of cadastral survey and an expenditure of 7 lakhs. The area actually completed was 2,145 square miles of cadastral and 1,177 square miles of topographical survey at an expenditure of Rs. 6,96,478. This sum is less by Rs. 98,535 than the outlay of the previous year. It includes Rs. 3,910, cost of work done for other departments, and Rs. 27,359, cost of 2,198 square miles of interstitial field measurement formerly done by the Settlement Department. The outturn under each process and the expenditure are shown below:—

Nature of work.	Average of four years ending 31st March 1887.	Outturn of 1887-88.	Outturn of 1888-89.
Cadastral Survey.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.
I. Traversed	1,440	2,228	1,702
II. Traverse plotted	1,504	2,164	2,294
III. Fields surveyed	1,610	2,060	2,198
IV. Finished { Ordinary	1,609	2,041	2,116
IV. Finished { Special	50	31	29
IV. Finished { Revision	133	568	...
V. Maps printed	2,649	2,225	2,100
Topographical.			
I. Triangulated or traversed	1,491	304	383
II. Traverse plotted	893	339	378
III. Plane-tabled	1,962	329	809
IV. Finished	2,108	395	1,177
V. Maps printed { Village, 4-inch	140	77	164
V. Maps printed { Taluk, 1 „	1,808	4,943	3,893
V. Maps printed { District, ½ „	1,965	17,403	1,582
	COPIES.	COPIES.	COPIES.
Miscellaneous maps and plans printed	43,707	53,545	65,750
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Total expenditure ...	7,85,476	7,95,013	6,96,478

Outturn and outlay of each party.

The following statement shows the area completed and the expenditure of each party during the year:—

Party.	Outturn in square miles.				Outlay.	Remarks.
	Cadastral.		Topographical.			
	Ordinary, 16-inch.	Special, 16-inch.	Village, 8-inch.	Zemindári, 2-inch.		
	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	RS.	
I	220	7	...	951	1,20,087	
II	790	1	19	138	1,04,125	
III	356	21	69	...	1,18,895	
IV	450	...	...	...	1,15,249	
V	300	...	...	...	1,15,624	
Pudukóta	...	...	...	...	9,139	Settlement of boundary.
Central office	...	...	...	...	1,13,359	For area published in Central office, see appendix No. II.
Total ...	2,116	29	88	1,089	6,96,478	

No. I Party, Tanjore District.—No. I Party was at work in Kistna and Tanjore. The work done fell short of the forecast, and this was due to disputes regarding the Pudukóta boundary and the difficulty of supervising work in Patukóta taluk. The cadastral survey of Patukóta taluk in Tanjore and the Colair lake lands in Kistna and the topographical survey of the Kistna district were finished. The head-quarters of No. I Party were moved from Waltair to Tanjore in June 1888. No. II Party, Bellary.—The outturn considerably exceeded the forecast. The Kúdligi taluk was finished. No. III Party, Tanjore.—The Nannilam taluk was finished. No. IV Party, Tanjore.—The outturn considerably exceeded the forecast. The Negapatam taluk and the portion of Tiruturaipúndi taluk to be surveyed by No. IV Party were finished. No. V Party, Malabar.—The outturn was very satisfactory. 315 square miles of theodolite boundary work were done in addition to cadastral survey. The whole boundary between Pudukóta and the Tanjore district, concerning which there were 155 disputes, was settled by a special officer.

Outturn of each party compared with the forecast for 1888-89.

The area of the maps published during the year at the Central office included 2,100 square miles on the 16-inch scale, 164 on the 4-inch, 3,893 on the 1-inch, and 1,582 on the $\frac{1}{2}$-inch.

Central office.

The total area of cadastral survey finished at the end of the year was 61,372 square miles, and there remained 9,187 square miles in the districts of Tanjore, Bellary, Anantapur, Malabar, South Canara, and Kistna to complete the cadastral survey of the Presidency. The topographical survey of 55,256 square miles has been completed, and there remain 15,677 square miles.

Area surveyed and remaining to be surveyed in the Presidency.

The survey began in 1858. The total expenditure up to 1st April 1889 has been Rs. 184,43,742, of which Rs. 160,85,853 were incurred on account of the parties and Rs. 23,57,889 on account of the Central office. During the year six taluks, total area 1,732 square miles, were completed in Tanjore, Bellary, and Kistna at a total cost of Rs. 4,58,733, the rate per square mile being Rs. 265. 21 square miles were also completed in the Palni hills. The outlay on these 21 square miles during 1888-89 was Rs. 11,172, and the total outlay Rs. 43,302, rate per square mile, Rs. 2,062. With variations such as these it is impossible to strike an average cost per square mile which will serve any useful purpose. The cost per square mile of taluk survey in the previous year was Rs. 319, thus showing a considerable decrease in cost in the year 1888-89. The cost of taluk survey varied from Rs. 182 in Kúdligi to Rs. 451 in Nannilam. The higher rates were usually due to the more expensive method of survey formerly in use, to difficulty in procuring stone, and to the nature of the country. The rate per square mile of topographical survey varied from Rs. 12 in Bellary to Rs. 243 in Tanjore, but the survey of the 69 square miles completed in the latter district was not of an ordinary character, the area forming part of the country which was surveyed during the block survey ordered in 1882. The average rate (excluding Tanjore) was Rs. 26 per square mile of topographical survey.

Cost of survey work to Government.

In 5 out of 6 taluks surveyed a decrease in area was found, amounting in all to 14 per cent.

Comparison of survey with revenue areas.

The traverse work of the Revenue Survey was connected with 31 stations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey. The mean error in traversing was 8·64 feet per mile.

Tests of accuracy.

During the year advances were reduced from Rs. 1,15,463, the figure on 1st April 1888, to Rs. 97,200. Fines were inflicted in 19 cases under the Boundary Act, the heaviest fine being Rs. 10. 7 Assistant Collectors, 2 Assistant Superintendents of Survey, 98 Revenue Inspectors, and 1 Forester received instruction during the year. The Revised Survey Manual was published in October 1888.

Miscellaneous.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT. (1888-89.)

Settlement operations were carried on in seven districts, viz., Bellary, Anantapur, Vizagapatam, Madura, Tanjore, South Arcot, and Malabar-Wynaad, and the total area classified amounted to 817,020 acres. The classification by Party No. I

Outturn of work.

of the remaining one village in the Bellary taluk and of 96 and 58 villages of the Kúdligi and Huvinhadgalli taluks, respectively, was completed. The area classified was acres 621,255 or 970·71 square miles against 529,642 acres or 827·6 square miles in the preceding year. The classification of soils by Party No. II in the remaining two taluks of Golgonda and Sarvasiddhi (Vizagapatam) and its checking by head classifiers were undertaken and completed during the year, the area classified being acres 158,391 or 247·5 square miles. The measurement of sub-divisions was completed in the Pálkonda and Golgonda taluks and in 11 villages of the Sarvasiddhi taluk. The checking of measurements was completed in the two former taluks and in two villages of the last. A portion of the field establishment of Party No. III was moved into the Kumbakónam taluk of the Tanjore district in December 1888. Classification was completed in 9 hill villages of the Palni taluk of Madura and in 40 villages of the Kumbakónam taluk, the area completed being acres 37,374 or 58·4 square miles. The Deputy Commissioner of Party No. V, which was at work in South Arcot, finally inspected 113 villages of the Tindivánam taluk, and the settlement rates were introduced into the whole of the Villapuram taluk and into 125 villages of the Tindivánam taluk. The party was fully employed in preparing the accounts necessary for the settlement and in the measurement of sub-divisions. The remaining five amsams of the Malabar-Wynaad were classified and settled during the year by Party No. VI and reports on 73 Wynaad escheat cases were received and disposed of. The measurement of interstitial fields was completed by the several parties in 407 villages in all. The registers of 150 villages in Madura, 2 in North Arcot, and 1 in Cuddapah were printed during the year.

Training of Assistant Collectors.

7 Assistant Collectors and 2 Assistant Superintendents of Survey received instruction in settlement during 1888-89.

Expenditure and revenue.

The revised estimate for 1888-89 amounted to Rs. 3,36,900 and the actual expenditure to Rs. 3,17,873, being less than the sanctioned grant by Rs. 1,807 and less than the revised estimate by Rs. 19,027. The chief saving was under temporary establishment. The revenue for the year showed an increase of Rs. 28,78,631 over the demand previous to settlement, or a return of 10·5 per cent. on the total expenditure of Rs. 274,20,393. The increase of revenue for the previous year amounted to somewhat over 27½ lakhs, showing a return of 10·4 per cent. on the total outlay.

INAM COMMISSION. (1888-89.)

In the year under report, the Special Deputy Collector attached to the Inam Department, after completing the enfranchisement of the village service inams in the taluk of Tádpatri in the district of Anantapur, proceeded to Madura and settled the village service inams of that district. The remaining 4 taluks in Anantapur district were also taken up and 3 taluks were finished before the end of the year. The number of title-deeds issued by the Inam Commissioner during the year and the value of the inams dealt with are given in the statement below:—

Particulars.	Number of title-deeds issued.	Total extent.	Assessment.	Former jódi.		New quit-rent on inams enfranchised payable to Government.	Quit-rent not agreed to by inamdars whose inams have consequently been left unenfranchised.	Total quit-rent payable to Government (columns 5 and 7).	Quit-rent redeemed.	Cost of the establishment.
				Payable to Government.	Payable to zemindárs.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		ACRES.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Dévaddhnayam ...	13	238	423	149	...	14	...	163	...	15,966
Dharmaddhnayam...	10	223	252	100	...	...	...	100	...	
Police inams enfranchised	16	631	790	33	...	378	...	411	...	
Personal	47	1,079	1,158	195	5	285	...	480	...	
Village service ...	3,051	16,410	40,956	4,229	...	23,183	...	27,412	...	
Total ...	3,137	18,581	43,589	4,706	5	23,860	...	28,566	...	15,966

Out of 3,137 title-deeds, 3,026 were issued for village service inams in Ganjam, 25 for like inams in Bellary, Cuddapah, Coimbatore, North and South Arcot, and 16 for police service inams in Nellore and Bellary. The remaining 70 title-deeds related mainly to religious and charitable institutions. The Inam Commissioner also recalled 9,300 title-deeds relating to Bellary, with reference to G.O., dated 17th October 1888, No. 714, and re-issued them after making certain additions. The total number of title-deeds dealt with by the Inam Commissioner from the commencement of the inam operations up to the end of the year was 470,015, covering an extent of a little over $7\frac{1}{8}$ millions of acres assessed at about $111\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees. The yearly increase of revenue secured by the enfranchisement of inams amounted to Rs. 21,23,202 including Rs. 1,53,703, the assessment on inams fully assessed. There is, besides, the old jódi payable to Government, which amounts to Rs. 9,94,302. The total revenue derivable from the inams settled up to the close of the year was thus Rs. 31,17,504, while the total cost of the commission up to that period amounted to Rs. 14,62,132, which is about seven-tenths of the yearly increase of revenue secured.

COURT OF WARDS. (JULY 1887 TO JUNE 1888.)

Number of estates.

There were 48 estates under management at the beginning of the fasli year 1887-88, of which 4, viz., Alangudicheri and Pápanád in Tanjore, Gandamanáyakanúr in Madura, and Mankara in Malabar, were handed over to their proprietors, and as 6 estates were newly taken up, there were 50 estates at the end of the year. The names of the new estates taken up were as follows:—(1) Kallikót and Atagadá in Ganjam, (2) Méduru in Kistna but under the control of the Collector of Godávari, (3) Mailavaram in Kistna, (4) Kapiléswarapuram in Kistna, (5) Pulicherla in North Arcot, and (6) Marungápuri in Trichinopoly. The Alangudicheri estate has been under management for about six years; during this period debts to the extent of Rs. 19,544 and Rs. 6,799 were respectively collected and paid off: the current demand of the estate fell from Rs. 11,121 to Rs. 5,138, but the current collections rose from Rs. 3,516 to Rs. 4,820. The probable cause for the decrease in the demand is the inclusion, when the estate first came under management, of the value of a large quantity of grain on hand. The Pápanád estate was under management for 5 years and 5 months; its annual income was more than doubled: debts to the extent of Rs. 31,481 and Rs. 7,871 were paid off and recovered respectively, and the surplus balance of Rs. 1,380 rose to Rs. 5,532. The Gandamanáyakanúr estate had been under management for more than 20 years; its current demand rose from Rs. 36,368 to Rs. 57,126 and the balance from Rs. 7,579 to Rs. 2,25,588 after paying off debts amounting to Rs. 78,066, investing Rs. 13,824, and spending Rs. 1,30,179 on improvements. The Mankara estate remained 10 years and 7 months under management: there was no balance when it was taken up, but when it was restored, the balance amounted to Rs. 19,340 after paying off debts amounting to Rs. 9,360 and spending Rs. 885 on improvements. Both the current demand and collection, however, fell, the latter very considerably. It appears that the demand on the estate was reduced owing to the original demand having been excessive.

Wards.

Of the 50 wards under the care of the court, 40 were minors, 4 females, and the remaining 6 insane.

Number of villages.

35 estates were held on fixed tenure and the rest consisted of ryotwári lands. The total number of villages in the permanently-settled estates was 5,395. There were 4,537 villages in the remaining estates against 4,498 in the previous year. 1,367 villages were held on patta, 807 on money-rent, 331 on cowle, 1,849 on favorable assessment, and 1,041 on the system of sharing the produce.

Holdings.

The total area of holdings in all the estates, except Rámnád, was 398,587 acres, of which 366,388 were cultivated. Deducting the area of holdings in estates not shown in the last year's return, the net area came to 274,505 acres against 264,489, the figures for the previous year.

Cultivation. The total area under cultivation, including Rámnád, was 687,231 acres against 600,771 acres in the preceding year. Excluding Rámnád the area under cultivation fell from 93·5 per cent. of the total holdings to 91·9.

Demand, collection and balance. The gross demand amounted to Rs. 27,13,952 and the net demand to Rs. 26,28,436. The gross demand of the previous year was Rs. 21,67,465. Remissions amounted to Rs. 85,516, of which Rs. 57,633 were granted in Rámnád and mainly on account of emoluments of village servants. The net demand showed an increase of Rs. 88,004, the increase in Rámnád alone being Rs. 79,343, due to increased outturn. The net demand was more than 8¾ lakhs in Rámnád, 3¾ in Parlákimedi, and nearly 2½ lakhs in Kallikót. The collection of arrears was very unsatisfactory. The arrears at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 12,13,272, of which Rs. 3,83,484 were collected and Rs. 37,347 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,92,441 or 65·3 per cent. of the demand against 44·9 per cent. in the previous year. In 4 estates the balance of arrears was practically nil; it was less than 25 per cent. in 10 and more than 50 per cent. in 15. The total current collections amounted to Rs. 21,50,705, leaving a balance of 18·2 per cent. against 15·6 per cent. in fasli 1296. There was no balance of current demand in one estate; in 28 estates it was less than 25 per cent. and it exceeded 30 per cent. in 14. The total balance (current and arrears) at the close of the year was Rs. 12,70,189.

Financial transactions. The total cash receipts amounted to Rs. 32,00,512. The total available assets were Rs. 41,11,056: out of this Rs. 27,16,150 were expended and Rs. 4,29,009 invested, leaving a cash balance of Rs. 9,65,897 at the end of the year. Adding to this the value of the grain on hand and of the Government securities, the balance was Rs. 50,70,534 as against Rs. 44¾ lakhs in the previous year. The total debts due to the estates amounted to Rs. 10,10,558. Of this, Rs. 1,87,464 were collected and Rs. 17,309 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,05,785 distributed among 30 estates. The total debts due by estates amounted to Rs. 14,78,335. Out of this, Rs. 4,08,455 were paid off and Rs. 2,750 struck off, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,67,130 at the end of the year, due by 21 estates, against Rs. 9,53,676 in the previous year.

Public works. The total allotment for public works was Rs. 3,53,276 or 11·2 of total charges, and the total expenditure Rs. 2,19,562 or 62·1 per cent. of the allotment. The percentage of expenditure to allotment was highest in Urlám and Lakkavaram.

Education of the minors. The total number of wards and their relations under education was 61, of whom 3 were girls. Their progress generally was pretty fair.

Law suits. The eldest son of the Zemindár of Parlákimedi obtained a deed of transfer from his father, relinquishing all his rights in favor of his son. He sued the Court of Wards for possession of the estate in the District Court of Ganjam, which decided in his favor. The court has, however, appealed. The suit regarding the adoption of the Mádugula minor was decided against him by the Privy Council. The appeal filed by Lingam Lakshmáji in the High Court against the same estate was also decided against him. A summary suit was filed in the District Court of Godávari on behalf of the minor Zemindár of Nidadavól to recover possession of the zemindárí. The appeal preferred by the adverse claimant of Timmájiammal's estate was decided in favor of the estate. A decree for a fourth share of the Vadapathimangalam estate was obtained by one Suppa Mudali: an appeal has been preferred to the High Court. A suit was filed in the Sub-Court, Madura, by one Kadambavana Sundarasámi Tevar, who claims the whole of the Rámnád estate. One important suit relating to the management of the Tiruchengód dévasám attached to the Kávalpára estate was decided against the estate.

General remarks. The settlement of the Parlákimedi estate was still under consideration. The formation of fuel reserves in the Rámnád estate was continued and a large extent was planted up during the year. In the Kapiléswarapuram, Panaiyur, and Yelagiri estates the forests were leased on the old system.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

LEGISLATION. (1888-89.)

Additional Members of Council.

DURING the year under report the undermentioned gentlemen were nominated Additional Members of the Legislative Council. The dates on which they were severally appointed and on which they took their seats are set opposite their names :—

—	When appointed.	When took seat.
The Honorable Mr. Price, C.S., Chief Secretary to Government	23rd Oct. 1888.	30th Oct. 1888.
The Honorable Mr. Grose, C.S., Fourth Member of the Board of Revenue	23rd Oct. 1888.	30th Oct. 1888.
The Honorable Vembaukam Bhashyam Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Rai Bahadur, Junior Professor of Law, Presidency College	23rd Oct. 1888.	30th Oct. 1888.
The Honorable Mr. J. A. Boyson	23rd Oct. 1888.	30th Oct. 1888.

The Honorable Mr. J. H. Spring Branson, Advocate-General, was re-appointed as Additional Member of the Council on the 12th March 1889 on the expiry of his two years' term of office. The Honorable S. Subrahmanya Aiyar, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., vacated his seat as Additional Member on the 7th September 1888 on accepting the office of Acting Government Pleader, and the Honorable Mr. S. R. Turnbull and the Honorable Colonel J. O. Hasted, R.E., resigned their seats as Additional Members on the 19th July and the 13th October 1888 respectively.

Two meetings of the Legislative Council were held during the year, both at Madras. The average attendance of Additional Members was 7—4 official and 3 non-official. The Acts passed by the Council are detailed below.

Act I of 1889.

(1) An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts of Village Munsifs in the Presidency of Fort St. George, passed by the Legislative Council on the 30th October 1888, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 1st December 1888, and of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 30th January 1889.

This enactment is founded on a Bill drafted in 1882 by a committee of native gentlemen who had been appointed upon a reference from the Government of India as to the possibility of investing the Civil Courts with more summary jurisdiction than they then possessed. The chief recommendations of the Committee were four in number, viz., (1) that the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Village Courts should be raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20; (2) that the Village Courts should receive exclusive jurisdiction in suits falling within their competence; (3) that the District Munsifs should be given powers of revision over the Village Courts; and (4) that the hereditary character of the office of Village Munsifs should no longer be strictly maintained.

Only the first of these recommendations was immediately given effect to by means of a short bill which passed into law as Madras Act IV of 1883. The results of the extended jurisdiction of Village Munsifs during the next four years and a consideration of a special report on the subject which was presented by the Honorable the Judges of the High Court in 1887 led to the framing of the present enactment by which Madras Act IV of 1883 is repealed, its provisions re-enacted, and the third and fourth recommendations made by the committee in 1882 adopted. The Act also repeals Madras Regulation IV of 1816 and is a general consolidation and amendment of the law relating to the Courts of Village Munsifs.

Act II of 1889.

(2) An Act to amend the Madras Jails Act, 1869. This measure was passed by the Legislative Council on the 19th March 1889, but had not received the assent of His Excellency the Governor at the end of March 1889.

The object of this enactment is to confer on jail warders the same powers of arrest with regard to offences punishable under the Madras Jails Act, 1869, which are non-cognizable, as are now possessed by police officers under section 57 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1882. The warders to whom the guarding of jails in this Presidency and of prisoners at work outside the jails is now entrusted, are not officers of police, and it was necessary, by an express enactment, to invest them with summary authority to apprehend persons committing any of the offences specified in sections 14 and 15 of the Madras Jails Act, 1869.

In the appendix will be found a list of all legislative measures proposed or pending before the Council during the year, with a statement of their respective objects and reasons.

POLICE. (1888.)

Strength of the whole force.

The actual strength of the police force of the Madras Presidency, inclusive of the city of Madras, was, on 31st December 1888, 23,197 as against 23,089 in 1887-88. The actual was 1·8 per cent. below the sanctioned strength. The number of non-effectives was higher than the number in the previous year; this was due to a slight increase to each district head-quarter office. The cost of the force was Rs. 35,75,572 against Rs. 36,31,930 in 1887-88. There were large decreases in cost under "pay and allowances" and "clothing" and small increases under "miscellaneous" and "village police." The decreases were due to revised scales of pay and to the large stock of clothing in hand.

Hutting and building.

113 huts, 18 station-houses, and 12 miscellaneous buildings were constructed at a cost of Rs. 20,902. The total expenditure under construction and repairs during the year was Rs. 78,433 against Rs. 69,498 in the preceding year.

Proportion of police to area and population.

The proportion of police to population (exclusive of the force employed on State services) was 1 to 1,453. In towns the proportion was 1 to 575, and in rural parts 1 to 1,590. The general proportion of police to area was 1 to 6 square miles.

Average cost of a policeman.

The average cost of a policeman was Rs. 166¼ and the cost of the total force was As. 1-10¼ per head of population.

Police supplied on payment.

During the year 150 policemen, against 152 in the previous year, were employed by private bodies and individuals at a cost of Rs. 15,128.

Departmental punishments.

There were 220 dismissals and 3,608 other punishments, showing a decline on the previous year under both heads. Jeypore, Chingleput, South Arcot, and Madura showed the highest percentage of punishments. The decrease in Salem and Trichinopoly was very marked. The percentage of absentees without leave was also favorable, having declined from 16·2 in 1886 and 15·9 in 1887 to 13·8 in the year under report. The number of appeals preferred decreased to 94 from 111 in 1887.

Rewards.

325 police officers were rewarded by promotion and 501 received money rewards. As in the previous year Tanjore headed the list in the number of promotions (110) and South Arcot in the number of pecuniary rewards (138).

Police officers convicted by magistrates and courts.

186 police officers or ·87 per cent. of the total force were convicted by magistrates and courts against 152 or ·72 per cent. in 1887 and 183 or ·85 per cent. in 1886. The commonest offence was negligently allowing prisoners to escape, 47 being convicted of this offence against 21 in 1887-88. There was also a large increase in convictions for wrongful confinement, but only 3 cases of extorting confessions. Tinnevelly was free from convictions. Vizagapatam returned the largest number.

Enlistments and casualties.

1,935 enlistments were made against 1,552 in 1887 and 1,968 in 1886. Casualties fell from 1,817 in 1887 to 1,784: there were 301 deaths. Vizagapatam headed the sick list, followed by Tinnevelly and Godávari.

Education.

The percentage of men able to read and write was very nearly the same as last year, 74·3 against 74·5; but the proportion of men who have qualified by passing the test of rank was 54·7 per cent. against 51 in 1887.

Escapes and re-captures.

There was again an increase in the number of escapes from jails. From district jails 13 escaped against 5 in 1887, from sub-jails 59 against 64, and from other custody 207 against 191, the total being 279 against 260; but of these 230 were re-captured.

Processes served by the police.

The number of processes served during 1888 increased when compared with the preceding year. As in 1887 Madura headed the list with 34,329 processes in grave cases, Tanjore following with 20,437. In petty cases, Godávari again stood first with 44,152 processes and Madura came next with 29,692.

Violent and unnatural deaths.

The number of violent and unnatural deaths rose from 10,858 in 1887 to 11,934 in 1888. The increase was mainly in accidental deaths, suicides, and murders. The figure was higher than in any of the preceding five years. As in the previous year North Arcot headed the list with 1,054 deaths in 1888 against 875 in 1887.

Suicides.

The number of suicides increased by 123, the figures being 1,981 against 1,858 in 1887. The percentage by drowning was 66·5 and by hanging 29. Cuddapah returned the largest number (193).

Accidental deaths.

9,216 accidental deaths were recorded in 1888-89 against 8,377 in 1887-88. The increase was mainly under the head "drowning," which contributed 67·4 per cent. to the total. Of the remaining 2,999, 1,145 or 12·4 per cent. were attributed to snake-bite and 1,605 or 17·4 per cent. to "other causes." North Arcot returned as usual the largest number (762) of accidental deaths by drowning. As in the preceding year the largest number of deaths from snake-bite occurred in South Arcot (155). Deaths from wild beasts dropped from 270 in 1887 to 229 in 1888, being the lowest number returned during the last five years. The decrease was mainly noticeable in the Northern districts.

Fires.

There was a slight decrease in the number of fires, 9,287 as against 9,358 in 1887, attended by a great fall in the value of property destroyed and in the number of lives lost. 54,883 houses were destroyed against 49,662 in the preceding year, and the value of property lost was Rs. 13,65,231 against Rs. 20,03,166; the latter figure, however, was somewhat abnormal. The largest number of fires (903) occurred in the Godávari district.

Known depredators and suspected persons.

The number of known depredators, suspects, receivers, and persons borne on police registers as belonging to wandering gangs were 17,765, 1,575, 486, and 27,860 respectively. All these figures show a decline on last year, and among wandering gangs the decline is very marked. This was partly due to confining registration to gangs known to be criminal. 1,482 known depredators and suspected persons were convicted within the year.

Old offenders re-convicted.

This year again showed a decrease in the number of old offenders sentenced to enhanced punishment, the figure being 1,473, the lowest in the last four years.

Detection.

107,289 cognizable cases were recorded with 72,981 (or 68 per cent.) prosecuted to conviction against 102,682 with 70,074 (or 68·2) in 1887. The average for the past four years is 105,844 with 72,741 (or 68·7). 94,042 persons (or 57·9 per cent.) were convicted out of 162,475 arrested. Property lost amounted to Rs. 12,74,990 and that recovered to Rs. 2,41,717 (or 19 per cent.) against Rs. 13,51,582 lost and Rs. 2,69,086 (or 19·9) recovered in the previous year. The year compared unfavorably with its predecessor in all respects as appears from the subjoined table, there being an increase in the number of cases reported, a slight falling off in detection and recovery of property, and a noticeable decline in the proportion of convictions to arrests:—

—	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Detected to reported	68·4	69·2	68·2	68
Convicted to arrested	59·1	58·6	59·6	57·9
Recovered to property lost	23·1	20·9	19·9	19

Madras city obtained the best results—detection 63·8 per cent., conviction 75, and recovery 60·7. The results in Jeypore and Nílgiris were also, as usual, satisfactory.

Special and local laws.

27,498 cases were ledgered as offences under special and local laws against 27,141 in 1887. Detection showed a percentage of 90·5, being the highest during the past four years. The number of cases under "nuisances" increased considerably.

Murders.

The increase in murders was very marked, the number reported, viz., 381, being the largest on record since the famine years of 1877 and 1878. Detection took place in 29·6 per cent. of the cases against 39·2 per cent. in 1887. The best detection was shown by Malabar. Detection was at its worst, as in the preceding year, in Kurnool and Trichinopoly.

Dacoities.

211 dacoities were committed during the year under report against 169 in 1887. The statistics are not however so unfavorable as they appear, as 64 grain loots occurring in the Northern districts and due entirely to the scarcity prevailing there should be deducted. Madras city and North Arcot were free from dacoity. Ganjam headed the list with an increase of 53. The percentage of detections was better than in 1887 except under house dacoities. A mail dacoity was perpetrated on the high road between Dhone and Kurnool by a gang of some 25 Koravers and Boyas. There was a striking improvement in the proportion of convictions to arrests for dacoity, 31·1 against 24·5 in 1887. The percentage of property recovered, however, fell considerably. The best detection in dacoities was done in South Arcot. Salem remains uninterruptedly bad. There were 91 house dacoities against 51 in 1887. The increase was noticeable in Madura, but Tanjore, Tinnevelly, Salem, and Trichinopoly showed a decrease. Of the 211 dacoities reported only 17 were committed by wandering criminal classes.

Robberies.

Robberies committed during the year rose to 301 from 262 in 1887, an increase of 39. The increase mainly occurred in Ganjam, Tinnevelly, Trichinopoly, and South Arcot. Tinnevelly has shown a steady increase for four years. Robberies in dwelling houses increased by 26 compared with 1887, the figure (63) being the highest reached during the last ten years and nearly double the average number. Robberies on highways fell by 10, while other robberies increased by 23. There was a slight improvement in detection under the head of robbery, 38·2 per cent. in 1888 against 36·3 per cent. in 1887. Detection was best in Tanjore (85·7 per cent.) and worst in Malabar (16·7). The percentage of convictions to number of persons arrested (46·3) was normal. Property lost showed an enormous increase in value, being nearly 73 per cent. more than in 1887, while the percentage of recovery remained nearly the same.

House-breaking.

6,534 cases of lurking house-trespass and house-breaking were recorded against 6,300 cases in 1887, the increase being attended by a fall in detection of from 35 to 31·2 per cent. On the whole the districts in the Northern range showed fair detection, while those in the Southern exhibited poor results. The percentage of convictions to persons arrested declined from 63·8 in 1887 to 61·2 per cent. Property lost amounted to Rs. 6,20,962 against Rs. 7,36,909 in 1887: the heaviest loss, as in the two preceding years, occurred in Tinnevelly (Rs. 77,550). The percentage of recovery of property lost rose from 13·2 in 1887 to 14·3. 56·3 of the house-breakings by day were detected and 27·8 per cent. of those by night. In both cases the results were worse than in the previous year. The average detection was 31·3 per cent.

Grave cases.

Speaking generally the total number of grave crimes against property increased from 6,731 in 1887 to 7,046, while detection declined from 34·6 per cent. in 1887 to 31·3.

Cattle thefts.

2,274 cattle thefts were reported against 2,608 in 1887, or a decrease of 334. 880 cases were detected against 1,068 in the preceding year. The percentage of detection, which was 41 in 1887 and which averaged 44·6 during the previous four years, fell to 38·7 in the year under review. Coimbatore as usual recorded the largest number of cases. The value of property lost amounted to Rs. 53,247 against Rs. 54,629 in the previous year, but the percentage of recovery declined from 48·2 to 42·9.

There were 48 cases of cattle poisoning against 49 in 1887. Detection dropped from 38·8 per cent. to 27·1. Cattle poisoning.

13,667 ordinary thefts were reported against 13,465 in 1887, an increase of 202. The percentage of detection was 39 against 41 in 1887. The value of property lost amounted to Rs. 3,90,450 and that recovered to Rs. 95,491 or about 25 per cent. Ordinary thefts.

548 offences against the Arms Act were reported against 368 in 1887. Arms Act.

The number of offences against the Salt and Abkári laws continued to rapidly increase. The former class of offences rose from 15,563 in 1886 to 21,415 in 1887 and 29,991 in 1888, while the corresponding figures for the latter class were 5,804, 8,174, and 9,777. Offences against revenue laws.

During the year 5,044 cases were referred by Magistrates for police inquiry under sections 155 and 202 of the Criminal Procedure Code against 4,955 in the previous year. Of these, 3,422 (or 67·8 per cent.) were struck off as false against 3,467 (or 69·9 per cent.) in 1887. The police referred 14,224 complaints to the magistracy for orders under sections 157, 169, and 173 of the Criminal Procedure Code: of these, 13,253 (or 93·2 per cent.) were ordered to be struck off as false. The percentage so struck off has decreased yearly since 1886. As usual Madura referred the largest number of cases (1,515). Out of 77,418 cases prosecuted by the police, 5·6 per cent. were found false after trial against 5·8 per cent. in the preceding year. Godávari showed the largest number of false cases. Cases referred.

Out of 388 stations the Deputy Inspector-General of the Northern range inspected 70 during the year. In the Southern range only 22 out of 1,389 stations were so inspected. Both Deputy Inspectors-General spent over 220 days in camp during the year. The inspection of stations by district officers was, on the whole, good, though not so satisfactory as in the preceding year. Inspections.

REWARDS. (1888.)

The total amount disbursed in rewards during the year 1888 was Rs. 2,900, of which sum Rs. 1,209 were disbursed by District Magistrates, Rs. 170 by the Inspector-General of Jails, and Rs. 1,521 by the Inspector-General of Police. The total is the smallest which has been recorded for several years, the decrease occurring chiefly in the amounts granted by District Magistrates. Rs. 684 were granted for saving life and Rs. 2,217 on behalf of public justice. 54 persons received rewards for saving life, and in all but 4 cases the rescue was from drowning. The most noteworthy cases of reward were the following:—Rs. 200 paid to a boat-owner of Kilakarai, Madura district, for rescuing 21 persons, whose boat had capsized. Rs. 100 paid by the District Magistrate of Bellary to two police officers for apprehending an absconding murderer.

FACTORIES ACT. (1888.)

The year 1888 closed with 28 factories falling under the operation of the Act against 24 at the close of the preceding year. This figure is arrived at by the omission of the Gunpowder Factory, Madras, which was closed for work on the 4th June 1887, and the addition of the following establishments: Bellary—The Arsenal and Messrs. Dymes and Co.'s Cotton Press; Madras—The Beehive Foundry; Calicut—The Malabar Spinning and Weaving Company, and Nílgiris—The Murree Brewery Company. In addition to these 28 factories Messrs. Dymes and Co.'s Cotton Press at Adóni was registered as a factory in September 1888, but it is doubtful whether the registration was correct. The character of the reports submitted by Inspectors was on the whole satisfactory, but in a considerable number of cases the minimum number of inspections required were not made. The most noticeable feature in the year's working was the great fall in the number of children employed. At the end of 1888 there were only 140 children

at work as compared with 744 in 1887. The chief cause of this change was the entire disuse of child-labor in the Carnatic and Buckingham Mills, which in the previous year had alone employed 707 children. The number of accidents in factories for the year 1888 was 89 against 112 in the preceding year. The number of fatal accidents (3) was higher than usual, but one death only was in any way connected with machinery. Of the less serious accidents, the greatest number (24) was reported from the Madras Harbour Works.

SULPHUR LICENSES. (1888.)

The returns for 1888 exhibit a general increase of dealings in every direction as compared with previous years. 231 licenses were in force during the year, of which 46 were new; the total amount of sulphur for which licenses were taken out was 705 tons; the quantity purchased or imported was 339 tons and the quantity sold 298 tons. These figures, with the exception of the sales, which were exceeded in 1886 by 10 tons, are the highest on record. The returns from Kurnool and the Nílgiris were again blank. In the other districts the average amount covered by each license was 3 tons 1 cwt., while the average investments and sales of each licensee during the year amounted to 1 ton 19 cwts. and 1 ton 6 cwts. respectively. The largest increase in dealings took place in Malabar and Madras. Sulphur was used during 1888, as usual, for the manufacture of gunpowder, blasting powder, and fireworks, for medicinal and sanitary purposes, and, in Malabar, for the bleaching of ginger and cardamoms. Inspections were generally satisfactory and sufficiently frequent in all districts. There were 5 prosecutions in the year for offences against the provisions of the Indian Arms Act relating to sulphur.

ARMS ACT. (1888.)

The total issue of licenses (excluding sulphur licenses) under the Indian Arms Act during 1888 was 41,337 against 28,455 in the previous year, and is the highest figure on record. The increase was doubtless due partly to increased energy on the part of officers entrusted with the working of the Act, and partly to growing knowledge of the Act among the people. The most noteworthy feature was the increase in every district in the number of licenses in Form VIII. By far the greatest improvement in the registration of arms was effected in North Arcot, where the number of licenses taken out during 1888 was more than treble that in 1887. The number of licenses in Form XI to possess arms and ammunition for the purpose of destroying wild animals amounted to 2,926 in 1888 or to more than double the number issued in 1887. Licenses in Form X to possess fire-arms, ammunition, &c., in districts which have not been disarmed increased from 404 in 1887 to 910 in 1888. The number of such licenses in Salem alone rose by 638. 1,678 licenses were granted in 1888 to authorize the possession and transport of gunpowder and fuses for blasting purposes. The number in 1887 was 179. The increase is due to 1,547 licenses taken out by ryots in Coimbatore to cover explosives obtained for the purpose of boring wells. Licenses in Form VI to manufacture or sell arms, ammunition, &c., numbered only 345 against 408 in the preceding year. The decrease was partly due to the operation of rules made under the Explosives Act, 1884, whereby a license under that Act may have the same effect as a license under the Arms Act. 6 licenses in Form VI were issued in Malabar for the manufacture and repair of arms. The number of licenses under Form VII amounted to 219 in 1888 against 223 in 1887. 85 licenses against 81 in 1887 were granted in Form III for the import of arms and ammunition into the ports of Madras and Calicut. The Chief Secretary to Government granted 26 and the Commissioner of Police 46 licenses in Form V. Inspections of licensed shops were generally good. The number of prosecutions during the year for offences against the Arms Act and the rules made thereunder was 551 against 382 in the preceding year.

CRIME AND OFFENCES. (1888.)

Below are shown particulars of the offences reported, returned as true, and brought to trial during the years 1887 and 1888 :— Increase of crime.

Class.		Reported.	Complaints dismissed under Section 203.	Struck off as false.	Returned as true.	Cases brought to trial.	Persons brought to trial.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.	1887 ...	106,762	9,715	5,249	91,798	86,097	214,817
	1888 ...	114,607	10,804	5,210	98,593	93,651	235,880
Offences under Special and Local Laws.	1887 ...	101,002	499	529	99,974	98,939	117,728
	1888 ...	109,308	654	454	108,200	106,863	127,601
Total ...	1887 ...	207,764	10,214	5,778	191,772	185,036	332,545
	1888 ...	223,915	11,458	5,664	206,793	200,514	363,481

There was a considerable gross increase of crime, the total number of offences returned as true being 206,793 as against 191,772 in 1887, an increase of 7·83 per cent. The increase was common under all heads except under "struck off as false," which numbered 5,664 against 5,778 in 1887.

There was an increase of 7,845 reported offences under the Indian Penal Code. The only variations of any note occurred under criminal force, hurt, theft, trespass, and intimidation. (a) OFFENCES REPORTED—Penal code.

The increase under Special and Local laws was 8,306; offences under the Madras City Police Act alone rose from 13,521 to 23,804. Special laws.

The number of complaints dismissed and struck off as false, which had been decreasing since 1885, rose somewhat. The increase was due to the increase of crime. Cases dismissed and struck off as false.

As is generally the case false reporting occurred chiefly in complaints of offences affecting property, and Tanjore, as usual, had the heaviest percentage of false cases, viz., 39·47 as against 29·74 in 1887. The next worst districts in this respect were Cuddapah (33·14), Vizagapatam (30·00), and Tinnevelly (27·33). The districts freest from false complaining were Chingleput (8·71), Anantapur (10·00), and Kistna (12·44). False reports of crime : District variations.

There was an increase of 15,021 in the number of cases returned as true when compared with the previous year. The increase was chiefly in hurt, force, trespass, and intimidation. (b) CASES RETURNED AS TRUE—

Of the 714 cases affecting life, 269 were cases of murder and 56 of attempts to murder as compared with 222 and 38, respectively, in 1887. The increase was striking in the following districts :— Offences affecting life.

	1887.	1888.
Cuddapah ...	13	25
Godáveri ...	5	17
Trichinopoly ...	1	13
Anantapur ...	7	18
North Arcot ...	10	20
Coimbatore ...	13	21

Culpable homicide not amounting to murder was committed chiefly in Vizagapatam (16) and Tanjore (14); deaths by rash and negligent acts occurred chiefly in Kurnool (12); suicides also were most frequent in Kurnool (22).

In robbery and dacoity there was an increase of from 233 to 303 and 203 to 253 respectively. Excepting the Presidency town, no district was free from dacoity. The increase in the following districts was noteworthy :— Robbery and dacoity.

	Increase in robbery.
South Canara ...	13
Coimbatore ...	12
Trichinopoly ...	11
Vizagapatam ...	9
	Increase in dacoity.
Ganjam ...	25
Kistna ...	11
Coimbatore ...	9
Vizagapatam ...	7

The abnormal increase in Ganjam was due to the failure of crops in the district.

Forgery.

The chief fluctuations in forgery were—

	1887.	1888.
Ganjam	4	59
North Arcot	1	10
Nellore	3	10
Madras	16	4
Madura	10	1
Tinnevelly	17	8

Criminal force and assault.

The increase (3,026) in cases of assault and criminal force was common to all districts except Anantapur, Coimbatore, Madura, and the Nílgiris.

Offences against public tranquillity.

There was a slight increase in the total number of offences against public tranquillity, viz., from 1,629 in 1887 to 1,794 in 1888.

Offences affecting public health, &c.

Most of the 7,633 offences against public health, safety, and convenience were of a petty description.

Offences against Special and Local Laws.

The increase in true cases under Special and Local laws was 8,226.

Criminality of districts tested by grave offences.

If the criminality of districts be tested by the prevalence of grave offences only, the Nílgiris and the town of Madras were, as usual, the most criminal, with 1 grave crime to 529 and 574 inhabitants respectively. Next to these in order of criminality came Ganjam (1 to 1,178), Godávari (1 to 1,200), Chingleput (1 to 1,258), and Vizagapatam Agency (1 to 1,267), while the least criminal districts were Ganjam Agency (1 to 2,617), Vizagapatam (1 to 2,497), North Arcot (1 to 2,186), and Godávari Agency (1 to 2,094).

Criminality of the Presidency.

All districts taken together, the ratio of grave crimes to population was 1 to 1,658 as against 1 to 1,711 in 1887.

Offences proved on trial.

The total number of persons under trial was 363,481 as against 332,545 in the preceding year. Where the offence charged was under the Penal Code, the percentage of convictions was 21·7, and where it was under Special and Local laws, the percentage was 80·0, in both cases falling below the percentages of the previous year. The percentage of convictions in offences which may be compounded by law was very low. In the case of serious crimes, the percentages of conviction were also low except in the cases of unnatural offences and receiving stolen property.

Security to keep the peace.

Tanjore, Madura, Coimbatore, and South Arcot contributed 321 to the 573 persons called upon to furnish security to keep the peace. All the 112 persons called upon in Tanjore were discharged. Out of 485 persons fined for preferring frivolous and vexatious complaints, Malabar, as usual, contributed the largest number, viz., 119.

Local nuisances.

Of 348 persons called upon to show cause against the removal of local nuisances, &c., only 16 were punished for disobeying orders.

Crimes by European British subjects.

136 European British subjects concerned in 107 cases were under trial during the year: 91 were convicted and 45 acquitted.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE. (1888.)

Courts administering criminal justice—Number and description of Courts.

The courts which actually exercised criminal jurisdiction during 1888 were—

(*a*) In the Mofussil—
7,080 Village Magistrates' Courts,
751 { 191 Third-class Magistrates' Courts,
436 Second-class do. do.
124 First-class do. do. and
20 Courts of Session.

(*b*) At the Presidency town—
1 Coroner's Court,
2 Courts of the Presidency Magistrates,
1 Court of the Commissioner of Police, and
The High Court.

Village Magistrates.

There was an increase of 151 Village Magistrates who tried cases during the year as compared with 1887. The increase was noteworthy in Kistna (610 to 747) and Trichinopoly (160 to 225).

56 out of the 751 Magistrates' Courts in the mofussil were honorary benches. The increase of 2 over 1887 was due to the establishment of benches at Sholinghur and Rénigunta in the North Arcot district. The average number of working days in these courts was 58, varying from 120 in Chicacole to 4 in Chittoor. Honorary benches.

Of the remaining 695 Magistrates, 76 were Special Magistrates. The increase of 7 in the number of Special Magistrates as compared with 1887 was due to the withdrawal of powers from 1 Special Magistrate, the appointment of 4 Special Magistrates in Ganjam, and the investiture with powers of 4 Sub-Registrars in Anantapur. Of the 76 Special Magistrates, 8 exercised first-class, 6 second-class, and 62 third-class powers. The average number of working days in these courts was 50 days. Special Magistrates.

Of the 619 Regular Magistrates' Courts thus remaining, 94 were those of Third-class Subordinate Magistrates, 411 were those of Second-class Subordinate Magistrates, 2 were those of Cantonment Magistrates (first class), 91 were those of Sub-divisional Magistrates (first class), and 21 were those of District Magistrates. The increase (14) in the number of Regular Magistrates' Courts was due to the appointment of a batch of Deputy Collectors in January 1888. The average number of working days in the Courts of District Magistrates was 52, varying from 105 in Coimbatore to 1 in Godávari. Regular Magistrates.

In the Courts of Session the average number of working days was 71, varying from 137½ in Madura to 34 in Vizagapatam. Courts of Session.

The Courts of the Presidency Magistrates sat on 282 days during the year. Presidency Magistrates.

In the High Court, 197 criminal benches sat during the year, 29 for the disposal of sessions and 168 for the disposal of appellate and revisional work. On the Original Side there were 4 sessions, which occupied 29 days. On the Appellate Side criminal business was transacted exclusively on 77 days and along with civil work on 76 days. High Court.

The contributions of the various classes of courts to the aggregate criminal work are shown below:— Business in all Courts—Contributions by classes of Courts.

——	Original cases.	Percentages.	Appeals.	Percentages.
Village Magistrates' Courts ...	12,785	6·05	...	...
Regular Magistrates' Courts in the mofussil	156,526	74·12	5,070	80·07
Presidency Magistrates' Courts ...	40,860	19·34	...	...
Courts of Session	987	0·47	642	10·14
High Court	45	0·02	620	9·79
Total ...	211,203	100·00	6,332	100·00

Taking both original cases and appeals together (and excluding the Presidency town), Madura, Malabar, and Tanjore, as usual, contributed the largest proportion to the total criminal work, and the converse also, as usual, appeared in the Nílgiris, Anantapur, South Canara, and Kurnool.

In spite of the increase in the number of village courts which actually exercised criminal jurisdiction during the year, the steady falling off in the institution of cases, which began in 1886, has continued, a fact which is specially noteworthy in connection with the simultaneous decrease in civil suits filed before these tribunals. The total number of persons for trial before these courts was 20,691, of whom 20,268 were dealt with during the year. Of the 11,718 persons convicted, 8,553 were detained in simple custody and 3,165 were confined in stocks. Village Magistrates' Courts.

The number of cases filed in the regular Magisterial Courts in the mofussil during the year is given below and compared with those in the two previous years:— Regular Magistrates' Courts in the Mofussil—(*a*) Original jurisdiction—*Institutions.*

—	1886.	1887.	1888.
Benches of Magistrates	29,563	26,808	28,804
Special Magistrates	3,368	3,481	5,495
Subordinate Magistrates without appellate powers.	117,488	116,659	119,147
Sub-Divisional Magistrates with appellate powers		4,142	4,916
District Magistrates	123	158	154
Total ...	150,542	151,248	158,516
First-class Magistrates	5,666	5,674	5,989
Second-class do.	106,745	117,124	120,127
Third-class do.	38,131	28,450	32,400
Total ...	150,542	151,248	158,516

Variations.

The increase of 7,268 cases over the preceding year was chiefly contributed by South Arcot, Madura, Tanjore, Godávari, Bellary, and Kistna. The increase of 1,996 cases in the files of Benches of Magistrates was principally contributed by Madura, South Arcot, and Bellary. Towards the increase (2,014) in the number of cases filed in the Courts of Special Magistrates, Ganjam alone contributed 885. Of the 2,488 cases received by the Subordinate Stipendiary Magistrates in excess of the number in 1887, as many as 1,463 belonged to Godávari. The increase of 774 cases in the Courts of Sub-Divisional Magistrates with appellate powers occurred chiefly in Trichinopoly, South Arcot, Nílgiris, and North Arcot. In Trichinopoly the cases filed in the Court of the District Magistrate rose from 7 to 46, due to the District Magistrate being in charge of sub-divisions during part of the year. No cases were instituted before the District Magistrates of North Arcot, Kistna, Salem, and Tanjore.

Disposal of cases.

Including 1,889 cases pending at the beginning of the year and cases received by transfer and excluding those transferred or in which the accused died or escaped, the number for disposal in the regular Mofussil Magisterial Courts was 159,155, of which 157,131 were decided and 2,024 left pending at the close of the year. In 1886 151,101 and in 1887 150,779 cases were disposed of. Notwithstanding an increase in the outturn of work during the year in all classes of courts, except the District Magistrates' Courts, there was a slight increase in the percentage of arrears to the total work for disposal, viz., 1·27 as against 1·24 in 1887 and 1·22 in 1886. The arrears were heaviest in Madura (225), Kistna (172), and Malabar (169). The disposals in the Courts of Benches of Magistrates were considerably in excess of those in 1887. The increase was chiefly observable in Madura (1,107), South Arcot (726), and Bellary (677). The decrease in Cuddapah (683) was noteworthy. Ganjam, Bellary, Vizagapatam, and Tanjore are the only districts in which there was a considerable improvement in disposals by Special Magistrates, the total increase over 1887 being 1,900. Subordinate Magistrates disposed of 1,768 cases more than in the preceding year and 1,505 cases less than the number instituted during the year. The increase was noticeable in Godávari, Tanjore, South Arcot, and Kistna. Sub-Divisional Magistrates disposed of 719 cases more than last year and 219 more than the number filed during the year.

Persons for trial, tried, and remaining.

The total number of persons for trial and dealt with by the regular Magisterial Courts during the past three years, and the number pending at the end of the year, were as follows:—

Years.	For trial.	Dealt with.	Pending at the end of the year.
1886	299,505	293,830	5,675
1887	292,374	286,689	5,685
1888	316,351	309,830	6,521

Of the 309,830 persons dealt with, 4,072 were committed or referred to higher courts, 195,112 were discharged, and 110,646 were convicted. The percentages of convictions in the different courts are shown below :—

—	Percentage of convictions.	
	1887.	1888.
Benches of Magistrates	68·5	68·5
Special Magistrates	59·6	61·0
Sub-Magistrates without appellate powers	32·9	30·6
Sub-Divisional Magistrates with appellate powers	37·6	39·0
District Magistrates	48·4	45·5
Total ...	37·6	36·2

As usual, since 1885, Bellary, the Nílgiris, and Trichinopoly came out with the highest percentages of convictions, viz., 57·1, 56·4, and 52·5 respectively. The lowest percentages were observable in South Canara (20·1), Godávari (23·4), Salem (27·9), and Kurnool (28·5). Of the 6,521 persons standing over for trial, 474 were in custody and 6,047 were on bail or otherwise at large.

Punishments.

The sentences passed on the persons convicted by these courts are shown below and compared with those of the previous year :—

—	Imprisonment.			Forfeiture of property.		Fine.		Whipping.		Orders to give securities.			Dealt with under Special Acts.
	Rigorous.		Simple.	Alone.	With other punishments.	Alone.	With other punishments.	Alone.	With other punishments.	Section 106.	Section 107.	Sections 109 and 110.	
	With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.											
Total for 1888 ...	216	13,856	1,856	5	18	91,903	3,786	1,798	122	65	206	64	742
Compare 1887 ...	334	13,369	2,229	...	15	88,852	3,371	1,207	135	97	58	64	638

No sentences of solitary confinement were awarded in Anantapur, South Arcot, Cuddapah, Kistna, and Kurnool. The highest number of such sentences was in Coimbatore (29). Rigorous imprisonment was awarded in 88 per cent. of the sentences as against 86 in 1887. There was a decline in the number of sentences of imprisonment for periods not exceeding 15 days. The average fine has continued to be the same since 1884, viz., Rs. 4 per head. The total fines imposed amounted to Rs. 4,26,747 against Rs. 4,06,248 in 1887. The percentage of fines realized fell from 78·1 in 1887 to 77·4 and the percentage of sums paid in compensation to total realizations from 5·9 to 5·7 : the decrease in sums paid in compensation has continued for several years. Rs. 7,601 were collected out of the fines imposed in the previous years, thus making a total collection of Rs. 3,38,070 as against Rs. 3,24,066 in 1887. Whipping was awarded in 1,920 cases against 1,342 in 1887 : of these, 455 were juveniles. In Ganjam the number of persons whipped was 819 as against 126 in 1887.

Security for peace.

Of 271 persons called upon to furnish security to keep the peace, 62 were in South Arcot.

Security for good behaviour.

The number of persons required to furnish security for good behaviour was the same in 1888 as in the previous year, viz., 64, and the number imprisoned on failure was also the same, viz., 46.

Persons convicted under Special Acts.

The number of persons dealt with under Special Acts was 742. Of these, 186 were in Nellore and 106 each in Madura and Salem.

Appealable and non-appealable sentences.

The number of persons on whom appealable and non-appealable sentences were passed by the Magistracy is as follows:—

	Appealable.		Non-appealable.	
	Regular.	Summary.	Regular.	Summary.
During 1888	83,774	23,436	1,451	1,985
Compare 1887	81,974	20,554	1,026	3,197

Quality of work done.

To show the quality of work done, the appealable sentences passed are distributed below according to the powers of Magistrates who passed them, and the number and result of appeals therefrom, as compared with the previous year:—

	Second and Third-class Magistrates.		First-class Magistrates.	
	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
Number of persons against whom appealable sentences were passed ...	100,465	104,802	2,063	2,408
Number of persons who appealed—				
To Sub-Divisional Magistrates	10,604	11,055	...	...
To District Magistrates	445	562	...	...
Number of persons whose appeals were decided—				
By Sub-Divisional Magistrates	10,638	11,044	...	...
By District Magistrates	374	520	...	...
Number of persons whose sentences were confirmed—				
By Sub-Divisional Magistrates	6,028	6,439	...	...
By District Magistrates	185	259	...	...
Number of appellants to Courts of Session	...	...	867	1,078
Number of appellants whose cases were decided	...	...	899	1,003
Number of appellants whose sentences were confirmed	...	...	641	707
Sub-Divisional Magistrates' Courts—				
Percentage of appellants to appealable sentences	10·5	10·5	...	...
Percentage of sentences confirmed	56·6	58·3	...	...
District Magistrates' Courts—				
Percentage of appellants to appealable sentences	0·4	0·5	...	...
Percentage of sentences confirmed	49·4	49·8	...	...
Sessions Courts—				
Percentage of appellants to appealable sentences	...	...	42·0	44·7
Percentage of sentences confirmed	...	...	71·3	70·5

The average duration of the cases decided by the several classes of Magistrates was as follows:—

	1887.	1888.
	Days.	Days.
Benches of Magistrates	1½	1½
Special Magistrates	3	3
Subordinate Magistrates without appellate powers	7	7
Sub-Divisional Magistrates with appellate powers	13	13
District Magistrates	9½	9½

The best averages were, as usual, in the Nílgiris (1 day) and Bellary and Chingleput (3 days each), and the worst in Tinnevelly (11), Coimbatore (9½), Kistna (9), and Kurnool (7½).

Witnesses.

In all 332,387 witnesses were examined against 312,679 in 1887. The percentage of witnesses detained beyond three days to the total number examined was 1·8 as against 1·7 in 1887. The increase in the number of witnesses detained was common to all classes of Magistrates except Sub-Divisional and District Magistrates. The total amount paid to witnesses on account of diet and travelling expenses was Rs. 33,768 as against Rs. 26,722 in 1887.

(b) Appellate and revisional jurisdiction.

The number of appeals (5,070) instituted during the year was the highest on record. The increase was considerable in Kistna (80), Chingleput (78), Tanjore (69), and Kurnool (55). The number of appeals disposed of and pending during the past three years is shown below:—

	Disposed of.			Pending.		
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Sub-Divisional Magistrates ...	4,654	4,458	4,763	247	256	260
District Magistrates	206	183	272	15	4	8
Total ...	4,860	4,641	5,035	262	260	268

The District Magistrates of North Arcot and Anantapur received no appeals. The District Magistrate of South Arcot disposed of the largest number. The average duration in days of appeals was :—

	1886.	1887.	1888.
Sub-Divisional Magistrates	23	21	20
District Magistrates	19	18	15

There were 12,358 appellants for trial, of whom 11,564 were disposed of as follows :—

	Rejected.	Confirmed.	Varied.	Reversed.	Quashed.	New trial ordered.	Referred.
Sub-Divisional Magistrates	669	5,770	942	3,521	5	135	2
District Magistrates.	64	195	64	175	21	1	...
Total ...	733	5,965	1,006	3,696	26	136	2
Compare 1887 ...	833	5,380	894	3,736	2	167	...
Percentage {1887 ...	7·6	48·9	8·1	33·9	0·01	1·5	0·0
Percentage {1888 ...	6·3	51·6	8·7	32·0	0·2	1·2	0·01

Revision cases.

The numbers of revision cases received, disposed of, and pending were respectively 615, 617 and 13. The number of accused persons before the District Magistrates' Courts in revision was 2,444, of whom 2,391 were dealt with. 104 were referred to the High Court.

COURTS OF SESSION— (*a*) Original jurisdiction. *Institutions and results.*

987 cases were committed for trial before the Sessions Courts against 957 in 1887 and 972 in 1886. There were 1,014 cases for disposal, of which 979 were disposed of and 35 were pending at the end of the year. 351 cases were tried by jury and 591 with assessors. In 96 per cent. of the cases the Judges did not express disagreement with the verdict of the jury. In assessors' cases the courts agreed with the opinions of the assessors in over 72·8 per cent. of the cases. 2,395 persons were dealt with by the Sessions Courts and 267 persons awaited trial at the close of the year, of whom 237 were in Ganjam alone. This was due to batches of grain loot cases. Of the persons disposed of, 96 were referred to the High Court, 958 were convicted, and 1,341 acquitted. The percentage of convictions was 41·6, varying from 71·8 in South Arcot to 21·4 in Ganjam. The proportion has shown a continuous decline since 1885.

Punishments.

The punishments awarded were as follows :—

		1886.	1887.	1888.
Transportation...	For life	90	89	66
	For a term	22	5	23
Imprisonment ...	Rigorous with solitary confinement ...	28	3	15
	Rigorous without do. ...	700	689	816
	Simple	29	27	25
Fine	Alone	6	17	12
	With other punishments	63	53	56
Whipping ...	Alone	4	5	1
	With other punishments	9	20	9

The aggregate fines amounted to Rs. 31,017 against Rs. 19,236 in 1887. The great increase was due to a fine of Rs. 20,000 imposed upon one individual, nothing of which was realized. Including Rs. 869 recovered on account of fines imposed in previous years, the total collections during the year were Rs. 2,679 as against Rs. 7,094 in 1887. The sum paid to complainants as compensation was Rs. 909 as compared with Rs. 914 in 1887.

Quality of work done.

Of the 958 persons on whom sentences were passed by Sessions Courts, 932 had right of appeal. The percentage of appellants to appealable sentences was 87·7 and the percentage of sentences confirmed 74·1. The percentage of confirmation was nearly 5 per cent. better than in the previous year. The average duration of cases was 26 days, being highest in Coimbatore (35 days), Madura (32), Cuddapah (31), and Tanjore (30). The converse appears in Chingleput (13) and South Canara (15).

Witnesses.

The number of witnesses examined by Sessions Courts was 8,308 as against 7,497 in 1887. The number detained for over three days was 4,000 as against 3,185 in 1887. A sum of Rs. 35,926 was paid on account of diet-money, &c., to witnesses, giving an average of over 4 rupees per witness examined.

(b) Appellate and revisional jurisdiction—*Institutions and results.*

The number of appeals instituted was 642 as against 535 in 1887 and 659 in 1886. 614 appeals were disposed of and 50 remained pending at the close of the year. The average duration was 28 days as against 26 in 1887. The number of appellants was 1,139, of whom 1,003 were dealt with with the following results :—

—	Rejected.	Confirmed.	Varied.	Reversed.	Quashed.	New trial ordered.	Referred.	Pending.
During 1888	194	513	94	194	2	4	2	136
Compare 1887	182	459	66	181	4	7	...	61

Revision.

The number of revision cases received was 386, disposed of 380, and pending 29. Of those received, 332 came up on application and 54 were taken up of the courts' own motion. The number of persons concerned in revision cases was 1,268, of whom 1,174 were dealt with and 94 were awaiting disposal. The results are given below :—

—	Interference declined.	Proceedings quashed.	Committal or inquiry ordered.	Referred to High Court.	Otherwise disposed of.
During 1888 ...	876	25	164	73	36
Compare 1887 ...	876	21	119	142	...

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS—*Institutions and results.*

In 1888, 40,860 cases were received in the two Presidency Magistrates' Courts as against 34,174 in 1887. There were 40,886 cases for disposal, of which 40,881 were disposed of. The average number of cases decided daily per Magistrate was 30 in the Egmore Court and 43 in the Black Town Court as against 26 and 35 in 1887 respectively. Of the 48,514 persons dealt with, 49 were committed to the High Court, and the results as affecting the rest are shown below :—

—	1887.	1888.	Percentage of convictions.	
			1887.	1888.
Discharged or acquitted	7,086	8,594	...	...
Convicted on regular trial	80	117	82·8	82·2
Do. on summary trial	34,061	39,754		

The amount of fines imposed was Rs. 41,059, of which Rs. 37,508 or 91 per cent. were recovered as against 86 per cent. in 1887; of this sum Rs. 1,421 were paid to complainants as compensation.

Appeals.

Of the 39,871 sentences noted above, the number appealable was 117 and the number appealed was 40. The percentage of confirmation was 77.

Detention of witnesses.

The number of witnesses examined in these courts was 19,765 as compared with 15,701 in 1887.

As a Magistrate, the Commissioner of Police received 20 cases, of which 19 were disposed of. WORK OF THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

The High Court received 45 cases for trial by commitment as against 64 in 1887 and 56 in 1886. Including 3 cases pending from last year, there were 48 cases for disposal and 46 were disposed of. The numbers of persons for trial, tried, and pending during the years were 65, 62, and 3 respectively. The percentage of convictions was 66·1 against 61·9 in 1887 and 62·2 in 1886. The number of witnesses examined at the Sessions was 269. The average duration of cases from date of commitment to judgment was 26 days as against 27 in the previous year. HIGH COURT— (a) Original jurisdiction. (1) *Sessions cases.*

10 cases of disagreement between Sessions Judges and juries were submitted under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code. In 3 out of the 9 cases disposed of the verdict of the jury was upheld, in 5 it was set aside, and in the remaining 1 a new trial was directed. (2) *Cases under s. 307, C.P.C.*

59 cases in which capital sentences were passed were submitted by Sessions Judges for confirmation under section 374, Criminal Procedure Code. Including 7 cases pending from 1887, there were 66 cases for disposal. Of these, 62 cases involving 80 persons were disposed of. Of the 50 persons convicted, 43 were sentenced to death in confirmation of the sentences of the Sessions Judges and 7 were sentenced to life-transportation in commutation of the death sentences. 23 persons were acquitted and re-trial of 7 was ordered. (3) *Cases under s. 374, C.P.C.*

The number of appeals filed in the High Court was 620 against 437 in 1887 and 570 in 1886. Of these 65 were appeals from persons under sentence of death. Excluding these and cases submitted under section 307, there were 604 appeals for disposal, of which 521 were disposed of. The percentage of reversals was 7·68. The average duration of appeals was 40 days as against 50 days in 1887. The number of accused persons concerned in the appeals received was 852. Excluding the 90 persons connected with the cases submitted under sections 307 and 374, and including the 80 persons pending at the beginning of the year, there were 842 for disposal, of whom 721 persons were dealt with and 121 awaited trial at the end of the year. (b) Appellate and revisional jurisdiction. *Appeals.*

There were 818 cases for revision, of which 747 were disposed of. In 49 per cent. of the cases decided, the proceedings of the courts below were not interfered with. The proportion of interference with lower courts' orders in cases in which revision was applied for by parties was 15 per cent. as against 16 per cent. in 1887. The number of persons concerned in the cases for revision was 1,722. Of these, 1,572 persons were dealt with. *Revision cases.*

In the further exercise of its powers of superintendence and revision, the High Court received 1,011 calendars of Sessions trials and 134 of trials by District Magistrates, 526 of appeals heard by Sessions Judges and 295 of appeals heard by District Magistrates, making a total of 1,966 as against 1,579 in 1887. Including 126 calendars pending at the close of 1887, there were 2,092 for disposal and 142 calendars were pending perusal at the end of the year. *Calendars of original trials and appeals supervised.*

The receipts and charges of all Criminal Courts amounted to Rs. 5,74,208 and Rs. 14,15,603 respectively. The net result was a deficit of Rs. 8,41,395 as against Rs. 8,12,120 in 1887. FINANCIAL— *Receipts and charges.*

PRISONS. (1888.)

The total jail population at the commencement of 1888 was 7,529. During the year there were 57,784 admissions against 53,938 in the previous year. The discharges numbered 56,434. The daily average population was 7,921·55 against 7,379·47 (the lowest on record) in 1887. The increase in 1888 was due to the large number of prisoners admitted on account of grain-robberies and thefts in the Northern districts and to the transfer of Burmese convicts. Number and disposal of prisoners.

The number of admissions into jail by direct committal was 22,032 against 21,804 in 1887: the increase was entirely due to the famine, but for which the Convicts.

figures would have been lower than in the previous year. The number admitted by transfer was 7,096. The daily average number of convicts was 6,882·88 against 6,379·95 in 1887.

Under-trial prisoners.

There were 834 under-trial prisoners at the beginning of the year and 27,126 were received during the year. At the end of the year 1,142 remained. The daily average number was 871·32 against 798·47 in 1887.

Civil prisoners.

There were 211 civil prisoners at the beginning of the year and 1,530 were received. At the end of the year there were 168 still in custody. The daily average number was 167·35. The effect of the Debtors' Act of 1888 was to reduce the admissions of judgment-debtors from 1,563 in 1887 to 1,171.

Religion, age, and previous occupation of prisoners.

Out of 22,032 convicts directly admitted, 759 were Christians, 1,856 Muhammadans, and 19,417 Hindus, and the proportions these classes of convicts bore to the total free population of their classes were ·11, ·10, and ·07 respectively. There were 19 Europeans admitted into jail and 440 juveniles: both these classes of prisoners showed a marked decrease below the figures of previous years. There were 2,166 female convicts, being the lowest figure since 1882. Out of 22,032 convicts, 7,506 belonged to the class "persons engaged in agriculture and with animals;" "miscellaneous persons" followed with 5,195, a large decrease on 1887, due to more careful registration.

Sentences passed.

There has been a steady decrease during the last six years in the percentage of convicts sentenced to terms not exceeding one month: in the year under report the percentage was 55·34. The percentage between 1 and 3 months declined from 21·95 in 1887 to 21·17. Sentences between 3 months and 2 years increased. The percentage of sentences of simple imprisonment to total sentences of imprisonment was 16·45, showing a continuance of the steady decrease in proportion observable for some years. The percentage of juveniles to the total number of admissions was 9·32 in 1888 against 10·87 in 1887, and that of female convicts 4·20 against 6·34 in 1887.

Previous convictions.

10·10 per cent. of those admitted in 1888 had been previously convicted against 10·46 per cent. in 1887. The number of habituals was 2,226, the lowest figure since 1885. Far the largest number of habituals were confined in the Penitentiary (including Chingleput district jail).

Escapes and recaptures.

There was a large increase in the number of escapes. 13 convicts escaped from central jails, of whom 7 were recaptured; 3 from district jails, of whom 2 were recaptured; and 17 from subsidiary jails, of whom 15 were recaptured. There were only 4 escapes from central and district jails in 1887. In Cannanore central jail 3 Burmese escaped through the roof. Two days afterwards they gave themselves up. They were dealt with departmentally, hence these 3 escapes are omitted in the police report. The following is a statement of escapes of convicts from subsidiary jails showing recaptures:—

Districts.	From Subsidiary jails.			Districts.	From Subsidiary jails.		
	Convicts.				Convicts.		
	From inside the jail.	From outside the jail.	Recaptured.		From inside the jail.	From outside the jail.	Recaptured.
Ganjam	...	2	2	South Arcot	...	2	2
Vizagapatam	...	4	3	Tanjore	...	...	...
Godávari	...	...	...	Trichinopoly	...	...	...
Kistna	...	...	...	Madura	...	...	...
Nellore	...	1	1	Tinnevelly	...	...	...
Kurnool	...	...	...	Malabar	1	...	...
Bellary	...	...	...	South Canara	...	1	1
Anantapur	...	...	...	Coimbatore	2	3	5
Cuddapah	...	1	1	Nilgiris	...	...	...
North Arcot	...	...	1	Commissioner of Police..	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...				
Chingleput	...	...	...	Total ...	3	14	* 16

* Includes one recapture not shown in police return.

27 under-trial prisoners escaped from outside and 16 from inside sub-jails. Vizagapatam showed the largest number of escapes of under-trial prisoners.

Jail offences and punishments.

The total number of jail offences fell to 3,679, and of punishments to 3,679, being the lowest figures in the past five years. The ratio of offences and punishments to total population was 10·33 and to average daily strength 53·45. These percentages are considerably lower than those of the four years previous. Criminal jail offences however increased from 4 in 1887 to 18 in 1888. Of these, 15 were punished judicially. In Rajahmundry central jail, 3 convicts seriously injured a jailor; he was, however, rescued by the other convicts and the culprits were each sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Court. In this case the deputy chief warder and the acting third-grade head warder were dismissed for failing miserably in their duty. The number of cases of smoking and possession of forbidden articles rose from 784 in 1887 to 887 in 1888. Offences relating to work and all other offences showed a considerable decrease, the figures being 3,249 for 1887 and 2,774 for 1888, or a decrease of 475. The most marked decrease in punishments was in the central jail at Salem, while the largest increase occurred in the Tinnevelly district jail. Trichinopoly was distinguished by the severity of the whippings inflicted, though the proportion of whippings to jail offences was not high (2·26). The percentage of whippings to total jail offences has steadily fallen since 1884, but fetters were imposed more frequently than in the preceding year.

Education.

Out of 1,581 male prisoners released during the year who had been under instruction, 441 were able, when they left jail, to read and write a little and 118 to do both well. These results cannot be said to be very satisfactory. The daily average number under instruction has steadily declined during the last six years both among males and females and stood at 639·20 in 1888.

Prison officers.

During the year the proportion of convict officers was 8·56 to the average male and 7·56 to the average female population. A ratio of 5·41 per cent. sufficed for Coimbatore central jail, but 12·55 per cent. was found necessary for Vellore. In district jails the ratio varied from 2·47 in the Cuddalore jail to 16·31 in Bellary. There were 284 reductions and other punishments among prisoners, to which Trichinopoly contributed 40·8 per cent. The convict warder guard system met with partial success where tried.

Foreign convicts.

On December 31st, 1887, there were 658 Burmese in our jails; during the year 395 were received, making a total of 1,053. 988 remained in Madras jails on December 31st, 1888. Of the 31 deaths, 12 occurred at Trichinopoly. Except at Trichinopoly and Cannanore the Burmese prisoners enjoyed very good health: their conduct was, on the whole, satisfactory.

Dietary.

From January 1st, 1888, two experimental scales of diets were brought into force. The first was the scale prescribed for non-laboring prisoners in Madras jails, which was made applicable to prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment but doing only light work. The second was the Bombay ordinary hard labor scale to laboring male prisoners in Madras jails. Except at Párvatipur these dietaries remained in force throughout the year. Both scales were, however, found unsuitable and have since been abandoned.

Employment of prisoners.

There was an increase in the average number of sick and convalescent and of those on unremunerative labor. There was a decrease of 160 in the number employed as prison servants and an increase of 420 of those employed in preparing articles for consumption. There was a decrease of 133 in the number employed on manufactures. The net cash earnings of prisoners on manufacturing account amounted to Rs. 57,263. The average earnings per head of average number on hard labor was Rs. 9 and of those employed on jail manufactures Rs. 34-5-0. Articles to the value of Rs. 1,47,237 were supplied to different departments, and stock to the value of Rs. 74,910 remained at the end of the year. The principal manufacturing jails remained the same as in 1887. From a remunerative point of view, the labor of sub-jail prisoners was practically of no value. The average earnings per head of prisoners amounted to Rs. 7-4-0 against Rs. 2-12-0 in 1887.

Financial.

The gross expenditure was Rs. 8,30,253 against Rs. 8,69,129 in 1887: this includes Rs. 1,38,759 for manufactures. The expenditure for the guarding and maintenance of prisoners was Rs. 6,36,208 against Rs. 6,62,222 in 1887. The total cost per head on the average strength was Rs. 80-5-0 in 1888 against Rs. 89-11-10 in 1887, a very large reduction, due mainly to saving in rations. The total expenditure under the head of rations was Rs. 2,28,244 in 1888 against Rs. 2,83,914 in 1887, being at the rate of Rs. 30-2-9 per head in the former year and Rs. 40-1-6 per head in the latter. The decrease was in a great measure due to the more extended adoption of the departmental system in purchasing supplies. The cost per head for rations in central jails was Rs. 30-8-7 and in district jails Rs. 26-2-2, for Burmese prisoners it was Rs. 42-12-3 per head, for subsidiary jail prisoners Rs. 39-4-10, and for Europeans Rs. 128-1-7. There was a slight increase of establishment due to increased population, and the cost amounted to Rs. 2,88,626 against Rs. 2,85,381 in 1887. Hospital charges were again high, amounting to Rs. 15,934, or at the rate of Rs. 2-0-2 per head of average strength, and Rs. 81-15-4 per head of average number sick. The highest expenditure was in Rajahmundry central and the Penitentiary. The total cost of clothing increased from Rs. 9,812 in 1887 to Rs. 21,297 in 1888, making an average cost of Rs. 3-1-6 per prisoner. The increase was mainly due to an adjustment, and, taking the expenditure of 1886, the cost per head was about the average. The expenditure under contingencies was per head the highest on record. This was partly due to transfer of certain items from "rations" to "contingencies." The total net cost of maintenance fell from Rs. 6,41,841 in 1887 to Rs. 5,78,944 in 1888. The most important reduction appeared in central jails.

Health of prisoners.

Jail accommodation was considerably in excess of requirements. The death-rate per mille in central jails was 27·54, in district 28·37, and in subsidiary 11·86, an average of 25·50 per mille. This is the highest death-rate since 1883. There were in all 4,812 admissions into the hospitals of central and district jails, of which the 7 central jails contributed 64·9 per cent. The Rajahmundry central jail had the largest number (1,110) of admissions: they were mainly for fever. 7 cases of cholera occurred in the penitentiary, where the death-rate was 37·24 per mille. In Cannanore the death-rate was 72·23 per mille, which must be partly attributed to the habit of sending to this jail from other central jails all prisoners unfit for deportation to the Andamans. The death-rate in Trichinopoly was 40·08 per mille, being 48·96 among Burmese and 36·16 among natives. There were 7 cases of cholera in this jail. The death-rate in Vellore central jail was 4·17 per mille. Among district jails the greatest sickness and mortality occurred in the Párvatipur hill jail, the death-rate being 115·80 per mille. The Mangalore district jail had a death-rate of 63·59 per mille. The total number of deaths in central and district jails amounted to 175 against 145 in 1887. There was an increase in fevers, in diarrhœa and dysentery cases, in anæmia and general debility, and in affections of the lungs. The largest number of deaths were due to dysentery and diarrhœa 56, other causes 40, anæmia and general debility 32, and phthisis pulmonalis 15. The largest mortality was amongst the older prisoners, especially those over 60. The death-rate gradually rose until it reached a maximum (42·69) among prisoners who had been between 1 and 2 years in prison; it then declined steadily. The death-rate was generally higher than in 1887, and the increase was large among prisoners sentenced from 2 to 3 years and from 3 to 7 years. On the West Coast the south-west monsoon is the most unhealthy time, and in all other jails the north-east monsoon. As a rule prisoners are healthiest in the hot months. 6,031 prisoners gained and 2,982 lost weight. But much reliance cannot be placed on these figures as weighments were incorrectly recorded in all central jails, except Vellore and Cannanore.

Remission of sentences.

Only 706 prisoners in 1888 and 482 in 1887 are shown as having been released on remission against 923 in 1886, but the mark system has undoubtedly proved a great success.

Warder guards.

In 1888 the warder establishment numbered 1,001. The number of escapes from central jails points to either inefficiency or carelessness on the part of warder guards. Female warders were entertained in the Bellary and Madura district jails.

18 jails were inspected during the year by Mr. H. R. Grimes and Colonel C. A. Porteous, who took over charge of the office of Inspector-General of Jails on the 13th October 1888. Inspections.

The total amount expended on works of "petty construction and repairs" was Rs. 12,545 against Rs. 24,799 in 1887. Buildings.

On the 31st March last the strength of the Reformatory school, Chingleput, stood at 85. The management of the school was transferred in the year from the Jail department to the Director of Public Instruction. Out of the 85 pupils, only 7 were received through direct committal by magistrates, the rest were received by transfer from various jails. The usual age of admission was between 12 and 14. The commonest periods of detention were 4, 5, and 6 years. Theft and housebreaking were the crimes for which the greater number were sentenced. The pupils were mainly low-caste Hindus. The school course comprises general and technical education, and the manufacture accounts of the school for the year showed debit Rs. 955 and credit Rs. 619. Physical training also was not neglected. The general health of the pupils during the year was very satisfactory: there has in fact been no death in the school since its establishment. The gross expenditure amounted to Rs. 9,420. The daily average number of pupils in school during the year was 67, their dieting cost on the average Rs. 30-0-3 per head, and the total cost per head Rs. 136. Reformatory school.

VAGRANCY. (1888.)

In the following table are compared the admissions into and departures from the Government workhouse of vagrants during the years 1887 and 1888:—

Admissions.	1888.	1887.	Departures.	1888.	1887.
European British subjects	8	29	On obtaining employment	9	26
Other Europeans	5	9	Released under section 16	4	12
Australians	1	1	Not accounted for	7	11
British subjects not coming under the foregoing classes	5	3	Remaining in the workhouse at the close of the year	1	2
Remaining in the workhouse at the beginning of the year	2	9			
Total ...	21	51	Total ...	21	51

Of the 19 vagrants admitted, 4 were sailors, 5 soldiers, and 1 an ex-railway servant. There was no case of deportation to England. The total expenditure under the Act was Rs. 2,462 against Rs. 4,292 in 1887. The average cost per workhouse inmate was Rs. 103-13-7, the corresponding figure for the year previous being Rs. 63-13-5. The increase in the rate per head was due to a large decrease in the number of inmates, while the cost of establishment remained the same.

PUBLIC CHARITIES. (1888-89.)

The total receipts during 1888 of the Monegar Choultry, the Native Infirmary, the Asylum for Foundlings and Stray Children, Sir Sávalai Rámáswámi Mudaliár's Lying-in Hospital, and the Rájá of Venkatagiri's Choultry amounted to Rs. 21,712 against Rs. 21,557 in 1887. During the same period the charges rose to Rs. 23,376 from Rs. 16,488, the figure of the preceding year. This large increase was due to the inclusion of several new items of expenditure, the principal of which were the investment of Rs. 4,000, the payment of Rs. 964 on outstanding bills of March 1885, Monegar Choultry and connected charities.

and of Rs. 900 the assessment of the Monegar Choultry buildings, and the outlay of Rs. 400 on repairs. Details of receipts and expenditure appear below :—

—	Receipts.	—	Expenditure.			
			Establishment.	Contingencies, clothing and repairs.	Maintenance, medical and hospital charges.	Total.
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Donations from Government.	10,180	Monegar Choultry	1,685	394	2,088	4,167
Interest on Government securities	7,740	Foundling Asylum	...	...	52	52
Subscriptions and donations.	2,503	Native Infirmary	1,381	1,697	5,764	8,842
Assessment from Government	900	Lying-in Hospital	1,632	1,289	1,103	4,024
Miscellaneous	389	General, repairs, &c. ...	...	...	...	6,291
Total ...	21,712	Total ...	4,698	3,380	9,007	23,376

The average daily number of paupers maintained during the year in the depôt choultry was 72 against 67 in 1887, and of patients in the Native Infirmary 81 against 104. There were 3 children in the Foundling Asylum against 2 in 1887. The expense incurred on account of dieting paupers was Rs. 2,088 or an average of As. 1-3¼ per diem as in the previous year. The cost of maintenance of the patients in the Infirmary was Rs. 5,764. or an average of As. 3-1¼ per head per diem against As. 2-8½ in 1887. The increase was due to the excess of extra diets ordered by the Surgeon in charge. The cost of the children in the Foundling Asylum was Rs. 52 or an average of 10½ pies per head per diem : the figure in the previous year was about the same. The total number of patients admitted into Sir Sávalai Rámáswámi Mudaliár's Lying-in Hospital was 547 against 510 in 1887. The cost of dieting amounted to Rs. 1,103 or an average of Rs. 2-0-3 per head against Rs. 1-11-6 in the previous year. The increase was due to the supply of better diet and to the grant of batta. The daily average number of pauper inmates in the Rájá of Venkatagiri's Choultry was 45 : in addition 108 out-door paupers were supplied with rice doles of 2 ollocks daily. The number of inmates was rather larger in the preceding year, but the cost of dieting, &c., rose from Rs. 3,341 in 1887 to Rs. 3,563. This advance was due to the fitting up of water-pipes and to the payment in the year of taxes for the previous year. The daily average individual cost was As. 1-3½. The Tamil school attached to the Monegar Choultry was attended by 12 children.

Triplicane Langerkhana and money doles to Muhammadan poor.

The receipts of the Triplicane Langarkhána were Rs. 5,559 against Rs. 5,879 in 1887-88. Charges amounted to Rs. 5,010 against Rs. 4,859. The closing balance was Rs. 549. The cost of relieving paupers rose from Rs. 1-4-6 to Rs. 1-5-9 per head. 3,603 out-door paupers received relief as against 3,728 in 1887-88, and 70 in-door paupers were lodged as against 62. There were 3 deaths among inmates. The average number on the monthly money-dole list was 18 against 21·5 in the preceding year and 24 in 1886-87. Rs. 583 were spent in distributing raw rice to the poor Mussulmans nominated by the Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends.

CIVIL JUSTICE. (1888.)

(A) Territorial and Jurisdictional changes.

The only territorial change that occurred during 1888 was the abolition from 1st January of the Palni Hills Munsif's Court, the tract being merged in the Dindigal Munsifi. The small cause powers of the District Judge of Cuddapah were withdrawn from 1st October 1888, as also the extended small cause jurisdiction of the District Munsifs of Puttúr, Udipi, and Cuddapah from 1st April 1888, and the District Munsifs of Poonamallee, Erode, Salem, and Srívilliputtúr were invested with extended small cause powers up to Rs. 200. The Subordinate Judge of the Nílgiris was invested with the powers of a District Munsif for enforcing decrees of

Village Munsifs. The Additional Munsif of Madura was moved to Madura and located at Mána Madura as Additional District Munsif of Sivaganga.

(B) COURTS ADMINISTERING CIVIL JUSTICE—Classes of Courts.

The number of courts which actually exercised original jurisdiction during the year was (*a*) in the mofussil—3,134 Village Munsifs' Courts, 65 Revenue Courts, 1 Cantonment Court of Small Causes, 32 Agency Courts, 109 District Munsifs' Courts, 15 Subordinate Judges' Courts, and 20 District Courts; (*b*) at the Presidency town—the Presidency Court of Small Causes and the High Court. In addition to the District Courts and the High Court, 9 Agency Courts and 14 Subordinate Judges' Courts exercised appellate jurisdiction. The number of Village Munsifs who actually exercised civil jurisdiction was largest in Tanjore and smallest in Kurnool. Revenue Courts were most resorted to in Tinnevelly, Tanjore, and Madura. The only Cantonment Court of Small Causes was at St. Thomas' Mount. 20 Subordinate Magistrates, 9 Assistant Agents, and 3 Agents actually exercised the powers of District Munsifs, Subordinate Judges, and District Judges respectively. The number of District Munsifs' Courts was 1 less than in 1887. In these courts the average number of working days was 244 as against 236 in 1887. In the Subordinate Judges' Courts the average was 239 as against 221 in 1887. In the District and Sessions Courts the average time devoted to civil work was 159 days as against 164 in 1887. In the Presidency Court of Small Causes the number of working days was 228 exclusive of 44 days on which the Vacation Judge sat during the annual recess. Besides the 3 Judges, the Registrar of the Court sat throughout the year for the disposal of petty suits. The High Court had its full complement of Judges (5) throughout the working portion of the year, except for a period of one month, during which the Honorable the Chief Justice was absent on privilege leave, when the Honorable Mr. Justice Kernan acted as Chief Justice. The Honorable Mr. Shephard was appointed to be Temporary Judge of the High Court and entered upon his duties on 5th January 1888. The court was adjourned for the annual vacation from 30th April to 1st July 1888, Mr. Justice Wilkinson and Mr. Justice Shephard sitting as Vacation Judges. The court sat for 173 days on the Original and for 201 days on the Appellate Side, the number of Benches being 310 on the former and 350 on the latter.

(C) LITIGATION OF THE PRESIDENCY—ALL COURTS TOGETHER.

The total numbers, respectively, of original suits and appeals instituted throughout the Presidency in 1888 were 250,845 and 12,346 as against 248,817 and 10,266 in 1887; to these the various classes of courts contributed as follows:—

	Percentage of original suits, 1888.	Percentage of appeals, 1888.
Village Munsifs' Courts	22·76	...
Revenue Courts	2·36	...
Cantonment Court of Small Causes	0·15	...
Agency Courts	0·34	0·26
District Munsifs' Courts	57·94	...
Subordinate Judges' Courts	5·52	1·19
District Courts	0·30	80·99
Presidency Court of Small Causes	10·50	...
High Court	0·13	17·56
Total ...	100·00	100·00

Tanjore supplied 13·47 of the total litigation of the Presidency, Madura, South Malabar, Tinnevelly, and Godávari coming next in order. The smallest contributions were as usual from the Ceded Districts. Judged by the ratio of population to suits and excepting the Presidency Town, where, as usual, 1 in every 15 inhabitants went to law, the most litigious district was, as usual, North Malabar with a suit to every 56 persons, Tanjore, South Malabar, Tinnevelly, Chingleput, and Madura coming next. In Ganjam, Vizagapatam, North Arcot, and the Ceded

Districts litigation was confined to less than 1 in 200 persons. Though higher than in 1887, the litigation of the year was less than that in 1885 and 1886.

(I) VILLAGE MUNSIFS' COURTS—Decrease in litigation. District features.

The total number of suits filed in Village Munsifs' Courts fell from 73,221 in 1886 and 62,229 in 1887 to 57,103 in 1888. The decrease was marked in Madura and South Malabar. The decrease in suits in Village Munsifs' Courts was common to suits of all values and was, as regards suits of more than 10 rupees in value, more than counterbalanced by the increase in District Munsifs' Courts. Even as regards suits not exceeding Rs. 10 in value, there was a marked increase in the District Munsifs' Courts. These figures, in opposition to those of 1887, seem to suggest a want of public confidence in Village Munsifs' Courts.

(II) REGULAR COURTS IN THE MOFUSSIL—(*a*) *Original litigation.*

The total number of original suits, ordinary and small causes, instituted in the regular mofussil courts is compared for the past three years in the following table :—

Class of Courts.	Ordinary Suits.			Small Causes.			Total.			Percentage of contribution of each class of courts to the total institutions in 1888.
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1886.	1887.	1888.	
Revenue Courts	3,953	5,881	5,920	...	...	...	3,953	5,881	5,920	3·54
Cantonment Court of Small Causes	...	...	...	699	485	375	699	485	375	0·22
Agency Courts	616	778	860	...	...	...	616	778	860	0·51
District Munsifs' Courts (including Magistrate-Munsifs)	59,129	60,418	60,776	83,175	78,502	84,552	142,304	138,920	145,328	86·97
Subordinate Judges' Courts	724	728	679	13,970	12,568	13,177	14,694	13,296	13,856	8·30
District Courts	303	300	329	459	360	430	762	660	759	0·46
Total ...	64,725	68,105	68,564	98,303	91,915	98,534	163,028	160,020	167,098	100·00

The increase in regular litigation was largest in Tanjore. The gross increase in the files in the Revenue Courts was slight. There was a great increase of suits in Revenue Courts in Kistna and an enormous decrease in Tinnevelly. The increase was due to a batch of 1,295 suits brought by the Zemindár of Núzvíd and the decrease to the disposal of a similar batch of suits brought in the previous year. There has been a steady decrease (from 480 to 375) in the institutions in the Cantonment Court of Small Causes at St. Thomas' Mount since 1886. The rise in litigation in the Agency Courts chiefly occurred in Vizagapatam. The increase in small cause suits in the District Munsifs' Courts is noteworthy. It was partly due to the re-transfer of rent suits from the ordinary to the small cause side. The average institutions in the regular Munsifs' Courts were 571 original suits and 796 small causes, showing in each case a small advance on the figures of the previous year. There was a decrease in the total number of ordinary suits instituted in the Subordinate Judges' Courts. In small causes, the total institutions were 609 higher than in 1887, the increase being common to nearly all courts. The average institutions in 1888 were 45 ordinary suits and 878 small causes. The highest number of institutions occurred in Kumbakónam. The District Courts showed an increase of 29 ordinary suits as compared with 1887. The large increase (27) in Cuddapah was due to the withdrawal of the extended powers of the District Munsif of Cuddapah from 1st April 1888. The following table gives the aggregate and average values of such of the suits instituted during the past two years in each class of courts as admitted of valuation. The increase in the value of suits in the Agency Courts was due to the institution of two suits valued at Rs. 87,000 in the Vizagapatam Agent's Court, and that in the Subordinate Judges' Courts to the institution of 12 suits of over a lakh. The large decrease in the District Courts was due to the institution, in 1887, of a suit of over 20 lakhs in the Kistna District Court. The increase in the value of small cause suits in all classes of courts was the result of the rise in the files of such suits :—

	Aggregate value.		Average value.	
	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
Ordinary Suits.				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue Courts	2,73,217	2,96,853	46	51
Agency Courts	82,950	1,76,270	107	206
District Munsifs' Courts	1,04,11,005	1,08,09,685	175	182
Subordinate Judges' Courts	86,58,813	93,39,834	11,943	13,961
District Courts	44,24,460	31,16,942	15,915	10,460
Small Causes.				
Cantonment Court of Small Causes	16,942	17,620	35	47
District Munsifs' Courts	22,23,890	24,28,216	28	28
Subordinate Judges' Courts	17,50,424	18,06,501	139	137
District Courts	98,233	1,08,009	273	251

(b) *Appellate litigation.*

The total number of appeals, regular and miscellaneous, instituted in the mofussil courts is compared for the past three years in the following table :—

	Appeals from decrees.			Appeals from orders.		
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Agency Courts	23	24	32	2	...	3
Subordinate Judges' Courts	195	124	147	...	3	4
District Courts	7,991	8,510	10,000	561	610	637
Total ...	8,209	8,658	10,179	563	613	644

The large increase was chiefly contributed by the District Court of Tinnevelly in rent appeals. The districts in which appellate litigation was heaviest were Tinnevelly (1,755), South Malabar (1,228), Tanjore (966), and Kistna (788). The lightest districts were, as usual, the Ceded Districts and North Arcot.

(III) Presidency Court of Small Causes—*Original litigation.*

The number of suits instituted in the Presidency Court of Small Causes in 1888 comprised 26,221 small causes and 103 summary suits on negotiable instruments under chapter XXXIX of the Civil Procedure Code. There was a slight increase in the institution of small causes over last year. The decrease in summary suits has continued since 1884. There was a considerable decrease in suits on written and unwritten obligations and a considerable increase in "other suits." The average value of small causes remained much the same, Rs. 44, while the average value of summary suits rose from Rs. 194 in 1887 to Rs. 208.

(IV) High Court—(*a*) *Original litigation.*

The total number of suits instituted in the High Court in 1888 was 320, of which 3 were summary suits on negotiable instruments. The increase noticed last year continued. It occurred mainly in suits for immovable property, suits to declare rights to real property, and suits under section 261, Indian Succession Act, and under Hindu Wills Act. There was a decrease of 17 under "other suits." The aggregate and average values of suits in the High Court are compared for five years in the following statement :—

	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aggregate value	26,80,600	20,58,916	32,85,736	27,06,307	21,42,226
Average value	7,509	6,675	12,080	9,700	8,176

Distributing among grades of value there was a considerable decrease in suits for sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in value. The main increase occurred among suits not admitting of valuation.

(b) *Appellate litigation.*

The number of appeals in the High Court rose from 1,856 in 1887 to 2,353. The increase was entirely among appeals from decrees, of which 2,167 were filed. Appeals from orders decreased in number. Of the appeals from decrees, 1,894 were second appeals against 1,381 in the previous year. The percentage of

increase in all classes of appeals over 1887 was 26·78, and took place in both first and second appeals from decrees. This upward tendency of appeals has existed since 1880. The increase in first appeals was chiefly contributed by Tanjore and Nellore, and in second appeals by Tanjore, Kistna, and Madura. The marked increase in second appeals from Tanjore was mainly due to two batches of rent appeals preferred by the Receiver in charge of the Tanjore Palace Estate and against a mirássidár respectively. The increase from Kistna was due to a batch of appeals by the Zemindár of Núzvíd. In all these three districts the number of appeals disposed of in 1888 was very large, viz., Tanjore 1,129, Kistna 979, and Madura 657. All the second appeals from orders arose, as usual, out of execution proceedings. Distributing the appeals according to value, there was a marked increase of first appeals in suits for sums between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,500, between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000, and between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 1,00,000. In second appeals, there was an increase in every grade of value. The aggregate value of first and second appeals was Rs. 21,13,963 and Rs. 3,91,792 respectively, the average per appeal being Rs. 10,865 and Rs. 233 against Rs. 31,858 and Rs. 271 in 1887, and Rs. 30,687 and Rs. 304 in 1886. The high average in first appeals in 1886 and 1887 was owing to the institution of appeals of over 25 lakhs in the former and 30 lakhs in the latter year, while there was no appeal over the value of 3 lakhs in 1888.

(D) Business in the Courts.—(I)—Village Munsifs' Courts.

Including 6,942 suits pending at the commencement of 1888, the total number of suits for disposal by Village Munsifs was 64,082, of which 58,462 were disposed of, leaving 5,620 pending at the end of the year. The figures for 1887 were 71,096 for disposal, 63,926 disposed of, and 7,170 pending. The arrears were, as usual, heaviest in Madura, Tanjore, and Coimbatore. The average number of suits disposed of by each court remained the same (18·6) as in the preceding year. 66·71 of the suits were disposed of without contest and 17·07 without trial.

(II) Regular Courts in the Mofussil—(*a*) *Original jurisdiction—Suits.*

In the regular courts in the mofussil there were 94,726 ordinary suits for disposal, of which 70,447 were disposed of, and 108,774 small causes, of which 99,764 were disposed of. The percentage of disposal was 74·37 in ordinary suits and 91·71 in small causes as against 73·73 and 91·47 in 1887 and 75·80 and 90·68 in 1886. The number of regular suits and small causes disposed of exceeded the number instituted during the year. The districts which showed an appreciable excess of disposals of ordinary suits over institutions were Tinnevelly, Chingleput, South Malabar, Salem, and Nellore. The districts of Madura and South Malabar disposed of a large number of small causes in excess of the number instituted. Arrears increased in the Agency and District Courts. The increase in the former occurred, as in the previous year, chiefly in Vizagapatam, and in the latter in Trichinopoly, Nellore, and Chingleput. In the District Munsifs' Courts the decrease occurred principally in Poonamallee, Kávali, and Paramakudi. There was a rise in the Ambásamudram Munsif's Court from 185 to 920 suits, which was partly due to batches of rent suits. The reduction in pending suits in the Subordinate Judges' Courts was chiefly in Cochin, Tinnevelly, Madura (West), and Tanjore. There was an increase in the Mangalore and Ellore Sub-Courts. All classes of courts allowed long-standing suits to accumulate. The reduction in the long pending small cause cases was common to all classes of courts except the District Courts. The increase in arrears of revenue suits occurred chiefly in the Head Assistant Collector's Court of Kistna (156 to 1,341, of which 1,340 were pending over three months), in the Deputy Collector's Court of Patukóta, and in the Sub-Collector's Court of Tanjore. Of the total number of suits disposed of, 41·99 per cent. of ordinary suits and 21·20 per cent. of small causes were contested as against 42·08 and 21·65 per cent., respectively, in 1887. Of the total number of cases (both ordinary and small causes) disposed of 16·57 per cent. were determined by compromise and 6·69 per cent. by confession, 27·51 per cent. were decreed *ex parte* and 1·35 per cent. dismissed *ex parte*. The number of suits compromised out of the total disposed of was largest, as in the previous two years, in Tinnevelly, North Malabar, and Madura. The proportion of appeals to appealable decisions passed by Revenue Courts was the highest on record, being 15·53 more than in 1887. The highest percentages were in Kistna (69·2), Tinnevelly (87·70), and Tanjore (47·38). In Tanjore and Kistna the percentages of confirmation were 48·25 and 33·33 respectively. Only 8 per cent. of the

appealable decrees passed by Agency Munsifs were appealed against. The percentage of appeals to appealable decrees passed by District Munsifs' Courts was highest in Salem (32·23), Godávari (27·89), South Canara (26·38), and South Malabar (24·78), and lowest in North Arcot (10·65) and Kurnool (10·66). The percentage of confirmation was highest in South Malabar (70·48), Coimbatore (69·85), Kurnool (69·31), North Arcot (68·18), and Chingleput (67·25); and lowest in Ganjam (47·52) and Bellary (55·44). In the case of District Munsifs' decisions, the proportions of confirmation and interference on appeal by Subordinate Judges and District Judges were, as usual, almost the same, as appears from the following table :—

—	Total decided.	Confirmed.	Modified, reversed, &c.
By District Judges	4,739	2,966	1,773
By Subordinate Judges	2,621	1,587	1,034

The percentage of appeals from Subordinate Judges' decisions was highest in the cases of the Subordinate Judges' Courts at Madura (East) (94·1), Ellore (77·77), Madura (West) (63·33), and Mangalore (56·25), and lowest at Ootacamund (13·72) and Calicut (16·66). The percentage of confirmation by District Courts was highest in the cases of the Subordinate Judges' Courts of Cocanada (100·00), Madura (West) (76·47), and Madura (East) (70·59), and lowest in Tádpatri (25·00) and Kumbakónam (28·57). All the decrees of the District Courts of Kurnool (2) and Tinnevelly (2) appealed against were confirmed by the High Court. The converse appeared in the cases of the District Courts of Salem (3) and Kistna (2). In 60·13 per cent. of the total appeals the decrees of the lower mofussil courts were confirmed. The percentage of confirmation was fair in South Malabar, Coimbatore, and North Arcot, otherwise the results continued to be rather unfavorable.

Execution. The total institutions of applications for execution of decrees during the year were less than in 1887, the decrease being common to all classes of courts except the Revenue and Agency Courts. The number disposed of exceeded the total instituted. The percentage of arrears was almost the same as in the previous years. There was an increase in the pendency of old applications in all classes of courts except Agency Courts. Of 148,560 applications disposed of, 56,828 were withdrawn or not prosecuted and transferred. In cases of complete satisfaction, the Revenue and Agency Courts showed an increase. There was an appreciable falling off in infructuous cases in all classes of courts except Agency Courts. Coercive measures were adopted to a less extent than in 1887 and the amounts realized in execution of decrees declined. The average pendency of applications for execution as compared with 1887 increased.

Insolvency. There were 617 applications for declaration of insolvency for disposal against 816 in 1887. 516 of these were disposed of, and of these 229 were withdrawn or not prosecuted, &c., and 125 were granted. 162 applications were rejected, in only 2 of which sentences of imprisonment were passed under section 359, Civil Procedure Code. The average duration of the applications disposed of rose from 88 days in 1887 to 99 days.

Miscellaneous applications. There were 273,255 miscellaneous applications for disposal against 259,848 in 1887, and at the close of the year 5,431 remained pending against 5,501 in 1887.

(b) Appellate jurisdiction. Including appeals pending at the beginning of the year and those re-admitted, the total number of appeals for disposal, disposed of, and pending in 1888 in the regular mofussil courts was as follows: from decrees—for disposal 14,407, disposed of 9,105, pending 5,302; from orders—for disposal 742, disposed of 631, pending 111. All the figures show an advance upon those of 1887. The largest number of appeals decided by any District Court was in Kistna (775). The average disposals per Sub-Court and District Court of appeals from decrees were 197 and 315 respectively as against 173 and 323 in 1887. The increase in arrears both in the District and Subordinate Judges' Courts was due to the larger institution. The duration of appeals showed improvement. As compared with the previous year, a greater proportion of appellate decrees of District Courts was carried in second appeal before the High Court.

(c) Business of all kinds—Summary.

The following statement exhibits in one view the work of all kinds done by the three principal classes of regular mofussil courts in the past two years:—

		Suits.		Appeals.		Petitions.			Cases under Act X of 1870.	Criminal.	
		Ordinary.	Small causes.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Execution.	Insolvency.	Miscellaneous.		Session trials.	Appeals and revision cases.
District Munsifs	1887 ...	61,074	80,576	...	...	134,445	527	221,671	...	...	...
	1888 ...	63,038	85,499	...	...	132,398	391	227,263	...	...	...
Subordinate Judges.	1887 ...	804	13,204	2,422	9	14,208	121	19,879	...	...	...
	1888 ...	792	13,552	2,765	7	14,175	113	21,646	...	...	...
District Judges	1887 ...	366	389	6,463	594	1,143	21	10,873	44	924	885
	1888 ...	279	337	6,315	623	1,115	12	12,652	35	967	989

(III) PRESIDENCY COURT OF SMALL CAUSES—*Suits.*

In the Presidency Court of Small Causes there were 28,004 causes for disposal and 25,632 were disposed of. There was a decrease in the number of suits disposed of and an increase in the number pending when compared with the previous year. 78·51 of the suits were disposed of without contest, and 7·08 without trial. The total number of execution applications for disposal was 15,026, of which 1,441 were removed from the file by withdrawal or transfer and 10,805 were disposed of on the merits, the average pendency being 45 days as against 50 in 1887. The principal coercive measures adopted in execution of decrees were the imprisonment of judgment-debtors in 377 cases out of 1,080 in which arrests had been made, and the sale of their movables in 668 cases.

Miscellaneous.

The total number of miscellaneous applications for disposal was 5,559, of which 5,506 were disposed of. The average duration of uncontested applications was 2 days and of contested 7 days as against 2 and 4, respectively, in 1887.

(IV) HIGH COURT—(*a*) *Original Side—Suits.*

There were 696 suits for disposal in the High Court in 1888, and there was a considerable increase in the number disposed of as compared with the preceding three years, which resulted in reducing the arrears from 365 in 1887 to 242, notwithstanding an increase in the number of suits instituted. This was partly due to the appointment of an additional Judge and partly to the larger number of sittings for the disposal of original work. Of the 242 suits pending at the end of the year, 85 were of more than 12 months' duration as against 143 in the preceding year. The percentage disposed of after contest was 51·76 against 42·51 in 1887, the actual number being 235 as compared with 105. The average duration of suits rose from 314 days in 1887 to 389 in contested cases, and from 212 to 301 in uncontested cases. Tested by results in appeal, the quality of work done on the Original Side was as follows: the percentage of appeals rose from 13·07 in 1887 to 13·62, and of confirmation from 54·54 to 67·65. References to take accounts, &c., were directed in 27 cases. There were 59 such cases for disposal. Of these, 15 were disposed of.

Execution.

There were 319 applications for execution for disposal, of which 44 were withdrawn or transferred, 93 were disposed of, and 182 remained pending. Resort to coercive measures was had in 58 of the 93 cases disposed of.

Insolvency.

Out of 254 applications of insolvency for disposal, 167 were disposed of, 156 being granted. In 146 of the petitions disposed of, there were 263 oppositions. The number of insolvents concerned in the cases decided was 196, of whom 184 obtained discharge and 12 were unsuccessful. 8 of these latter were committed to prison. The Insolvent Court also granted protection orders in the case of 227 persons concerned in 227 applications, and disposed of 85 applications of a miscellaneous nature and 300 applications from the Official Assignee.

Miscellaneous.

The court also received and disposed of the following work of a miscellaneous nature:—

—	Received.	Disposed of.		Pending.
		Allowed.	Refused, &c.	
Interlocutory applications for *ad interim* orders in suits	...	855		...
Applications for leave to sue in *formâ pauperis*	63	37	29	21
Do. for probate and letters of administration	133	116	15	95
Claims to attached property	6	4	...	2
Applications for appointment of guardians, admission of attorneys, &c.	39	32	...	73

The total amount of appellate work done by the High Court in 1888 is shown in the following table and compared with 1887 :— (b) *Appellate side— Appeals from decrees and orders.*

—		1887.	1888.
Appeals from decrees.			
First ...	For disposal	435	599
	Disposed of	138	251
	Pending	297	348
Second ...	For disposal	2,366	3,182
	Disposed of	1,099	1,519
	Pending	1,267	1,663
Appeals from orders.			
First ..	For disposal	244	197
	Disposed of	158	123
	Pending	86	74
Second ...	For disposal	94	47
	Disposed of	72	30
	Pending	22	17

The large increase in the disposal of first and second appeals over the previous year was chiefly due to the temporary appointment of a fifth Puisne Judge. There was, however, a considerable accumulation of arrears in both first and second appeals. The decrease in the disposal of first and second appeals from orders was owing to the inclusion of appeals under section 244, Civil Procedure Code. Of the 1,923 appeals decided in 1888, 87 were disposed of without trial. Of the remaining 1,836 appeals decided the particulars were as follow :—

—		Contested.	Uncontested.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Varied.	Remanded.
From decrees	First appeals	227	11	140	27	40	31
	Second do.	1,325	129	1,104	164	59	131
From orders	First do.	97	19	90	9	4	9
	Second do.	23	5	19	6	...	3
	Total ...	1,672	164	1,353	206	103	174

The decrees of the courts below were reversed or varied in 28·15 per cent. of first appeals and 15·29 per cent. of second appeals as against 34·09 and 15·19, respectively, in 1887. In first and second appeals from orders the proportions in which the orders of the courts below were reversed or varied were 11·60 and 21·43 respectively, as against 25·33 and 31·88 in 1887. 8 appeals from the orders of a single Judge of the High Court were disposed of and the orders in 5 of them were confirmed. The average duration of appeals decided was as follows :—

—		Uncontested.		Contested.	
		1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
		DAYS.	DAYS.	DAYS.	DAYS.
From decrees	First appeals	366	328	502	476
	Second do.	334	305	353	329
From orders	First do.	131	188	209	207
	Second do.	145	191	176	233

comparing favorably with the figures for the previous year.

References and rveision.

There were 345 petitions received in 1888 under section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code against 289 in 1887. There were 459 civil revision petitions for disposal, of which 324 were disposed of, 100 without trial. The decrees of the lower courts were confirmed in 151, reversed in 34, and varied in 3 cases. Fresh trial was ordered in 36 cases. The average duration of the petitions dealt with was 205 days in contested and 87 days in uncontested cases. By way of reference, the court received and disposed of the following work :—

—	Received during the year.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Under section 617, Civil Procedure Code	10	10	4
Under Act IV of 1869 (Divorce)	1	...	1
Under Act I of 1879 (General Stamp)	6	4	2
Under Act XV of 1882 (Presidency Small Cause Courts Act)	1	4	...
Under Act V of 1882 (Forest Act)	...	...	1

Miscellaneous.

The number of applications of a miscellaneous nature received in 1888 was 1,324 against 897 in 1887. There were 1,543 for disposal, of which 1,463 were disposed of, leaving 80 pending at the close of the year. There were 13 applications for leave to appeal to the Privy Council, of which 6 were disposed of, certificates being granted in 4 cases and refused in 1, and in 1 case application was withdrawn. Out of 15 appeals for disposal the Privy Council disposed of 4, confirming in 1 case and reversing in 3.

(c) Business of all kinds.

The statement below shows in one view the various classes of work done by the High Court on both its Original and Appellate Sides in 1888 as compared with the work done in each of the five years preceding :—

—	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Original Side, Civil.						
Suits	327	438	370	271	247	454
References to Chambers	22	15	11	3	8	15
Execution petitions	136	145	187	82	64	93
Insolvency cases	144	209	186	169	173	167
Miscellaneous cases	1,995	1,817	1,512	1,052	1,406	1,700
Appellate Side, Civil						
First appeals from decrees	185	228	141	119	138	251
Second do. do.	1,233	1,293	1,054	906	1,099	1,519
First appeals from orders	174	165	164	201	158	131
Second do. do.	53	64	37	45	72	30
Revision petitions	427	530	441	263	349	324
References and miscellaneous cases	816	777	663	832	919	1,481

(E) FINANCIAL.

The receipts and charges of the Civil Courts in the year under review showed a net surplus of Rs. 7,93,199 as against Rs. 8,25,579 in 1887. The figure for 1888 does not however include the institution and probate fees realized on the Original Side of the High Court. The surplus under Imperial and Provincial Funds was Rs. 4,17,529, under the Process Service Fund Rs. 2,93,708, and under the Copyist Fund Rs. 81,962, as against Rs. 4,68,736, Rs. 2,77,223, and Rs. 79,620 respectively in the preceding year. With the exception of Kurnool, there was a surplus in all the districts under the head of Imperial and Provincial Funds. All districts showed a surplus under the Process Service and Copyist Funds. Excluding suits filed in Village Munsifs' and Revenue Courts, the average cost per suit was over Rs. 16.

(F) MISCELLANEOUS.

In the course of the year 8 vakils and 5 advocates were enrolled in the High Court. No attorneys were admitted. At the annual Pleadership examination 23 candidates passed in the first and 77 in the second grade. 8 articled clerks qualified for admission as attorneys. The receipts from examination fees amounted to Rs. 5,260, of which Rs. 5,248 were expended on account of the examination. 82 fresh Pleadership certificates were issued by the High Court during the year,

the stamp fees whereon amounted to Rs. 1,006 and the admission fees to Rs. 461. 2,125 Pleadership certificates were renewed during the year by the several District Courts, the stamp fees thereon amounting to Rs. 36,870. The total income for the year, therefore, from stamp and admission fees amounted to Rs. 38,338. During the year orders were issued to District Judges calling attention to delay in the disposal of pension applications. The reports as to the state of the records in the District Courts were for the most part satisfactory, and the work of destruction of useless records was carried on. The Court and Bar Libraries were in good order. The securities furnished by all the judicial subordinates were examined and found sufficient. The work of inspection was very fairly done. The District Judges of Cuddapah, Kistna, Nellore, Tanjore, and Tinnevelly inspected all the courts within their jurisdiction. The Government issued a notification, with effect from 1st February 1888, investing all Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs with power to try, on the small cause side of their courts, all suits for rent arising within the local limits of and falling within the pecuniary limits of their special jurisdiction. Mr. P. J. Fox, Fourth-grade District Munsif, having overstayed his joining time, forfeited his appointment. Rái Bahadur K. Kunjan Menon, First-grade Subordinate Judge, Tellicherry, having been convicted of receiving illegal gratification, was removed by Government.

(G) SUMMARY.

The salient features of the year were (1) a continuance of the decrease in suits in Village Munsifs' Courts accompanied by a large increase in small cause suits in the District Munsifs' Courts; (2) an increase of original litigation in the three principal classes of Mofussil Courts, the Presidency Small Cause Court, and the High Court; and (3) a striking increase of appellate litigation in the Mofussil Courts and the High Court.

REGISTRATION. (1888-89.)

Offices to area and population.

The number of registration offices at work in 1888-89 was 366 against 365 in 1887-88. The average area in square miles to each office was 324, and the average population 81,490.

Registrations in Books I, III and IV.

The aggregate number of registrations during 1888-89 was 686,376 or 8·3 per cent. higher than the highest registrations in any of the preceding years. The advance during the last three years under each head is shown in the following table:—

—	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	Percentage of increase or decrease.		
				1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.						
Book I.						
Compulsory	379,913	393,398	428,696	4·6	3·6	8·9
Optional	184,237	193,925	209,719	3·1	5·2	8·1
Total ...	564,150	587,323	638,415	4·1	4·1	8·7
Miscellaneous, Book IV.						
Compulsory	...	94	103	5·6	2·8	9·6
Optional	43,322	44,462	45,960			3·4
Total ...	43,322	44,556	46,063	5·6	2·8	3·4
Book III.						
Wills	1,459	1,734	1,880	4·3	18·9	8·4
Authorities to adopt	11	13	18	...	18·1	38·4
Total ...	1,470	1,747	1,898	4·2	18·8	8·6
Grand Total ...	608,942	633,626	686,376	4·2	4	8·3

Registrations in each district.

The highest percentages of increase were obtained in Nellore (20·8), Bellary and Anantapur (19·3), and Cuddapah (18·8). Godávari is the only district which declined in 1888-89 as compared with 1887-88.

Nature of instruments registered.

The largest advances occurred under instruments of mortgage of Rs. 100 and upwards, instruments of mortgage under Rs. 100, and instruments of sale under Rs. 100. In the year 1888-89 only awards and certified copies of decrees and orders of courts showed a falling off. The fall under awards is to be ascribed to copies of such documents being under the Land Improvement Act filed in file-book I and not registered. In book IV other instruments fell off in 1887-88 and 1888-89 in consequence of the non-registration of abkári agreements below Rs. 1,000. Comparing the three years ending April 1889 with the preceding three years, we find an increase in the number of documents registered under every class of document, the percentage of increase varying from 8·0 to 105·0. In transactions relating to land, compulsory registration took place in 398,848 cases as compared with 365,618 in 1887-88, and optional registration in 183,271 cases as compared with 169,372. The percentages of increase over the previous year were, therefore, 9·1 and 8·2 respectively.

Remarkable documents.

There were several remarkable documents in 1888-89. One registered in Átmakúr, Kurnool, related to the sale of a girl of about four years old for Rs. 100. Another in Bukkapatnam, Bellary and Anantapur, mortgaged a child, a year old, to a dancing girl for Rs. 50. Another in Vallam, Tanjore, mortgaged a boy ten years old for Rs. 7 for an indefinite period. In the Trichinopoly district documents are registered by the tribes on the Pachaimalai hills relating to money borrowed on the security of their unmarried girls.

Aggregate value of transactions registered.

The aggregate value of transactions in books I and IV amounted in 1888-89 to Rs. 1,335,46,056 against Rs. 1,313,49,933 in 1887-88, and Rs. 1,203,49,984 in 1886-87. Taking the books separately there was an advance under book I of about 9½ lakhs over the figure for 1887-88. In book IV the value increased by about 12½ lakhs. The aggregate value of registrations in book I amounted to 1,209 lakhs, exceeding that of 1887-88 by 9½ lakhs. Other leases, decrees, or orders of courts and other documents declined, the rest advanced. In book IV deeds of sale fell, and bonds and miscellaneous instruments rose.

Compulsory and optional registrations.

The ratio of optional to total registration was 37·5 in 1886-87, 37·7 in 1887-88, and 37·3 in 1888-89. Compulsory registration advanced during the three years ending 1888-89 by 4·6, 0·6, and 8·9 per cent., and optional registration by 3·6, 4·8, and 7·2 per cent. respectively.

Wills and authorities to adopt.

The number of wills presented open advanced by 8 per cent. on 1887-88. The number of authorities to adopt also increased. The number of covers deposited and withdrawn was 22.

Registrations on payment of fine.

The number of registrations on payment of fine declined considerably. The ratio of late presentation and appearance to total registration was 1 to 612.

Copies and searches.

27,833 searches were made and 26,920 copies were given. The figures for 1887-88 were 26,632 and 24,752 respectively.

Minor operations.

The minor operations showed a decline in the number of summonses and of special powers-of-attorney attested. Other heads showed an advance which was especially marked under "copies of documents received from other officers" and "copies of documents forwarded under sections 64–67."

Court-sale certificates, &c.

The number of court-sale certificates and the number of certificates under the Land Improvement Act, 1871, and the Agriculturists Loans Act, 1884, filed and indexed without any fee fell to 6,664 from 6,775.

Refusal to register.

The number of refusals declined 4 per cent. as compared with 1887-88. The ratio of refusals to total registrations was 1 to 361. Compared with 1887-88 there were declines under denial of execution and under unwillingness to complete registration of 22 and 12 respectively.

Appeals.

There were 401 appeals for disposal, of which 392 were disposed of. Registration was ordered by civil courts in 8 cases. The fees collected were Rs. 1,473 and the disbursements Rs. 1,388, leaving a balance of Rs. 85.

The number of documents which remained uncopied at the end of the year was 7, or 1 to every 98,053 documents, showing a most satisfactory improvement on previous years. Arrears.

417 documents were destroyed in the year against 395 in 1887-88 and 403 in 1886-87. The ratio of unclaimed to total registrations was ·09 per cent. Of the documents registered, 68·3 were registered on the date of presentation, 30·2 within a week, and 1·5 after a week. Documents destroyed.

The number of documents impounded was 828 against 1,193 in 1887-88 and 1,850 in 1886-87. The number pending at the beginning of the year was 265, and out of the total 976 were disposed of during the year. 1 in every 828 documents was impounded, the percentage showing a large decrease since 1886-87. Documents impounded.

The number of prosecutions during the year 1888-89 was 25, of which 9 were public and 16 private, showing a decrease on the previous year. 6 documents were discredited by courts in 1888-89. Prosecutions.

The number of sub-registry offices advanced in 1886-87 to 332, in 1887-88 to 343, and in 1888-89 to 344. When the registration and receipts in the new offices are compared with those in the parent offices before the new offices were divided off from them, it will be apparent that there has been an increase in all the offices in 1888-89 of 20 per cent. under registrations and of 15 per cent. under receipts. Number of sub-registry offices.

In 14 districts it was found necessary to transfer villages from one sub-district to another. Transfers.

The expenditure under the head of buildings (Rs. 56,660) advanced by 39·8 per cent. over the expenditure incurred in 1887-88, and the percentage of expenditure to total receipts rose from 4·5 to 5·9 per cent. Buildings.

The receipts, charges, and surplus during the last three years appear below :— Financial results.

Years.	Receipts (Remittances).	Charges.	Surplus.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1886-87	8,55,262	7,00,761	1,54,501
1887-88	8,99,654	6,85,721	2,13,933
1888-89	9,53,077	7,50,101	2,02,976

The surplus is the largest ever obtained except that of 1887-88. The decrease on the previous year is due to the fact that some Rs. 18,000 on account of salaries during that year were actually drawn in 1888-89. The increase over 1887-88 under ordinary registration fees was Rs. 15,524, or 6·8 per cent.; under searches Rs. 3,425, or 6·8 per cent.; under copying fees Rs. 772, or 3 per cent.; and under fees on commission Rs. 440, or 11 per cent. Of 7 heads under which there was a decrease, those relating to extra fees for registration, fines, and fees under unclaimed documents show that the people are beginning to understand the provisions of the Registration Act. The expenditure during 1888-89 was 9·4 per cent. higher than in 1887-88 and 7 per cent. higher than in 1886-87. It amounted to Rs. 7,50,101. The increase was chiefly under establishment (Rs. 1,70,513). The chief decrease was under "commission" (Rs. 1,46,347), which was due to the transfer of charge for establishment to salaries. The percentage of expenditure to receipts was 78·7. 4 districts, Nellore, Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur, and Nílgiris showed deficits aggregating Rs. 7,057. The new office opened in 1888-89 paid its way. The average registration fee was less by 2 pies in 1888-89 than that of the two preceding years and amounted to Rs. 1-2-9.

The Inspector-General visited 18 districts during the year. The number of inspections by Revenue officers was 96. Inspections.

The number of sub-registrars at the close of the year was 328, Government having sanctioned an increase of 85 in November 1888. The number of Special Registrars and Sub-Registrars on the 31st March 1889 was 350 against 349 in 1887-88 and 338 in 1886-87. The number of probationers continued at 20. Establishment.

Transfer of puttas.

The number of applications for transfer of puttas was 42,914 or 11 per cent. more than in 1887-88.

REGISTRATION OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES. (1888-89.)

The report on operations under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, during the official year 1888-89 discloses, on a comparison with the reports of previous years the following general results :—

—	Companies registered during the year.					
	Limited by shares.	Limited by guarantee.	Unlimited.	Total.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
1882-83	31	4	1	36	63,15,480	5,11,302
1883-84	36	7	1	* 44	56,31,404	7,11,392
1884-85	24	34	2	* 60	24,95,000	4,82,138
1885-86	105	269	1	375	90,88,287	11,83,669
1886-87	84	25	1	110	28,33,706	4,46,003
1887-88	66	1	1	64	38,66,786	7,30,931
1888-89	30	2	*Nil.*	32	27,80,545	4,20,057

—	Number of companies wound up.	Companies working at the end of the year (31st March).			
		Number of companies.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Collections.
	8	9	10	11	12
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1882-83	8	140	240,58,234	80,44,529	6,396
1883-84	17	168	263,29,638	93,24,157	7,563
1884-85	17	214	273,91,988	103,80,759	13,731
1885-86	19	564	358,18,187	115,16,930	87,574
1886-87	192	482	386,60,240	143,75,021	15,699
1887-88	176	374	395,91,011	163,99,644	8,081
1888-89	110	296	372,80,720	167,90,357	5,096

The nominal capital subscribed for the 30 companies possessing shares and the paid-up capital were 28 and 42 per cent., respectively, less than the corresponding figures for 1887-88. One-third of the companies formed were for carrying on trade or manufactures, and two-thirds were banking and loan companies. The number of trading companies registered in 1888-89 was 5, those registered in the previous year being 6: on the whole, 23 companies of this class were working on the 31st March 1889. It appears that of 613 companies that sprang into existence during the four years ending 31st March 1888, only 173 have survived up to date. Of the 296 companies at work on the 31st March 1889, 58 or 19·5 per cent. were engaged in trade and industries, 208 or 70 per cent. were deposit and loan societies, 28 or 9·5 per cent. were provident societies, and the remaining 2 were institutions of a special character. There was a fall of 6 per cent. in the nominal capital and a rise of 2·4 per cent. in the paid-up capital in the year 1888-89 as compared with the previous year. Of the nominal capital, 244½ lakhs were owned by banking or loan companies; mills and presses reckoned 60½ lakhs, while trading companies had invested 40½ lakhs. 9 companies started in former years, all of them banking or loan societies, increased their capital during the year under report by nearly 12 lakhs, of which 10 lakhs were supplied by the Mylapore Hindu Permanent Fund, Limited. 33 companies omitted to file their balance sheets, lists of members, or lists of directors as required by the Indian Companies Act. After deducting charges of establishment, &c., from the sum collected in

* Excluding literary societies under Act XXI of 1860.

registration fees during the year, there was a balance in favor of the department of Rs. 3,591 as against Rs. 6,328 in 1887-88; a sum of Rs. 350 was also levied as penalty. 58 out of 296 companies were inspected during the year against 91 in the preceding year.

MILITARY. (1888-89.)

Strength of army.

The following tables compare the strength of the British and Native Armies in the Madras Presidency on the 1st April 1888 and the 1st April 1889, and show the additions and diminutions which occurred in each force during the interval :—

—	British Troops.						
	Cavalry.	Artillery.		Garrison and Mounted Artillery.	Infantry.	Engineers.	Total.
		Horse Artillery.	Field Artillery.				
Strength on 1st April 1888 ...	1,231	341	1,605	469	10,876	50	14,572
Additions—							
By corps from Europe in relief ...	...	...	...	60	1,670	...	1,730
By drafts from Europe	52	68	183	96	452	...	851
By enlistments in India	1	13	19	2	22	1	58
By transfers	14	13	48	191	3,046	3	3,315
By other causes	1	...	1	4	7	...	13
Total additions ...	68	94	251	353	5,197	4	5,967
Diminutions—							
By return of troops to England ...	...	...	...	...	657	...	657
By invalids, &c., being sent home.	44	50	174	74	706	2	1,050
By deaths	17	4	10	11	150	...	192
By desertions	...	...	...	6	10	...	16
By transfers	8	18	393	146	5,081	3	5,649
By discharges	2	2	19	4	20	1	48
By other causes	4	4	9	2	35	1	55
Total diminutions ...	75	78	605	243	6,659	7	7,667
Strength on 1st April 1889 ...	1,224	357	1,251	579	9,414	47	12,872

—	Native Troops.				
	Cavalry.	Infantry.	"Q.O." Sappers and Miners.	Burma Sappers and Miners.	Total.
Strength on 1st April 1888 ...	1,916	26,456	1,300	59	29,731
Additions by recruiting ...	147	1,456	117	89	1,809
Diminutions—					
By pensions	55	928	33	1	1,017
By discharges	57	345	7	11	420
By desertions	18	170	7	...	195
By deaths	25	547	30	...	602
By other causes	15	100	...	...	115
Total diminutions ...	170	2,090	77	12	2,349
Strength on 1st April 1889 ...	1,893	25,822	1,340	136	29,191

Enlistment of recruits.

The subjoined statement shows the number and caste of recruits enlisted in the Native Army during 1888-89 :—

—	Cavalry.	Infantry.	"Q.O." Sappers and Miners.	Burma Sappers and Miners.
Christians	6	115	11	...
Mussulmans	109	447	10	...
Brahmans or Rajputs	14	26	...	...
Mahrattas	10	15	1	...
Telingas or Gentoos	1	334	3	...
Tamils	1	259	7	...
Other castes	...	153	77	*89
Total of enlistments ...	141	1,349	109	89

Judge Advocate-General's department.

The Judge Advocate-General's department was reorganized during the year. The separate departments were amalgamated into one department for the whole of India under a Judge Advocate-General at Army Head-quarters, Simla. Under this arrangement Madras was divided into 2 circles, with an additional circle for Burma, the revised establishment for Madras being 1 Deputy Judge Advocate-General and 2 Assistant Judge Advocates-General.

Commands.

The commands of the Madras Army were re-arranged and designated as follows with effect from 1st October 1888 :—

First-class Districts.

Head Quarters.

1. Secunderabad ... ... Secunderabad.
2. Rangoon ... ... Burma.

Second-class Districts.

1. Belgaum ... ... Belgaum, comprising the limits of the Belgaum and Ceded districts.
2. Bangalore ... ... Bangalore.
3. Wellington ... ... Southern.
4. Fort St. George ... ... Madras, excluding the station of Cuttack.
5. Myingyan ... ... Myingyan.
6. Mandalay ... ... Mandalay.
7. Rangoon ... ... Rangoon.

Colonels on the Staff.

1. Bellary ... ... Belgaum district.
2. Bhamo ... ... Mandalay district.

Second-class Station Commands.

Thayetmyo ... ...
Chindwin ... ...
Shwebo ... ... } Upper Burma.
Ruby Mines ... ...
Meiktila ... ...
Pakoko ... ...

Nagpore force.

The Nagpore force was transferred to the Bombay Presidency on the 1st October 1888, but the stations of Hoshangábád and Sámbalpore were transferred to the Bengal command.

Divisional and district staff in the Adjutant and Quarter-master-Generals' departments.

The divisional and district staff in the Adjutant-General's and Quartermaster-General's departments were amalgamated, and the combined duties performed, from 1st October 1888, by officers designated "District Staff Officer, First class," and "District Staff Officer, Second class."

Station staff officers.

There are now four classes of Station Staff officers. A Station Staff officer, First class, is allowed permanently for all stations commanded by Colonels on the staff. A Second-class Station Staff officer is also allowed permanently at the head-quarters stations of all first-class district commands and the head-quarters stations of Bangalore and Myingyan districts. A Third-class Station Staff officer is also authorized under the same conditions to the following stations :—Maymyo, Bernardmyo, Shwebo, Chindwin, Pyinmana, and Pakoko. A Fourth-class Station

* 78 Burmans and 11 Karens.

Staff officer is authorized at all other stations where a Third- or Fourth- class Station officer is under existing regulations allowed.

Grant of Medals to the Native Army.

The grant to the Native Army of medals for meritorious service and good conduct with annuities and gratuities was sanctioned with effect from the 1st April 1888.

Administration of Volunteer corps.

The administration of Volunteer corps in the Madras Presidency, including those in Burma, was transferred to the Military authorities with effect from the 1st August 1889.

Supervising staff of Army schools.

The appointment of Assistant Superintendents of Army Schools was abolished, and the establishment of Sub-Inspectors, viz., 2, was reduced to 1.

Compensation for dearness of food.

The grant of compensation for dearness of food to military pensioners and to families of Native troops on foreign service was withdrawn in respect to all men enlisted on or after the 1st September 1888, and to those now serving who voluntarily elect to retire on the ordinary pension on completing 21 years' service. The grant of full pay and batta to military pensioners from the date of their being struck off the effective strength of their regiments until their arrival at the stations selected by them for residence was similarly withdrawn.

Injury pensions.

The grant of injury pensions to short service men of the Madras Army when invalided for incurable disorders contracted on foreign service was discontinued for all enlistments after the 1st April 1889.

Issue of great coats.

The free issue of great coats to Light Infantry regiments was discontinued in the case of all enlistments for those corps after the 19th November 1888.

Flagstaff, St. Thomas' Mount.

The signalling establishment connected with the flagstaff at St. Thomas' Mount was abolished at the close of the year.

Movement of Troops.

In the ordinary annual reliefs the following moves were carried out: 1 battery of Garrison Artillery proceeded to Bombay and was replaced by another from England; another proceeded to Thayetmyo from Bengal; 1 Field Battery proceeded Home from Bellary and was not replaced; 3 battalions of British Infantry proceeded from Burma to Bengal and were replaced thence by 3 others; a fourth proceeded from Secunderabad to Upper Burma and was transferred to the Bengal establishment, its place at Secunderabad being taken by a battalion from England; 1 battalion proceeded Home from Wellington and the West Coast and was replaced by another from Gibraltar. Half a regiment of Madras Lancers returned to India from Burma and the other half and a troop of Cavalry were *en route*; 2 regiments of Madras Infantry moved to and from Upper Burma respectively.

Reliefs consequent on change of army organization.

The British troops at Kamptee were struck off the Madras establishment and transferred to that of Bombay; 2 regiments of Madras Infantry were withdrawn from Kamptee, Seetabuldi, and Raipur on being relieved by Bombay troops and were sent to Bellary, Belgaum, and Berhampore, the head-quarters and wing of the regiment at the last-named station being moved thence to Cuttack. Madras troops were temporarily retained at Kamptee and Hoshangábád.

Distribution of Army. Native Army.

In October 1888 the Island of Camorta was abandoned as a station for Madras troops; the Native Infantry garrison of Port Blair was reduced to 3 companies, and the head-quarters and 1 company of Madras Infantry transferred thence to Moulmein.

Field operations.

400 men drawn from the Cheshire regiment and the 8th and 30th regiments, Madras Infantry, were despatched in December 1888 to co-operate against Sawlapaw, the chief of Eastern Karenni. A detachment of 200 men of the 4th Madras Pioneers from Trichinopoly were also sent shortly after to Chittagong to form part of the Lushai Expeditionary Force.

Barrack department.

The Madras Barrack department was reduced in October 1888 by 3 Barrack Serjeants. The duty of supplying and repairing barrack furniture in Burma was transferred to the Public Works department during the year.

Health of British troops.

The average strength of the British troops was 14,492, or in excess of that for 1887-88 by 2,548. The following table compares the health of the troops in the year under report with the previous year:—

——	Average strength.	Average daily sick.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of strength.			
						Average daily sick.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.
1887-88	11,944	906	14,490	154	364	75·85	1,213·16	12·89	30·48
1888-89	14,492	1,152	20,027	232	401	79·49	1,381·93	16·01	27·67
Increase ..	2,548	246	5,537	78	37	3·64	168·77	3·12	...
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·81

In the previous year the statistics of the troops serving in the Myingyan and Mandalay districts were omitted as the troops were on field service. For purpose of comparison these statistics must, therefore, be omitted this year also. Omitting then Upper Burma, the average strength of the troops was 11,826, and the admission-rate was higher than that of 1887-88 by 16·33 per mille, the average daily sick-rate by 2·36, and the invaliding-rate by 1·65. There was, however, a decrease in the death-rate of 3·84 per mille. There were 5 admissions and 2 deaths from cholera, besides 48 admissions with 40 deaths in Upper Burma. There were 28 admissions and 3 deaths from small-pox, while in 1887-88 no cases occurred. There were 6 cases of small-pox among the women and children, and 1 child died. The largest number of admissions and deaths took place at Secunderabad. Besides these there were 3 admissions and 1 death amongst the troops in Upper Burma. There were 95 admissions for enteric fever and 26 deaths as against 138 and 32 in 1887-88. Secunderabad and Bangalore showed the largest number. The disease was most prevalent in the months of July and August, and the men admitted were chiefly young soldiers. In Upper Burma there were 8 admissions and 5 deaths. There were 9 deaths from dysentery against 10 in last year. 18 deaths occurred from hepatitis and hepatic abscess as compared with 37 last year. Besides these there were 6 deaths from dysentery and 11 from hepatitis and hepatic disease in Upper Burma. Heat-stroke caused 21 admissions and 13 deaths. The largest number of admissions occurred at Secunderabad. The Myingyan and Mandalay districts furnished the highest admission-rate (2,160·63), and the next highest rate of admissions was in the Madras district, being 1,579·75 or a slight increase over the previous year. In the depôts the admission-rate fell to 1,521·95 from 1,893·73 in 1887-88. In the Nagpore district the rate was 1,421·68 against 1,341·42 in the preceding year. The Burma district had an admission-rate of 1,187·34. The admission-rates in the Belgaum and Bangalore and the Secunderabad districts were 1,185·89 and 1,185·35 respectively, the rates of both these districts being higher than in 1887-88. In the Southern district the rate of admission was 1,091·62 or 152·70 less than in the preceding year. Amongst the troops on the march the admission-rate was 1,104·31, being more than twice the rate of the previous year. The highest death-rate was amongst the troops on the march, being 54·42, or more than three times higher than the preceding year. In all the depôts and in all the districts except the Southern the death-rate decreased. In the Myingyan and Mandalay districts, the rate amounted to 43·03, and in the Burma district and at the depôts, the rates were about the same.

Health of Native troops.

The average annual strength of the Native Army was 28,618, an increase of 4,757 over last year, due to the inclusion of the strength of the Madras troops serving in Upper Burma. The health of the troops in 1888-89 is compared with 1887-88 in the following table :—

——	Average strength.	Average daily sick.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of strength.			
						Average daily sick.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalided.
1887-88	23,861	973	16,637	357	487	40·77	697·24	14·96	20·40
1888-89	28,618	1,086	22,762	600	1,152	37·95	795·37	20·96	40·25
Increase ...	4,757	113	6,125	243	665	...	98·13	6·00	19·85
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	2·82	...	...	...

Excluding the statistics of Upper Burma, there was a decrease in the admission-rate of 19·63 and of 4·51 in the average daily sick-rate. The invaliding-rate

was higher than in 1887-88 by 3·30 and death-rate by ·49. The healthiest district was the Southern with an admission-rate of 429·11 or 33·21 higher than the previous year. In the Madras district the rate was 523·63 or 113·62 less than in 1887-88. In the Nagpore district 548·78; in the Belgaum and Bangalore districts 588·55. In the Secunderabad district the rate was higher than the previous year by 175·64. In the Burma district the rate was 1,109·04 as compared to 991·92 in 1887-88. The rate was highest in the Myingyan and Mandalay districts. The death-rate was lowest in Nagpore district (4·30) and highest in Myingyan and Mandalay districts (41·58). Except in the Belgaum and Bangalore districts, the mortality-rate was higher than the previous year. Madras district showed an average daily sick-rate of 11·62 in excess of the previous year, and the Burma district of 5·25. The invaliding-rate was the lowest in the Burma district and the highest in the Myingyan and Mandalay districts. The deaths from cholera numbered 84: beri-beri produced 50 deaths. 53 fatal cases were due to debility. There were 39 deaths from diarrhœa, 32 from dysentery, and 31 from remittent fever. There were 122 admissions amongst the European officers of the Native Army: 26 were due to ague, 10 to debility, 10 to dysentery, 1 to small-pox, and 1 to enteric fever. There were no deaths.

Military Lock hospitals.

At the commencement of the year there were 7 lock hospitals in operation, the institution at Cannanore having been closed experimentally from the 31st March 1888; it was, however, found necessary to re-open it on the 15th December 1888. The lock hospital at Kamptee was transferred to the Bombay command. The total number of women treated was 1,093, a decrease of 1,240 on 1887-88. 1 death occurred. There was a considerable decrease in the totals treated at each of the hospitals, Belgaum excepted. The falling off in the number of admissions is due to the recent orders directing the existing rules to be so worked that compulsory examination and registration be discontinued.

Hospitals.

The following hospitals were closed: the Native General hospitals at Rangoon and Mandalay, the European Female hospital, Trimulgherry, the Regimental hospitals at Tounghoo, Rangoon, and Thayetmyo, and the Station hospitals at Koni, Mimbu, and Maymyo. 2 native regimental hospitals were established at Mandalay and one for native followers at Bhamo. A nursing branch was established at Secunderabad, consisting of 3 nursing sisters. Certain concessions to the Army Hospital Native Corps were brought into operation on the 1st April 1888. The enlistment as privates of 2 ward servants per regiment of Native Cavalry and per battalion of Native Infantry was sanctioned.

Military Accounts department.

The sanctioned budget estimate for the year 1888-89 (exclusive of the cost of stores from England) was Rs. 371,68,340 and the revised estimate Rs. 355,20,340, while the expenditure (that for the month of March being approximate) amounted to Rs. 347,87,122, being Rs. 23,81,218 less than the sanctioned allotment. The decrease was due chiefly to savings under the following heads: Royal Artillery, European Infantry, Native Infantry, provisions for Natives (in Burma), Malt liquor, Transport department, Medical establishments, value of supplies to other departments, and contingencies. The extra expenditure on account of Upper Burma during the year under review was Rs. 57,32,600. The expenditure for the year 1888-89 was less by Rs. 72,27,422 than that for 1887-88 (Rs. 420,14,544).

Clothing department.

The clothing manufactured was generally serge or "undress" for British troops and "full dress" for the Native Army. The factory outturn was 101,175 garments and 20,929 chevrons and good-conduct badges. The balance of stock in hand at the beginning of the year was valued at Rs. 8,36,222, the receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 6,95,785, and the issues for the same period to Rs. 6,81,839, leaving a balance of stock in hand on 31st March 1889, valued at Rs. 8,50,166. The total value of stores demanded from England during the year was Rs. 1,49,862. Stores of indigenous manufacture, to the extent of Rs. 2,17,730, were purchased during the year. The purchases in 1887-88 amounted to Rs. 1,59,099. Stores costing Rs. 6,465 were supplied to the Clothing Agencies of Alipore and Bombay. The value of stores received from these agencies during the same period amounted to Rs. 11,694. The cost of the office and working establishment during the year under report was Rs. 47,798 against Rs. 55,033 in 1887-88. The Clothing Agency

at Bombay was abolished during the year and amalgamated with the Agency at Madras under the orders of the Government of India with effect from 1st October 1889.

Commissariat department.

The supply of beef and mutton was arranged for by contract, except at Bhámo, Bernardmyo, and Shwebo, where it was provided departmentally. Bread was supplied departmentally except at Belgaum, Kamptee, Cannanore, Calicut, and Malapuram, where contract arrangements prevailed. The Experimental Garden at Secunderabad did not prove quite a success. 41,795 gallons of 5° O. P. rum were purchased from Messrs. Parry and Company and Messrs. McDowell and Company at rates varying from Rs. 1-2-6 per gallon deliverable in Madras to Rs. 1-7-3 deliverable in Rangoon. Malt liquor was supplied by the Murree Brewery Company, except at Belgaum, where the contract was given to Messrs. Meakin and Company, and in Upper Burma where the supply was in the hands of Messrs. Dyer and Company. A contract was concluded for 139,745 lbs. of tea at 7 annas 7 pies per lb. deliverable at Madras for Bangalore, Bellary, Belgaum, Cannanore, Kamptee, Madras, Secunderabad, and Wellington. The supplies for Burma were in part supplied by the Government Tea Gardens at Port Blair at annas 8-0$\frac{1}{3}$ per pound exclusive of freight to Rangoon and in part on contract by Messrs. Wilson and Company and Willie C. Deane, at 7 annas 10 pies per pound. 100 young steers were received from the Amrat Mahál herds of His Highness the Maharájá of Mysore.

Reserve Remount depôt.

There remained 605 horses for the British mounted service at the depôt on the 1st April 1888, exclusive of 14 old casters attached to the depôt farm and 27 purchased for the Body Guard or Madras Native Cavalry. 409 horses (all Australians) were purchased during the year, making a total of 1,014 animals. 382 horses were issued to the service, and the number remaining at the depôt on the 1st April 1889 was 626. The horses were purchased at an average of Rs. 694 per head against Rs. 712 in the previous year, Government having reduced the price to be given for horses for the British service from £50 to Rs. 650. The horses obtained from dealers, who had purchased before the reduction in price was notified by Government, were all that could be desired; but those bought afterwards were much inferior. 27 Native Cavalry horses remained at the depôt on the 1st April 1888, and 360 animals were purchased for that branch of the service; of the total, 374 were drafted to the 4 regiments of Native Cavalry and to the Body Guard. The number remaining at the depôt on the 1st April 1889 was 13. The average price paid was Rs. 537. The health of the horses was very good.

Pension and Family Payment department.

On the 31st March 1889 there were 30,495 military pensioners of all grades and classes borne on the registers, whose pensions aggregated Rs. 22,74,260, showing an increase of 316 pensioners at an increased cost to Government of Rs. 18,878 as compared with the previous year. There were 1,539 casualties during the year, and 1,855 fresh pensioners were added to the list. The number of family certificates granted by troops and departments during the year was 102,902, and amount paid on them aggregated to Rs. 7,49,440, showing a decrease as compared with the previous year of 18,583 certificates and Rs. 1,62,613 in money. This decrease was mainly owing to the discontinuance of family certificates granted by 1 regiment and 1 troop Native Cavalry permanently withdrawn from Upper Burma and 2 regiments Native Infantry relieved.

Employment of Native Pensioned Soldiers.

The number of applications for the services of pensioners continued to increase, and at the close of the year 3,507 pensioners were employed, a large percentage of whom filled posts of special trust and responsibility.

MARINE. (1888-89.)

Official staff.

During 1888-89 numerous changes were made in the port establishment at Madras.

Marine Acts.

Two Marine Acts were passed in the year, viz., Act XVII of 1888 (An Act to amend the Indian Marine Act, 1887), and Act X of 1889 (An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to ports and port charges). The latter enactment was not brought into force till the first day of the ensuing official year. Under

Act XII of 1875 new limits were defined for the port of Malpe in the district of South Canara. The operation of the Ports Act was withdrawn from the ports of Ganjam and Bapanapádu in the district of Ganjam, and its provisions extended to the port of Karedu in the district of Nellore by Act X of 1889. Under section 46 of Act XII of 1875, the highest rate of port dues leviable at the outports on sea-going vessels other than coasting steamers was fixed at 2 annas a ton, and that on coasting steamers at 3 annas a ton, and at Madras the rate of port dues on vessels entering that port was reduced from 6 annas to 4½ annas a ton, half such rate being charged in the case of vessels employed in the coasting trade not being steamers. Under sections 8 and 47 of the Act, the Madras Harbour Trust Board was appointed from 1st July 1888 to be Conservator of the Port of Madras and to keep the accounts of the Port Fund of that port. The port of Sundarapándyapatnam was transferred from the district of Tanjore to the district of Madura. Under Act VII of 1880, the Harbour Trust Board at Madras and all magistrates in charge of sub-divisions of maritime districts were formally appointed to be the officers discharging the duties of "Receiver of Wrecks." Under Act V of 1883, the Conservator of the port of Madras and the Port Officers or Port Conservators at the outports were appointed to submit reports of casualties to shipping. Under Act I of 1859, the Harbour Trust Board was appointed Shipping Master and the Executive Officer Deputy Shipping Master for the port of Madras. Under Act X of 1887, the Executive Officer of the Port of Madras was appointed to exercise the powers conferred by the Act at that port. The pier at Gopálpur having been completed, the provisions of Madras Acts V of 1863 and VII of 1871 were extended to it. Madras Act III of 1885 was brought into force at the ports of Gopálpur and Negapatam. The examination for certificates of competency as Master and Mate was discontinued at the port of Madras. The Cyclone Code was revised and the regulations in regard to the storm-warning signals were supplemented.

Wrecks and casualties.

There were 27 wrecks and casualties in the year, viz., strandings 10, foundering 1, collisions 2, and miscellaneous 14. Touching the casualties to the British ship *Volga* and S.S. *Bhundara* marine courts of inquiry were held. Loss of life occurred in two instances, viz., 5 passengers killed on board the S.S. *Bhundara* off Madras by the heavy rolling of the vessel during a cyclone, and 5 of the crew of the S.S. *Clan Mackintosh* killed by suffocation from carbonic acid gas in the ship's lower store-room while descending it to rescue others who were reported to have fallen down.

Weather.

A very severe cyclone passed over Madras on the 31st October 1888. The S.S. *Bhundara* was caught in the storm and disabled, and of the passengers, 20 were killed or injured. On the 14th December 1888 another severe cyclone passed over Negapatam and caused more or less damage to the steamers *Tiverton*, *Olympia* and *M. Menatchy*.

Meteorological.

A meteorological observatory was established in the Presidency Port office from the 7th January 1889. The working of the tidal observatories at Madras, Cocanada, and Cochin was satisfactory.

Passenger traffic.

15,958 emigrants and 121,547 passengers sailed from all the ports in the Presidency during the year and 14,234 emigrants and 107,797 passengers landed in these various ports.

Navigation and trade.

The following statement exhibits the number of vessels, their tonnage, and the dues collected thereon in the whole Presidency :—

—	Vessels.	Number.	Tonnage.	Dues.
				Rs.
Madras	.....	611	890,978	1,17,723
Compare 1887-88	.....	786	942,834	1,49,521
Outports	British	3,200	4,221,816	1,37,272
	Foreign	689	38,325	3,164
	Native	29,596	1,110,412	27,174
	Total ...	33,485	5,370,553	1,67,610
Compare 1887-88	.....	35,900	5,368,879	1,89,699
	Grand Total for 1888-89 ...	34,096	6,261,531	2,85,333

The British vessels principally visited the outports of Cocanada (304 vessels), Negapatam (289), Cochin (261), Bimlipatam (245), Pámban (244), Vizagapatam (218), Masulipatam (207), Tellicherry (195), Calicut (183), Tuticorin (178), Cannanore (155), Gopálpur (149), Calingapatam (126), Cuddalore (116), and Mangalore (108). The foreign vessels were chiefly Arab vessels and small native craft from the Goa, Kattywar, and Cutch coasts which frequented the ports in Malabar and South Canara. The ports at which the largest number touched were Bárkúr (282 vessels), Mangalore (187), and Calicut (102). The average burden of the Arab vessels was 55 and of the native craft 35 tons. The rates of port dues paid averaged from 4 to 16 pies per ton. Compared with the past year's figures, there was a small increase in the tonnage of the vessels that called at outports, but a decrease in their numbers and in the amount of dues realized, the latter being ascribable to the reduction in the rate of port dues from 1st June 1888 and to the fact that many of the native craft were not liable to port dues.

Trade.

The subjoined statement exhibits the value of, and duty on, the imports and exports of the whole Presidency for the official years 1887-88 and 1888-89 :—

—	Tonnage.	Value of			Duty on		
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
All Ports.		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1887-88	6,311,713	1,024,28,473	1,468,44,913	2,492,73,386	10,50,740	4,25,740	14,76,480
1888-89	6,261,531	1,411,89,825	2,523,18,931	3,935,08,756	11,42,187	4,70,815	16,13,002

Port funds.

The amounts of the Port funds at the outports showed, on 31st March 1889, a net credit balance of Rs. 1,56,562 and at Madras port a balance of Rs. 7,23,393. The total receipts at both classes of ports amounted to Rs. 3,56,425 and the charges to Rs. 3,25,438.

Outports.

Gopálpur—The value of both exports and imports fell off considerably, the former by 5¼ lakhs and the latter by ¾ lakh. From 1st June 1888 tolls were levied on goods, &c., passing over the new iron pier, and from 1st September shipping and landing fees were imposed. The pier, however, proved a failure. Passenger traffic increased considerably. Bimlipatam—There was an improvement both in the export and import trade. Vizagapatam—The value of exports increased by nearly 1 lakh and that of imports by over 2 lakhs. Passenger traffic between this port and Burma increased also. Cocanada—There was an increase of over a lakh in the value of the export trade, but a corresponding decrease in the import trade. 6,703 passengers embarked and 9,400 landed at this port during the year. Masulipatam—The import trade fell slightly, but there was an increase in export trade. Port Novo—The value of the export trade decreased by nearly 2 lakhs, while in imports there was a small increase. Cuddalore—The value of exports was nearly 7 and that of imports over 1 lakh in excess of the past year's figures. Tranquebar—The trade of this port is greatly on the decline. Negapatam—There was a decrease of over 1 lakh in the value of the export trade, but a corresponding increase in the value of the import trade. The extension of the jetty wall was commenced. 35,200 passengers embarked from and 19,944 landed during the year. Pámban—1,356 vessels, aggregating 149,750 tons, passed through the channel. The Government share of pilotage fees amounted to Rs. 13,028, showing an increase of Rs. 505 over last year's collections. Tuticorin—The trade of the port did not show much improvement this year. Cochin—The value of exports exceeded the past year's by 12½ lakhs, but in imports there was a decrease. A country craft, which caught fire, set fire to the jetties, and caused a considerable amount of damage. Calicut—In the value of exports there was an increase of nearly 27 lakhs, while in that of imports there was a decrease of a little over 11 lakhs. Tellicherry—The trade of this port continued to improve. Cannanore—The export trade showed an improvement in value of nearly 2 lakhs, but there was a corresponding decrease in the value of imports. Mangalore—There was an increase of some 16 lakhs in the value of the export trade, while in the import trade there was a slight falling off.

DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS. (1888-89.)

The following statement compares the results for the official year with those of the two years preceding :— Numbers killed.

Animals.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	No.	No.	No.
Elephants	1	1	2
Tigers	276	165	202
Panthers	1,253	1,083	1,236
Bears	346	278	248
Wolves	719	129	52
Hyænas	444	261	258
Total ...	3,039	1,917	1,998

Compared with 1887-88, the number of wild animals destroyed during the year shows a net increase of 81. The increase was entirely under the heads of elephants, tigers, and panthers, and occurred chiefly in the district of Vizagapatam. Tigers and panthers were as usual most destructive in the three Northern and two West Coast districts, where 159 and 837 were killed of the total number of 202 and 1,236 respectively. The number of bears killed showed a decrease of 30.

The total amount of rewards disbursed during the year was Rs. 47,444 against Rs. 39,628 in 1887-88, thus exhibiting an increase of Rs. 7,816. The increase was chiefly due to the payment during the year of the full rate of reward for cubs with milk-teeth, to the wide publicity given to the rates of rewards, and to the prompt payments made. The largest amounts disbursed were, as in the past years, in the three Northern and two West Coast districts, which represent 73·55 per cent. of the total outlay. The loss of human life from wild animals declined from 324 in the preceding year to 248 in the year under report. The loss was very heavy in the two northernmost districts and Kistna, to which are assigned 154 deaths. The number of deaths from snake-bite rose from 1,750 in 1887-88 to 2,024 during the year. The increase, viz., 274, applies to all the districts except Coimbatore, South Canara, and Malabar, which exhibited a decrease. The total mortality among cattle was 15,136 or 2,874 more than in the previous year. The increase was conspicuous in the districts of Cuddapah, North Arcot, Coimbatore, and South Canara. Losses from destruction of crops by wild animals were reported from Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godávari, Kistna, and Trichinopoly only and amounted to Rs. 3,978 against Rs. 7,738 in the previous year. The loss was heaviest in Godávari and Kistna. Rewards.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION. (1888-89.)

Season and rainfall.

THE total average rainfall registered for the Presidency amounted to 40·7 inches against 47·53 inches in the previous year and 45·96 inches the average of six years preceding the famine of 1876–78. The fall was less than that of the previous year in all the districts except Tinnevelly and Malabar. It was also less than the average of the six years immediately preceding the famine, except in Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevelly, Nílgiris, South Canara, and Malabar. The season was, on the whole, good in Chingleput and Malabar, and fair in North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Nílgiris, South Canara and in parts of Salem, but in the rest of the Presidency it was decidedly unfavorable. In the Northern and Central districts and in portions of Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, and Salem the rainfall was particularly deficient and seriously affected the outturn of the crops. Large remissions had also to be granted in several of the districts. In Ganjam the season proved most disastrous. The south-west monsoon was late and insufficient and was followed by a total failure of the north-east monsoon until the end of October. The rain registered from April to end of September amounted to only 18·13 inches against 31·55 inches in the corresponding period of the previous year. The failure of the rains seriously affected the rice crop, and the outturn of the dry crops harvested in September was also poor. In October the merchants, apprehending scarcity, held back their stocks of grain, and prices rose at once by 20 per cent. This was immediately followed by numerous grain robberies in several parts of the district. Towards the end of October and in the beginning of November some good rains fell, but they were too late to save a large portion of the crops, and remissions had to be granted to the extent of over 2½ lakhs of rupees on wet and rain-fed (mánavári) lands. Distress now began to be severely felt, and it was found necessary to re-open the Rushikulya works and to start the Ganjam-Gopálpur canal with a view to provide employment for the distressed population. Subsequently other relief works had also to be opened and gratuitous relief given to those who were unable to work. In October a cyclone passed over Madras and Chingleput and a portion of the North Arcot district, causing considerable damage to tanks. The Godávari river was in fresh in June and attained the maximum height of 8 feet over the lock-sill on the 15th July. The canals were moderately full, but in places the supply in them was very deficient. The Kistna received tolerably good freshes and was 14 feet over the crest of the anicut on the 28th July.

Cultivation.

The following abstract shows the extent of ryotwar and minor inam lands cultivated during the year, both under first and second crop. Statistics are not available for permanently-settled estates and whole inam villages :—

	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase or decrease in acres.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
	Acres.	Acres.		
Ryotwari { First crop ...	18,506,156	18,410,367	– 95,789	– ·52
Ryotwari { Second crop ...	1,645,277	2,215,728	+ 570,451	+ 34·67
Ryotwari Total ...	20,151,433	20,626,095	+ 474,662	+ 2·37
Minor inams { First crop ...	4,819,984	4,698,983	– 121,001	– 2·51
Minor inams { Second crop ...	213,920	318,065	+ 104,145	+ 48·68
Minor inams Total ...	5,033,904	5,017,048	– 16,156	– ·33
Total of ryotwari and inams ...	25,185,337	25,643,143	+ 457,806	+ 1·82

The total area cultivated amounted to acres 25,643,143, being an increase of over acres 457,000 or 1·82 per cent. on the area cultivated in the preceding year. The increase was entirely under second-crop cultivation dry and wet, and was confined chiefly to the Godávari, Kistna, Nellore, Chingleput, North Arcot, and South Arcot districts. Under first crop there was a net decrease of 216,790 acres, due generally to the unfavorable character of the season. The falling off was most marked in Ganjam and was large in Vizagapatam, Nellore, and Anantapur. In Cuddapah, Kurnool, North Arcot, and Trichinopoly the decreases ranged from acres 25,000 to acres 35,000. On the other hand there was an increase of acres 111,900 in South Arcot and of acres 40,300 in Madura. Compared with the average of five years before the famine, the total extent cultivated in 1888-89, excluding South Canara and Malabar, for which figures are not available, exhibited an increase of 410,600 acres or 2·45 per cent. as shown below :—

Districts.	Average of five years ending 1875-76.	1888-89.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease as compared with the average in column 2.	Percentage of increase or decrease of population as per census of 1881 compared with that of 1871.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.		
1. Ganjam	267,078	314,790	+ 47,712	+ 17·86	+ 15·10
2. Vizagapatam	79,182	82,486	+ 3,304	+ 4·17	+ 8·22
3. Godávari	539,437	611,905	+ 72,468	+ 13·43	+ 10·54
4. Kistna	1,508,399	1,555,382	+ 46,983	+ 3·11	+ 6·62
5. Nellore	738,512	738,143	− 369	− 0·05	− 11·37
6. Cuddapah	1,179,972	1,130,454	− 49,518	− 4·19	− 17·03
7. Anantapur	2,414,574	909,084	− 122,380	− 5·06	− 19·77
8. Bellary		1,383,110			
9. Kurnool	1,212,801	1,077,623	− 135,178	− 11·14	− 25·79
10. Chingleput	412,497	518,811	+ 106,314	+ 25·77	+ 4·60
11. North Arcot	558,255	713,397	+ 155,142	+ 27·80	− 9·80
12. South Arcot	1,036,998	1,271,016	+ 234,018	+ 22·57	+ 3·36
13. Tanjore	937,877	967,293	+ 29,416	+ 3·14	+ 7·94
14. Trichinopoly	845,434	817,168	− 28,266	− 3·34	+ 1·22
15. Madura	784,166	883,694	+ 99,528	+ 12·69	− 4·32
16. Tinnevelly	1,029,247	1,057,245	+ 27,998	+ 2·72	+ 0·34
17. Coimbatore	2,071,192	1,965,252	− 105,940	− 5·11	− 5·99
18. Nílgiris	54,885	70,284	+ 15,399	+ 28·05	+ 21·83
19. Salem	1,116,695	1,130,672	+ 13,977	+ 1·25	− 18·68
Total ...	16,787,201	17,197,809	+ 410,608	+ 2·45	− 2·65

The increase occurred in all the districts, except the Ceded districts and Kurnool, Trichinopoly, and Coimbatore, and was large in South Arcot, North Arcot, Chingleput, Madura, and Godávari. In the six excepted districts the percentage of decrease ranged from 3·3 to 11 per cent.

The following abstract shows the cultivated area under cotton, indigo, and sugarcane :— Special products.

—	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase.	Percentage.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	
Cotton	1,463,669	1,508,196	+ 44,527	+ 3·04
Indigo	501,721	509,251	+ 7,530	+ 1·51
Sugarcane	47,890	59,366	+ 11,476	+ 23·96
Total ...	2,013,280	2,076,813	+ 63,533	+ 3·16

The advance under cotton resulted from an increase of 87,492 acres in 13 districts and a decrease of 42,965 acres in 6 others. The largest increase was in Bellary, where it amounted to 36,828 acres. This was due to the expectation of high prices. Kurnool, Cuddapah, and Madura also exhibited increases varying from 10,000 to nearly 14,000 acres. The heaviest decrease was in Kistna, 39,479 acres, and it is not explained. Cotton.

Indigo. The cultivation of indigo showed a small advance of 1·5 per cent. The largest increase was in Kistna, 20,342 acres.

Sugarcane. The area under sugarcane increased by nearly 24 per cent. The increase occurred in all the districts in which this product is grown and was due to the rise in the price of jaggery.

Prices. The following abstract shows the average annual prices of the principal food-grains and of horse-gram and salt in 1888-89, as compared with the prices in the preceding two years and in the year before the famine :—

	Imperial seers per Rupee.			
	1875-76.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	SEERS.	SEERS.	SEERS.	SEERS.
Rice, second sort	16·0	14·9	* 15·5	14·8
Paddy, second sort	28·6	25·7	27·0	25·7
Cholam	26·6	27·0	* 28·4	26·6
Cumbu	26·4	26·4	26·5	24·5
Ragi	27·9	28·6	30·4	28·6
Varagu	39·6	35·4	35·6	35·2
Horse-gram	24·1	26·4	* 27·1	25·2
Salt	15·8	{ 13·9 / 14·0 }	13·3	11·8

Compared with the previous year there was a general rise in the prices of all grains, due chiefly to the unfavorable character of the season. In Bellary and Anantapur the rise is attributed to increased demand in the North Deccan, and in South Canara to larger exports in consequence of the failure of crops in Bengal and the Kattiwar peninsula. In South Arcot the increase is said to be due in part to the revision of the instalments of revenue by which the first kist or instalment became payable in January instead of in November. The ryots were thus enabled to hold back their produce until they could get more remunerative prices. The price of second-sort rice was higher than in the previous year in all the districts except Godávari, Chingleput, and Tinnevelly. In Tinnevelly the fall was partly due to the favorable season and partly to the larger importations into the district by sea and land. In Ganjam the prices ruled higher than the "scarcity rate" during the second half of the year. As regards the dry grains, there was a fall in the price of cholam in Godávari and Tinnevelly and in that of cumbu and ragi in Tinnevelly. In Bellary ragi was stationary, but in all other districts except Madras, the prices of these grains were higher than in 1887-88. Varagu, which is grown largely only in 15 districts, shows a rise in 6 and a fall in the other districts. The price of horse-gram rose in all the districts except Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, Nílgiris, and Malabar were it was lower. Salt was about 11·3 per cent. dearer than in the previous year in all the districts owing to the enhancement to duty from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2½ a maund since 19th January 1888.

Wages. As compared with the previous year, the wages of laborers remained almost stationary in all the districts of the Presidency. The annual average for the Presidency for different classes of laborers was as under :—

	Rates current in	
	Towns.	Rural tracts.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Agricultural laborers	5 4 11	4 7 8
Syce or horsekeeper	6 3 10	5 3 6
Common mason, carpenter or smith	14 15 8	13 5 2

In calculating the above averages the earnings of adult males only were taken into account, the wages earned by women and children being excluded. Omitting

* Revised subsequent to the date of submission of the Administration report for 1887-88.

the Nílgiris and South Canara, the average wages of agricultural laborers in rural tracts varied from Rs. 3-8-0 to about Rs. 5 a month. In Kistna they were slightly higher, probably owing to the progress of railway works. The variations in the rates are generally due to the difference in the prices of food grains. Vizagapatam always shows the lowest wages, but in the year under review there was a rise there in the second half-year owing, it is said, to increased emigration in consequence of the unfavorable season and to the dearness of food-grains. A similar rise in North Arcot is attributed to the great demand for labor in connection with the Villupuram-Dharmavaram Railway.

Health of cattle.

The condition and health of cattle was not so good as in the preceding year. Rinderpest and anthrax prevailed to a large extent in several districts and carried off a great number of cattle. The total number of deaths from diseases and other causes amounted to 425,969 against 309,827 in 1887-88 as shown below :—

Causes of death.	During the year ending the 31st March.					
	1887-88.			1888-89.		
	Cattle.	Sheep and goats.	Horses and ponies.	Cattle.	Sheep and goats.	Horses and ponies.
Diseases.						
Rinderpest	116,558	5,180	...	95,795	4,075	...
Diarrhœa and dysentery	3,966	959	2	47,946	4,363	5
Anthrax	34,432	1,816	...	19,893	3,253	5
Foot-and-mouth disease	2,763	211	3	5,260	989	...
Variola	733	3,373	...	2,841	7,387	1
All other causes	15,771	5,430	34	24,529	9,212	88
Total deaths from disease ...	174,223	16,969	39	196,264	29,279	99
Other causes.						
Natural decay	33,535	5,851	11	129,471	30,174	256
Accidents	45,857	20,106	59.	9,009	11,585	68
Snake-bite	1,824	78	2	2,587	241	11
Poisoning	44	...	...	85	23	...
Wild animals	7,591	3,609	29	9,520	7,364	96
Total deaths from all causes...	263,074	46,613	140	346,936	78,666	530

The increase in the year under report was due partly to more careful registration of the statistics than formerly, and partly to the greater prevalence of diseases, chiefly in the Ceded districts and Kurnool, North Arcot, South Arcot, Chingleput, Madura, Tinnevelly, and Malabar. These districts account for nearly 290,000 or 60·82 per cent. of the total mortality. An analysis of the district returns leaves no doubt but that the number of deaths of cattle reported is still greatly below the actual, but even as the figures stand they show that the mortality from diseases alone—that is from mostly preventible causes—resulted in a loss to the agricultural community of over 20 lakhs of rupees during the year, taking the value of cattle at the very low estimate of Rs. 10 a head and of sheep and goats at 1 rupee each.

Manufactures.

As stated in previous reports, almost all of the indigenous manufactures are gradually dying out before the cheap machine-made goods imported from Europe. Cotton spinning and weaving by hand, which form the most important industry of the people, continue to suffer from this competition. The manufacture of indigo and the curing of hides and skins, however, are fairly thriving and fine cotton goods are made in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godávari, Nellore, Cuddapah, Chingleput, North Arcot, Tanjore, Coimbatore, and Salem.

GOVERNMENT AGRICULTURE. (1888-89.)

Village records.

In September 1888 the Government appointed a committee to inquire into the constitution and working of the Agricultural Department, the committee sat during the later months of the year, but their report was not submitted by the 31st March. The working of the revised manuals of village and taluk accounts, brought into force in 1887-88, was satisfactory, but some of the forms of accounts were further simplified during the year. In July 1888, it was decided to carry out at once, without waiting for the completion of the settlement, a preliminary revision of the village establishments in the Bellary and Anantapur districts and proposals for the former district were approved by Government. Proposals for two settled districts, Coimbatore and North Arcot, were also sanctioned during the year. The proposals of the Government of Madras for the improvement of the position of Revenue Inspectors were negatived by the Secretary of State during the year.

Analysis of districts.

Famine analysis was in progress in several districts, the largest number of registers completed being in Cuddapah and Salem.

System of collection.

A general revision of the kistbandi (scale of instalments) was carried out during the year, the guiding principle of the revision being that kist should follow crop.

Measures of protection.

The only work of general importance undertaken during 1887-88 was the commencement of the Villupuram-Dharmavaram Railway. The extension of the Nizam's State Railway to Bezváda was also completed and progress was made with the Bellary-Kistna State Railway towards the same place. Besides this a reconnaissance of the proposed East Coast line from Bezváda to Bengal was made. The Rushikulya works in Ganjam and the Periyár project in Madura were in progress during the year. It is calculated that these two works will afford irrigation to about 101,000 acres and 120,000 acres respectively. According to the returns received from Collectors a very large proportion—about six-sevenths of the whole—of minor irrigation works, appear to have been in fair order. As a matter of fact, however, many of the tanks are greatly silted up and require to be filled twice before the irrigable area under them can be fully cultivated. A larger sum than usual (Rs. 3,75,000) was allotted for their repair and of this 97 per cent. was expended. The budget allotment for advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act was Rs. 2,00,000 and of this Rs. 1,30,622 were actually lent, showing a very large increase on the figures of previous years; of a budget allotment of Rs. 1,00,000 for advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act Rs. 36,772 were utilized. In October 1888, consequent on a failure of the south-west monsoon rains, and on a subsequent general loss of the crops dependent thereon, prices rose suddenly in Ganjam by nearly 20 per cent., and famine was apprehended. Local works were immediately put in hand by the Collector, and concessions as to the collection of land revenue were made. The Rushikulya project works and the Gopálpur canal were also taken in hand to provide work for distressed persons, and numerous new roads and other works have since been undertaken with the same view.

Mineralogy.

The appointment of Government Mineralogist lapsed during the year on the termination of the engagement of the first incumbent, Mr. Bosworth-Smith. During the year Mr. Smith submitted a detailed report on the Kolar gold field and its southern extension, and was also engaged for some time in arranging the mineralogical collections in the Government Central Museum. Replies to inquiries as to the supply of *steatite* suitable for economic purposes were received during the year and the samples obtained forwarded to the Government of India.

Agricultural experiments.

There is at present no Government farm in the Presidency. The Madura farm continued to receive assistance from the department during the year, but at the close of it the grant was withdrawn. The most important experiments conducted during the year were those carried out under the supervision of Mr. H. Caine, professional tobacco-curer, at Védasandur, in the Madura district. His experiments were chiefly devoted to shade-curing cigar tobacco, but he also fire-cured a small quantity of "bright" tobacco; both will be sent to England for valuation. Mr. Caine also submitted reports on the prospect of improving the tobacco grown on the Godávari "lankas," and on the tobacco parasite *Orobanche*

nicotiana. Some experiments made with Sumatra tobacco seed proved unsuccessful. The only seed purchased during the year for distribution was a small quantity of eucalyptus seed obtained in Australia. Some plants also of the *Erythroxylon coca* were distributed to a few districts. The last named plant appears to have done fairly well. A further supply of 80 bushels of seed-barley, received from England, was forwarded to the Nílgiris, and sold at Rs. 2 per bushel. The results of the sowings were, however, unsatisfactory. 50 bushels of oats were also received for experiment on the Nílgiris, but too late for sowing. Experiments with the *Hungarian millet* failed to give satisfactory results almost everywhere. An inquiry as to the necessity for the more effectual protection of insectivorous birds led to the conclusion that there was no need for special legislation. Specimens of several kinds of insects attacking crops were forwarded to the India Museum, Calcutta, for identification. Considerable difficulties arose in starting the experiments in sericulture, and the special officer appointed devoted his attention to the rearing of silk-worms in two forest reserves. A weed, very inimical to indigo in the Vizagapatam district, was identified by the Government Botanist as the *Cleome Chelidonii*. Information regarding a great variety of economic products was collected and forwarded for the use of the Reporter on Economic Products. Certain specimens of fibres were forwarded to the Secretary of State. Some interesting information regarding the uses and value as a fodder plant of the *Erythroxylon monogynum* was collected and published.

Exhibitions. Exhibitions were held at Bellary and Salem during February 1889 and were, on the whole, successful. The cost of the Bellary show was Rs. 4,175, of which amount Rs. 3,157 or 75 per cent. was given away in prizes; that at Salem cost Rs. 5,897, of which 66 per cent. or Rs. 3,911 was given away. A committee was formed during the year for the purpose of obtaining specimens of the arts and manufactures of the presidency for exhibition at Poona, and a considerable collection was forwarded. An exhibition organized by the Government of Mysore was held at Mysore during October, but the show of live-stock was disappointing.

Implements and machines. The Government offer of special prizes for improved ploughs, sugar-mills, and water-lifts was fairly responded to. An offer of similar prizes for a cotton gin and an oil-mill failed, however, to produce competitors. The system of sending a party to travel slowly through the mofussil exhibiting ploughs and other implements at work to the ryots was continued during the year, the show party visiting the South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Salem, and North Arcot districts. The results were fairly successful, orders for over 300 small ploughs having been given to the agent of a firm which accompanied the show. A similar show party, assisted by the department, was sent out by the Madura Farmers' Club. Considerable progress continued to be made in the introduction of improved ploughs. In Tinnevelly there is a local manufacture of small light ploughs. Specimens of these ploughs were obtained during the year and were found on trial to do fair work. Iron sugar-mills are now to be found at work in most of the districts where cane is raised to any considerable extent. The department arranged for a show of the "Beheea" and "Shank's Patent" mills in the Coimbatore district during August; a working-show of mills was also organized by the Assistant Director at Hospet.

Cattle-breeding and veterinary establishments. The stock-breeding operations conducted by the department were brought to a close during the year. Most of the stock was sold at Salem after the exhibition of February 1889; part of the sheep-flock was made over to the College of Agriculture and part sold to the Mysore Agricultural Department. During the year 17 bulls belonging to the department were stationed in various districts and did good work, but for want of funds the experiment was brought to an end in February last, and the bulls were all sold off. Pony-breeding operations were extended to the Nílgiris in June 1888 when one stallion was sent to Ootacamund. A "sálastri" was at the same time appointed for duty in that district. One stallion was sold and one bought during the year, and the number of coverings increased from 307 in 1887 to 378. The results of the coverings effected during 1887 were reported during the year and showed that out of 307 coverings only 70 mares were filled. Castration of country "ponies" was carried on in Coimbatore, Salem, and the Nílgiris, the total number castrated being 312. 12 donkeys and 2 bulls were also dealt with.

GOVERNMENT HORTICULTURE. (1888-89.)

Gardens. Many of the trees and shrubs in the Ootacamund gardens were much damaged by frost during 1888-89. The hedge of Cupressus macrocarpa planted at the entrance was a partial failure owing to grubs, and a great portion of it was replanted. The site on which the old conservatory stood was levelled, grassed, and planted with shrubs and flower beds. The walks and lawns were in fair order. The area of nurseries was considerably increased during the year. All the blue-gums in the Government House gardens were felled, and a portion of the ground re-planted with a variety of trees and shrubs. A large number of trees, chiefly blue-gums, were also cut down in Stonehouse Park. The part skirting the Coonoor road was cleared of weeds to a certain extent. Nearly all the Melanoxylons in the Crewe and Ottley Hall estates were destroyed by the frosts, but the clump of Cypresses grew considerably. The ground opposite Crewe Hall has been let for two years for cultivation. Sim's Park, Coonoor, was maintained in excellent order, and many trees and shrubs were planted. The Himalayan Bucklandia populnea and Luculia gratissima especially promise to do well. The new nurseries in the park are well stocked with the seedlings of trees and shrubs. A portion of the ground has been devoted to the raising of seeds of annuals, as plants raised from seed harvested at Coonoor appear to thrive better than those grown from seed imported from Europe. The coppice and young trees in the shola on the hill side were partially thinned out. Only a few new plants were put out during the year in the Bárliyár gardens, but all the older trees are growing satisfactorily. The Mangosteen crop was a poor one, but brought in Rs. 139. Gardening was commenced at Gúdalúr only late in the spring owing to delay in obtaining a lease of the ground; nevertheless a small area was broken up and planted.

Herbarium. The collection of botanical specimens was in good order and was added to during the year. The Madras Herbarium was arranged to the end of Euphorbiaceæ, and the grasses were re-arranged. The number of plants sent from different parts of the presidency continued to increase.

Library. The expenditure incurred for the purchase of botanical works, &c., was Rs. 921. Several works were also presented to the library.

Financial. The budget estimate of receipts for the year was Rs. 3,000 and the revised estimate Rs. 3,500. The sum actually realized amounted to Rs. 3,903, being in excess of the receipts of the previous year by Rs. 490. This increase was due to enhanced receipts from the sale of plants from the Government Gardens. In addition to the above, 400,000 lbs. of blue-gums and other trees were felled on the Stonehouse estate and handed over for use in the Government offices; 2,500 ipecacuanhas and other plants were also distributed gratis. The budget estimate of expenditure for the year was Rs. 22,800 and the revised estimate Rs. 22,700. The actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 22,645, or Rs. 584 less than the sum spent the year before. The reduction wasdue to small savings under most heads of expenditure.

Miscellaneous. The clearance and planting of the margin of the lake were undertaken by the Botanical Department and good progress made, the Public Works Department finding the funds. Mountstuart Hill was planted with trees and shrubs, and one of the old propagating houses was converted into an orchid house. In February 1889 the Nílgiri Game Association sent 10,000 trout ova, which were placed in the Government Gardens, Ootacamund. About 2,000 eventually hatched out, but the temperature of the water increasing, only 17 now survive: all of these, however, are healthy. Had the ova been sent out earlier, there can be little doubt but that the greater portion would have been hatched out and the fish sufficiently developed for putting into the rivers before the great heats of March, April, and May.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA. (1888-89.)

Season and rainfall.

Both monsoons were partial failures on the Nílgiris, and the frosts were more than ordinarily severe. (*a*) *Dodabetta.*—The rain gauged on this estate was less than that registered in 1887-88 by 13·10 inches, 44·84 inches only having fallen. (*b*) *Naduvatam.*—The total rainfall was 79·05 inches, or less than that of the previous year by 20·75 inches. The prolonged drought caused great damage to the younger plantations. (*c*) *Pykara*—(1) *Hooker.*—74·38 inches of rain were gauged as against 105·66 inches in the year before. The young plantations suffered severely both from drought and frost. (2) *Wood.*—The rainfall was 55·69 inches as against 69·31 inches in the year before.

Financial.

The revised estimate of receipts was Rs. 7,760. The actual receipts for the year were Rs. 3,602, or Rs. 4,158 below the revised estimate. But the above sum does not include the value of 176 lbs. of liquid febrifuge and 192 lbs. of solid febrifuge supplied to the Medical Stores department free of cost. Moreover the Mysore Durbar did not remit, within the year, the value of 201·7½ lbs. of solid febrifuge supplied to them. Had these items been included, the total receipts would have amounted to Rs. 8,937. The revised estimate of expenditure was Rs. 74,850, but the actual outlay was Rs. 69,494, or Rs. 5,356 less than the revised estimate, and Rs. 2,667 less than the actuals of the previous year. Certain extra charges, aggregating Rs. 2,418, were, however, incurred during the year, and if these and the Quinologist's charges of Rs. 11,920 be deducted from the expenditure, there is left Rs. 55,156, which may be compared with the sum of Rs. 57,618 spent last year. This represents the amount expended upon the upkeep of the estates during the year, and shows a reduction in the cost of the maintenance of Rs. 2,462, notwithstanding that an additional sum of Rs. 999 was incurred under the head of establishment. The charge for maintenance has been gradually reduced each succeeding year.

Permanent plantations.

(*a*) *Dodabetta.*—A portion of plot 8 was partly uprooted and partly coppiced, and the ground replanted with *Cinchona officinalis.* These plants suffered severely from the weather. (*b*) *Naduvatam.*—Several small portions in the older plantations were uprooted and replanted with *Cinchona magnifolia.* These also suffered much from the drought, but the plantations of the last six years are all doing well. The plot of *Succirubra* was thinned out. The plants of *Santa Fé* are beginning to grow slowly and several more were planted. The *Remijias*, however, make no progress whatever. (*c*) *Pykara*—(1) *Hooker.*—This plantation was in a satisfactory condition. Many old trees were uprooted. (2) *Wood.*—The small portion of this estate, which has been retained, did well.

Upkeep.

All the buildings, roads, drains, bridges, &c., on the several estates are in good order. The road leading from Naduvatam to Hooker over the Makúrchi stream has been taken up by the Public Works Department.

Manure.

The supply of manure was sufficient for the needs of all the estates. At Dodabetta it was derived partly from the estate cattle and partly from purchases made in Ootacamund. On the other estates it was derived from Government cattle only. In May last one ton of bone meal and one of fish manure were tried at Dodabetta.

Hay.

5⅓ tons of hay were made on the Dodabetta estate. The supply was not anything like equal to the demand. At Naduvatam a ton of root grass was harvested in April. During the year, with a view to ascertain how far it is possible to obtain good hay from indigenous grasses, a number of varieties were selected and put down on a piece of ground, measuring about three acres, on the Naduvatam estate.

Silos.

A set of simple instructions regarding the construction of silos were prepared during 1888-89 on behalf of Government and circulated.

Nurseries.

50 lbs. of seed were sold during the year, consisting chiefly of *Cinchona magnifolia*, and the greater part of this was sent to Ceylon.

Crop.

The crop taken during the year was 110,162 lbs. of dry bark. At the close of the preceding year there were 243,968 lbs. of bark in stock. 18,350 lbs. of bark were disposed of, 17,300 lbs. being used for febrifuge and 1,050 lbs. sold to the Medical Stores. There remained, therefore, 335,780 lbs. in store at the close of the year. The estimate for the year was 145,000 lbs. so that the outturn was

short. This decrease was due to a smaller quantity of bark having been taken at Naduvatam than had been originally intended, because the store-houses on that estate were already full.

Buildings. All the buildings on the several estates had the necessary repairs executed, the aggregate charge being Rs. 1,679.

New works. The new shed for manufacturing quinine and febrifuge at Naduvatam was connected with the room containing the disintegrator, and in this room a scalper was fixed. Another small room for drying the alkaloids was built. The disintegrator ground up, during the six months in which it was in use, 150,900 lbs. of bark. The scalper was received on the 21st March 1889.

Manufacture of liquid and solid febrifuges. The Government resolved during the year to adopt the oil process for extracting alkaloids for the manufacture of the solid febrifuge, and directed that, pending the arrival of the necessary chemicals and apparatus, the manufacture of the liquid and solid febrifuges should be continued on a limited scale only. Only 1,138½ lbs. of liquid and 413½ lbs. of solid febrifuge were consequently made in the year; adding the stock in hand and deducting the issues, which amounted to 1,956½ lbs. of liquid and 463½ lbs. of solid, there remained at the close of the year 182 lbs. of liquid febrifuge in stock, the value of which was Rs. 227.

Cattle disease. In May and June rinderpest broke out among the Government cattle on the Naduvatam estate and caused great loss.

Quinologist department. Certain experiments were made during the year with a view to testing the relative importance of various sorts of Cinchona. *C. magnifolia* was found to yield the largest proportion of sulphates of quinine, the yields of *C. succirubra* and *C. officinalis* being distinctly inferior. In addition to his proper duties the Government Quinologist, Mr. Hooper, continued to study the chemical composition of the common native drugs.

FORESTS. (1888-89.)

Area. The following statement shows the changes in areas made in the different classes of forests under the control of the Forest department during the year 1888-89 :—

—	Area on 31st March 1888.	Added.	Excluded.	Area on 31st March 1889.
	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.
Reserved forest under Act V of 1882	3,027	451½	47½	3,431
Reserved forests under other orders	...	23	...	23
Forest reserved under previous rules	1,012½	...	818½	194
Leased forests	198½	...	63	135½
Reserved lands	11,520¼	720¼	518½	11,722
Other forests, Northern Circle, unreserved lands	...	12,474	...	12,474
Do. Southern Circle	1,250	368	166	1,452
Total ...	17,008¼	14,036¾	1,613½	29,431½

The areas under each class of forest in the two circles at the close of the year appear below :—

—	Reserved forests.	Reserved lands.	Leased and other forests.
	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.
Northern Circle	654	6,424	135½
Southern do.	2,994	5,298	1,452

Taking the forests by districts, the following shows the area of reserved forests, (including leased forests) and reserved lands in each district:—

Northern Circle.	Reserved forests including leased forests.	Reserved lands.	Southern Circle.	Reserved forests excluding forests reserved under previous rules.	Reserved lands.
	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.		SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.
Ganjam	18	527	Chingleput	92	61
Vizagapatam	37	...	North Arcot	369	542
Godávari	11	704	South Arcot	94	189
Kistna	19	641	Salem	598	570
Kurnool	...	1,715½	Trichinopoly	136	100
Nellore	6	493	Tanjore	8	17
Cuddapah	350	1,672½	Coimbatore	685	1,851
Bellary	62½	314	Madura	327	236
Anantapur	13½	261	Tinnevelly	287	303
Nilgiris	272½	96	Malabar	157	451
			South Canara	47	978
Total ...	789½	6,424	Total ...	2,800	5,298

In the Northern Circle only 43½ square miles and in the Southern Circle 398 square miles of forest were added to the area of reserved forest during the year; besides these areas the settlement of 3,199 square miles in the Northern Circle and of 1,189 in the Southern Circle was completed during the year, but the notifications under section 16 of the Act were not published.

The following statement exhibits the progress made in settlement at the close of the year:— Settlement.

		Total under settlement.		Total finally notified.		Total settled and reported, but not notified.		Total settled, but not reported.		Settlement proceeding.	
			SQ. MLS.		SQ. MLS.		SQ. MLS.		SQ. MLS.		SQ. MLS.
Northern Circle.	Ganjam	35	529½	3	18	9	144½	8	173½	15	193½
	Vizagapatam ...	1	14	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Godávari	47	715½	2	11	22	227	10	86	13	391½
	Kistna	54	660	10	19	26	198¾	5	78¼	13	364
	Nellore	120	477	7	5¾	37	96½	29	99	47	275¾
	Cuddapah	114	1,886½	21	350	42	956¼	17	144½	34	435¾
	Kurnool	14	1,715	...	...	7	1,410	2	20	5	285
	Bellary	51	314	...	...	14	29¼	2	18¼	35	266½
	Anantapur	43	275	5	13¾	14	108	4	12¼	20	141
	Nilgiris	172	295½	115	199½	52	28½	...	...	5	67½
	Total ...	651	6,882	164	631	223	3,198¾	77	631¾	187	2,420½
Southern Circle.	Chingleput ...	47	131	17	92	18	25	12	14	...	...
	North Arcot ...	85	733	38	369	45	314	2	50	...	...
	South Arcot ...	85	283	22	94	48	140	...	...	15	49
	Salem	106	966	66	598	22	156	18	212	...	...
	Trichinopoly ...	74	197	31	136	12	42	31	19	...	...
	Tanjore	24	19	16	8	4	11	4	...	...	...
	Coimbatore ...	20	1,342	15	685	1	...	...	...	4	657
	Madura	94	500	73	327	16	152	4	21	1	...
	Tinnevelly	39	589	5	287	34	302	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	34	560	12	157	...	...	7	143	15	260
	South Canara ...	22	144	13	47	5	47	3	47	1	3
	Total ...	630	5,464	308	2,800	205	1,189	81	506	36	969

As far as actual settlement work in the field is concerned the progress during the year was good.

In the Northern Circle the demarcation of some 1,827 miles was completed during the year at a cost varying from Rs. 7-8-0 a mile in Nellore to Rs. 28 in Kistna. The total spent on demarcation was Rs. 23,058. In the Southern Circle 1,572 miles were done at an average cost of Rs. 10-4-10 a mile, the total being Demarcation.

Rs. 16,191. In all about 3,399 miles were added, making the total length of boundary demarcated about 13,089 miles.

Survey and working plans.

In the Northern Circle, in Bellary, 14 blocks of forest, in area 14·6 square miles, were surveyed by the Survey department on the scale of 4 inches to the mile. In Ganjam, Godávari, and Cuddapah some work was attempted by the local staff, but otherwise no survey work was carried out in the Northern Circle. 12 working plans were in operation in this circle in the districts of Nellore, Cuddapah, Bellary, and Nílgiris. The working of the Nellore plantations on Mr. Vincent's plans appears to be profitable, the operations bringing in 5½ per cent. on an estimated capital expenditure of Rs. 2,96,000. In the Nílgiri forests the working plans have not been rigidly adhered to. The cost of surveys and the preparation of working plans was Rs. 1,613, excluding the cost of the work done in Bellary by the Revenue Survey department. In the Southern Circle the Government of India Survey party was at work. The outturn was 169 square miles of reserved forests, and the triangulation and traversing of 1,000 and 240 square miles respectively. The demarcation was in many cases found to have been performed in an unsatisfactory manner. The operations were conducted in Tinnevelly, Madura, and Salem, and the cost was Rs. 39,337. The work done departmentally cost Rs. 5,861, and consisted of the survey of 170 square miles of forest in Salem, Trichinopoly, and South Canara. In most cases the working plans in operation in the Southern Circle could not be strictly followed.

Fire protection.

In the Northern Circle out of 1,667 square miles attempted, 14 per cent. was burnt. The cost of protection was about Rs. 9 the square mile. In the Southern Circle 1,502 square miles were protected by fire tracings at the cost of Rs. 13 a square mile, and 97 per cent. was saved. The loss caused by firing the forests was considerable in Ganjam, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary, the Nílgiris, and (especially) in the Wynaad.

Grazing.

The receipts from grazing in the Northern Circle rose from Rs. 59,773 in 1887-88 to Rs. 77,459, and in the Southern from Rs. 46,038 to Rs. 52,396.

Forest offences.

In the Northern Circle there were 1,733 cases of forest offences and in the Southern 2,201 (including in both instances cases compounded). The number of prosecutions showed a considerable advance on the figures of the previous year in both circles. The percentage of convictions to total cases disposed of was in the Northern Circle 79·9 and in the Southern Circle (excluding those cases reported to have been withdrawn) 84. Nearly all the charges were for unauthorized felling and theft of wood, but in Salem and Cuddapah the number of offences against the grazing rules was considerable. In the Northern Circle 427 cases concerning 985 persons were compounded for the sum of Rs. 1,818, and in the Southern 897 for Rs. 4,915.

Natural reproduction.

The progress of natural reproduction in Cuddapah and Bellary has been striking. In the Southern Circle rapid reproduction is taking place in most of the districts.

Artificial reproduction.

The amount spent on plantation of topes and cultural operations with the area is given below:—

—		Area.	Cost during the year.	—		Area.	Cost during the year.
		ACS.	RS.			ACS.	RS.
Northern Circle	Plantation	7,144½	14,208	Southern Circle		11,792	25,532
	Topes	6,865	2,215			18,898	5,189
	Other areas	774	1,511			3,846	2,093
	Total ...	14,783½	17,934		Total ...	34,536	32,814

The total amount expended was Rs. 50,748 against an expenditure of Rs. 49,439 in the previous year. The total area under plantation, topes, and other areas was 49,319½ acres compared with 55,947 acres in the previous year. The decline in area is accounted for by the reduction in the extent of topes in Cuddapah, due to the exclusion of areas containing scattered trees which were formerly classified as topes. The mahogany plantations at the foot of the Nílgiris and the scattered

mahogany trees in Nellore did well, and generally the work in the Northern Circle was satisfactory. In the Southern Circle, however, the operations for artificial reproductions were in many cases not successful. In South Arcot the replanting of casuarina was carelessly done, and in North Arcot the plants from seeds sown some five or six years ago are reported to be stunted. In Malabar the teak continued to make good growth, but mahogany was not so successful.

Exotics.

The reports on the progress of the date palm cultivation continued to be good. As yet, however, the only plants that have apparently borne fruit are four in Tanjore. The experiments with the Eucalyptus seed sent out from the Settlement department resulted in failure in almost all cases. In the Southern Circle Palmanér seems to be the only place on the plains where this tree will grow, and there four or five of the species are doing well. The *Bucklandia populnea* is flourishing on the Nílgiris, and *Acrocarpus fraxinifolius* in Anantapur and Cuddapah. In the Southern Circle the experiments with various kinds of bamboo in the Wynaad were successful, but the mahogany experiments were much interfered with by the borer and moth. The borer has, however, disappeared in the plantations on the Nílgiris through, it is said, the application of kerosine-oil and soap. The rubber plants on the West Coast flourished, but, as regards the production of rubber, the experiment has not as yet been successful.

Buildings and roads.

The amounts spent on buildings and roads were as follows:—

—	Northern Circle.		Southern Circle.	
	Actual expenditure.	Revised estimate.	Actual expenditure.	Revised estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Roads	9,234	12,000	16,345	15,080
Buildings	14,457	15,050	18,699	18,897
Other works	302	400	804	978
Total ...	23,993	27,450	35,848	34,955

In Cuddapah 13 miles of road were made, in Kistna 8¼, on the Nílgiris 5¼, in Ganjam 3½, and in Godávari 29. The tramway in Nellore carried 2,995 tons of wood at about 6 annas a ton, whereas the cost by cart would have been Rs. 2-8-0. Considerable progress was made in building rest-houses in Ganjam, the Nílgiris, and Kurnool. In the Southern Circle good road work was done in Tinnevelly and North Arcot and several forest buildings were completed. The tramways in North Arcot carried 100 tons of firewood between October and January at the rate of 1½ anna a mile.

Yield and working.

The felling operations in the Northern Circle were much larger during 1888-89 than in the previous year, 96,831 trees having been cut down as compared with 44,952 in 1887-88. In the Southern Circle 4,438 trees were felled; this figure is exclusive of bamboos, which were 77,808 in number. The following statement gives the total yield of the year in both circles:—

—	Timber.	Fuel.	Bamboo.	Minor produce, maunds of 25 lb. each.
	C. FT.	C. FT.	No.	
By Government agency—				
Northern Circle	260,441	868,460	78,268	10,252
Southern do.	165,977	511,935	19,521	30,433
By purchasers—				
Northern Circle	1,442,261	6,249,532	4,672,432	3,151,897
Southern do.	1,266,812	7,779,800	6,183,415	1,353,497
By free grants—				
Northern Circle	35,631	14,818	130,050	...
Southern do.	7,824	640	17,154	896
Total ... Northern Circle.	1,738,333	7,132,810	4,880,750	3,162,149
Total ... Southern do.	1,440,013	8,292,375	6,220,090	1,384,826

In the Northern Circle the red sanders felled wood in Cuddapah was not sold owing to the District Forest officer having refused the tenders offered as being too low. In Ganjam also the sales were short owing to a falling off in demand. The

value of timber sold by Government agency from depôts and from the forests and of drift and confiscated wood was Rs. 30,878, and the price of timber was nearly 4½ annas the cubic foot. Fuel sold in the same way realized Rs. 61,995. The greater portion of the revenue came from the Nílgiris (Rs. 17,561) and Nellore (Rs. 41,853). The total revenue from bamboos was Rs. 1,702, from sandalwood Rs. 6,965, and from minor produce Rs. 9,356. Comparing results with former years, there was not much to notice except that the sales of timber fell off. In the Southern Circle the timber collected by Government agency and disposed of realized Rs. 1,27,847, fuel Rs. 42,707, bamboos Rs. 1,649, sandalwood Rs. 10,564, and minor produce Rs. 65,477. The working of the year appears to have been satisfactory under this head; the rates charged for collections were low and the prices realized good. The main revenue came, as usual, from produce removed by purchasers: the amount in the Northern Circle was Rs. 4,95,189 and in the Southern Rs. 6,30,430. In the Northern Circle there was a considerable increase of revenue in Bellary and Anantapur (viz., Rs. 10,430) due to sales of the bark of the Tangédu (*Cassia auriculata*). The total increase in the Northern Circle over the amount received in the previous year was Rs. 51,285, the advance occurring under every head except minor produce. This was also the case in the Southern Circle, where the revenue realized was Rs. 19,180 in excess of the revised estimate and Rs. 26,850 in excess of the previous year's revenue. The rates remained about the same.

Financial. The following statement shows the financial results of the year :—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.			Net result.
		Conservancy and Works.	Establishments.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Circle	6,16,920	2,54,298	2,20,244	4,74,542	1,42,378
Southern do.	8,98,086	4,08,269	3,33,863	7,42,132	1,55,954
	15,15,006	6,62,567	5,54,107	12,16,674	2,98,332
Compare 1887-88	13,74,920	5,53,446	5,64,766	11,18,212	2,56,708

In the Northern Circle the receipts exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 52,197, the increase being spread over almost every head except timber, where there was a decrease owing to the absence of sales in Cuddapah. The increase in grazing fees was moderate and was spread over almost every district. The revenue in this circle was Rs. 18,920 in excess of the revised estimate. In the Southern Circle the receipts were Rs. 21,086 in excess of the revised estimate and Rs. 87,889 in excess of the receipts of the previous year. The excess was distributed over almost all the heads of revenue, but a reduction occurred in the receipts from minor produce. In South Coimbatore there was a falling off in receipts under timber and minor produce. The gross receipts increased considerably in North Arcot under timber and grazing. In Madura there was a great advance in the receipts from minor produce. In the Northern Circle the expenditure exceeded the expenditure of the previous year by Rs. 20,748 and the revised estimate by Rs. 742. In the Southern Circle the expenditure exceeded the actuals of the previous year by Rs. 67,409, and was less than the revised estimate by Rs. 9,068, which is an improvement on past years. The large increase in outlay was due to purchase of a tramway for South Coimbatore and to the charges for forest survey work done by the Government of India Survey party. All the districts exhibited a balance in their favor except South Coimbatore, which showed a deficit owing to large expenditure on tramways. The conduct of the subordinates during the year appears to have been on the whole satisfactory, though, in the Southern Circle, there were some cases of misconduct on the part of rangers.

TRADE. (1888-89.)

Total Trade.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Presidency in the official year 1888-89, excluding treasure and transactions on account of Government, amounted to 25 crores and 14¾ lakhs, or nearly 118 lakhs more than in the preceding year. Excluding 1877-78, one of the famine years, when the value of the imports was abnormally high, the total trade during the year under report was the largest on record. The figures for the last fifteen years are given below :—

Years.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1874-75	1,069,78,450	790,42,999	1,860,21,449
1875-76	1,066,65,088	766,34,543	1,832,99,631
1876-77	1,114,11,247	1,243,12,100	2,357,23,347
1877-78	1,012,79,905	1,582,25,102	2,595,05,007
1878-79	960,69,257	839,95,257	1,800,64,514
1879-80	1,101,85,939	693,76,528	1,795,62,467
1880-81	1,070,66,223	750,92,550	1,821,58,783
1881-82	1,101,94,743	733,24,262	1,835,19,005
1882-83	1,186,93,014	821,38,862	2,008,31,876
1883-84	1,326,11,353	875,15,274	2,201,26,627
1884-85	1,303,37,106	914,16,146	2,217,53,252
1885-86	1,250,78,935	884,44,996	2,135,23,931
1886-87	1,328,82,602	973,49,048	2,302,31,650
1887-88	1,417,80,929	978,85,102	2,396,66,031
1888-89	1,502,01,892	1,012,73,968	2,514,75,860

Exports have increased by nearly 50 per cent. during the last fifteen years and imports by over 28 per cent. Compared with the previous year, exports show an increase of 5 per cent. and imports of about 3½ per cent. The subjoined statement shows separately the trade for the last three years, (1) with foreign countries, (2) with British ports in other Presidencies, (3) with Indian ports not British, and (4) with British ports within the Presidency. There were increases of 106¼ lakhs under the first head, of 6¼ lakhs under the third, and of 29½ lakhs under the fourth. On the other hand there was a fall of 24 lakhs under the second, so that the net increase amounted to 118 lakhs :—

	1886-87.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	RS.		RS.		RS.	
Trade with foreign countries. Exports ...	913,13,579	62·76	973,22,671	62·83	1,032,57,346	64·11
Trade with foreign countries. Imports ..	531,81,396		532,70,557		579,60,571	
Total ...	1,444,94,975	...	1,505,93,228	...	1,612,17,917	...
Trade with British ports in other Presidencies. Exports ...	260,05,511	24·57	278,99,570	24·19	279,54,919	22·09
Trade with British ports in other Presidencies. Imports ...	305,67,818		300,76,331		276,06,559	
Total ...	565,73,329	...	579,75,901	...	555,61,478	...
Trade with Indian ports not British. Exports ...	26,42,057	1·48	28,94,250	1·52	35,29,916	1·70
Trade with Indian ports not British. Imports ...	7,62,112		7,46,915		7,53,028	
Total ...	34,04,169	...	36,41,165	...	42,82,944	...
Total ... Exports ...	1,199,61,147	88·81	1,281,16,491	88·54	1,347,42,181	87·90
Total ... Imports ...	845,11,326		840,93,803		863,20,158	
Total, External trade ...	2,044,72,473	...	2,122,10,294	...	2,210,62,339	...
Interportal trade, *i.e.*, the trade within the Presidency. Exports ...	129,21,455	11·19	136,64,438	11·46	154,59,711	12·10
Interportal trade, *i.e.*, the trade within the Presidency. Imports ...	128,37,722		137,91,299		149,53,810	
Total ...	257,59,177	...	274,55,737	...	304,13,521	...
Grand Total ... Exports ...	1,328,82,602	...	1,417,80,929	...	1,502,01,892	...
Grand Total ... Imports ...	973,49,048		978,85,102		1,012,73,968	
Total ...	2,302,31,650	100	2,396,66,031	100	2,514,75,860	100

Foreign trade.

The following statement shows the value of the trade with the principal foreign countries during the last five years :—

Countries.	Exports.									
	1884-85.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.	
United Kingdom	470,78,609	55·83	457,94,958	55·41	487,10,046	53·34	580,20,128	59·62	581,28,422	56·30
France	111,17,504	13·18	105,64,861	12·78	129,32,297	14·16	113,43,315	11·65	134,38,338	13·00
Ceylon	91,83,226	10·89	90,85,713	11·00	105,85,940	11·59	100,90,169	10·37	106,97,927	10·36
Egypt	40,21,755	4·77	34,05,404	4·12	43,66,039	4·78	34,91,967	3·59	38,91,553	3·77
Straits Settlements ...	30,07,675	3·57	29,35,552	3·55	32,00,903	3·51	41,74,194	4·29	36,32,444	3·52
United States	21,20,432	2·52	24,05,921	2·91	25,38,377	2·78	32,21,256	3·31	35,84,658	3·47
Italy	21,74,927	2·58	23,63,426	2·86	28,99,722	3·18	15,53,554	1·60	22,07,244	2·14
Austria	15,04,232	1·78	14,43,925	1·75	18,33,767	2·01	17,77,076	1·82	20,30,551	1·97
Other countries	41,18,371	4·88	46,44,363	5·62	42,46,488	4·65	36,51,012	3·75	56,46,209	5·47
Total ...	843,26,731	100	826,44,123	100	913,13,579	100	973,22,671	100	1,032,57,346	100
	Imports.									
United Kingdom	408,75,901	84·73	359,39,230	84·56	450,04,724	84·62	447,40,254	83·99	488,05,195	84·20
Ceylon	27,25,996	5·65	23,08,425	5·43	28,86,660	5·43	32,65,316	6·13	32,55,556	5·62
Straits Settlements ...	16,04,331	3·33	15,97,726	3·76	18,00,289	3·39	22,24,507	4·17	19,03,557	3·28
France	9,89,297	2·05	10,23,544	2·41	12,47,557	2·35	12,65,135	2·37	13,81,280	2·38
United States	2,14,582	0·45	2,73,678	0·64	7,90,394	1·49	1,76,118	0·34	7,01,070	1·21
Italy	1,71,566	0·35	2,36,557	0·56	1,69,311	0·32	1,05,571	0·20	1,88,824	0·33
Austria	57,525	0·12	59,510	0·14	87,125	0·16	1,02,383	0·19	1,25,826	0·22
Egypt	2,185	...	2,138	0·01	2,550	...	847	...	118	...
Other countries	16,01,181	3·32	10,62,321	2·49	11,92,786	2·24	13,90,426	2·61	15,99,145	2·76
Total ...	482,42,564	100	425,03,129	100	531,81,396	100	532,70,557	100	579,60,571	100

Foreign trade exhibited a considerable advance upon the previous year both in exports (59 lakhs) and in imports (47 lakhs). France showed the largest increase under the former (21 lakhs) and the United Kingdom the largest increase under the latter (40½ lakhs). The trade with Straits Settlements fell off; with all the other countries shown in the above statement it was larger. Of the articles exported to the United Kingdom, an advance occurred in the following :—Hides and skins 171 lakhs, increase 3¼ lakhs; coffee 100½ lakhs, increase ¾ lakh; indigo 62 lakhs, increase 9⅓ lakhs; sugar 36¾ lakhs, increase 2 lakhs; Peruvian bark (cinchona) 19¼ lakhs, increase 6¼ lakhs; oils 13¼ lakhs, increase 1¼ lakhs; coir yarn and rope 11⅓ lakhs, increase 1 lakh; cotton piece-goods 4½ lakhs, increase ½ lakh; tea 4¼ lakhs, increase ½ lakh. On the other hand raw cotton (115½ lakhs) showed a decrease of 23 lakhs, spices (10⅔ lakhs) a decrease of ⅓ lakh; and seeds (7 lakhs) a decrease of 3¾ lakhs. Compared with 1887-88, there was an increase of only 1 lakh in the total exports to the United Kingdom. The principal exports to France were coffee 55 lakhs, increase 20¾ lakhs; spices 19 lakhs, increase 4 lakhs; seeds 36¼ lakhs, decrease 5 lakhs; and raw cotton 8½ lakhs, decrease 2½

lakhs. The principal exports to other countries were rice and paddy 55¾ lakhs, cotton piece-goods 17½ lakhs, provisions 7 lakhs, spices 4¼ lakhs, animals 4 lakhs, and sugar and oil-cake 3¼ lakhs each to Ceylon; indigo 29¾ lakhs, and sugar 5¾ lakhs to Egypt; cotton piece-goods 17 lakhs, hides and skins 5½ lakhs, provisions 3½ lakhs, and animals 3 lakhs to the Straits Settlements; raw cotton 16¼ lakhs and seeds 3¼ lakhs to Italy; hides and skins 25½ lakhs, and indigo 5¾ lakhs to the United States; and coffee 7½ lakhs, raw cotton 6 lakhs, and hides and skins 4¼ lakhs to Austria. The exports to other foreign countries amounted to nearly 56½ lakhs or 5·47 per cent. of the total value. The principal articles imported from the United Kingdom were cotton piece-goods 211½ lakhs, increase 37¼ lakhs; cotton twist 114¾ lakhs, increase 18¾ lakhs; metals 28¾ lakhs, decrease 6½ lakhs; railway materials 21¼ lakhs, decrease 9¾ lakhs; machinery and mill-work 15¼ lakhs, liquors 14¼ lakhs, decrease 1½ lakhs; apparel 9 lakhs, decrease 1 lakh; hardware and cutlery 8¾ lakhs, decrease 4¼ lakhs; coal and coke 8¼ lakhs; paper and paste-board including stationery 7 lakhs, decrease 1 lakh; provisions 5¾ lakhs, decrease ¾ lakh; matches 4½ lakhs, increase 1¾ lakhs; chemicals 4½ lakhs, increase 2½ lakhs; and woollen piece-goods 3¾ lakhs, decrease 1¼ lakhs. The principal imports from other countries were areca-nuts 14 lakhs, decrease 2¼ lakhs; gunny bags 3 lakhs, increase ½ lakh; and timber and wood 2¾ lakhs from Ceylon; areca-nuts 6 lakhs, cotton piece-goods 3½ lakhs, and camphor 2¾ lakhs from the Straits Settlements; apparel 10¼ lakhs from France, and kerosine oil 6¾ lakhs from the United States.

Coasting trade.

The following statements show the trade with other British provinces and with Indian ports not British for the past five years:—

Countries.	Exports.					
	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	
					Value.	Per-centage.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Bombay	138,63,743	130,60,267	120,04,844	128,04,461	135,17,393	42·93
Bengal	92,15,152	80,68,362	83,63,501	90,06,264	78,05,280	24·79
Burma	41,75,152	43,44,197	53,55,630	59,53,762	63,95,240	20·31
Goa	5,69,906	7,17,472	8,38,746	8,71,556	8,58,732	2·73
Travancore	9,38,110	4,52,422	4,85,346	8,74,582	8,19,089	2·60
Cutch	7,51,576	8,16,864	5,01,393	3,91,357	3,85,233	1·23
Other Indian ports	9,26,147	7,41,197	10,98,108	8,91,838	17,03,868	5·41
Total ...	304,39,786	282,00,781	286,47,568	307,93,820	314,84,835	100
	Imports.					
Bombay	122,57,255	127,23,930	126,83,176	132,67,133	143,87,610	50·73
Bengal	131,45,918	137,33,018	149,21,959	147,07,211	112,50,806	39·67
Burma	26,04,685	41,75,505	26,66,776	20,16,653	19,54,886	6·89
Travancore	1,18,646	2,80,252	4,50,063	4,55,905	4,09,714	1·44
Goa	32,426	31,990	36,299	68,539	63,286	0·23
Cutch	27,934	42,433	9,103	1,128	10	...
Other Indian ports	3,49,973	8,92,329	5,62,554	3,06,677	2,93,275	1·04
Total ...	285,36,837	318,79,457	313,29,930	308,23,246	283,59,587	100

Compared with 1887-88, the exports rose by 7 lakhs or 2·24 per cent., while the imports declined by 24½ lakhs or 7·99 per cent., and this was chiefly owing to the large fall in the imports of paddy and rice and cotton twist and yarn from Bengal. The chief articles of export were cocoanut kernel and cocoanuts 33½ lakhs, spices 24½ lakhs, cocoanut-oil 13 lakhs, coffee 9½ lakhs, rice 8½ lakhs, timber and wood 7 lakhs, coir yarn and rope 6 lakhs, and raw cotton 4 lakhs to Bombay; seeds 25½ lakhs, spices 15 lakhs, hides and skins 5¼ lakhs, cocoanut kernel and cocoanuts 4½ lakhs, and sugar 4¼ lakhs to Bengal; tobacco 13½ lakhs, seeds 11¾ lakhs; sugar 8 lakhs, ghee 5¾ lakhs, oils 4¾ lakhs, and cotton piece-goods 4½ lakhs to British Burma; rice 6½ lakhs to Goa; and oils 4¼ lakhs to Travancore. The chief articles of import were cotton piece-goods 36¾ lakhs, cotton twist and yarn 29¼ lakhs, metals 10½ lakhs, salt 6½ lakhs, grain and pulse 4¼ lakhs, kerosine oil 4¼ lakhs, apparel 4 lakhs, woollen piece-goods and drugs 3¾ lakhs each, sugar 3½ lakhs, and seeds 3 lakhs from Bombay; paddy and rice 38¾ lakhs; other grains 5¾ lakhs, raw silk 12¾ lakhs, cotton piece-goods 11 lakhs, gunny bags 9¾ lakhs, cotton twist and yarn 8¾ lakhs, and hides and skins 6 lakhs from Bengal; and timber and wood 13 lakhs from Burma.

External Trade—Exports.

The subjoined statement shows the extent of the trade in the principal articles of Indian produce and manufacture during the past official year compared with that in the preceding year :—

Articles.	1887-88.		1888-89.		Percentage of value.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	1887-88.	1888-89.
		Rs.		Rs.		
Hides and skins ... ... Cwts.	245,096	212,95,223	246,503	217,62,532	16·83	16·30
Coffee ... ... „	273,049	153,09,385	355,651	185,75,378	12·10	13·92
Cotton, raw ... ... „	694,254	180,39,801	617,809	167,27,904	14·26	12·53
Indigo ... ... „	43,783	99,56,664	49,038	109,01,883	7·87	8·17
Seeds ... ... „	2,271,238	106,20,533	1,742,638	96,82,427	8·40	7·25
Grain and pulse—						
Rice ... ... Cwts.	1,796,080	65,94,483	1,972,910	73,62,826	5·97	6·64
Paddy ... ... „	284,523	5,41,767	358,031	7,03,775		
Other grains and pulse ... „	141,383	4,15,065	261,310	7,92,673		
Spices ... ... Lb.	36,763,744	81,37,734	41,471,869	86,08,564	6·43	6·45
Sugar ... ... Cwts.	1,129,487	57,17,759	1,028,937	60,40,622	4·52	4·53
Oils ... ... Gals.	4,243,999	44,52,304	4,973,102	50,38,681	3·52	3·77
Cotton piece-goods ... ... Yds.	14,606,281	46,91,219	13,338,744	44,13,999	3·71	3·30
„ „ „ „ No.	851,321		952,073			
Cocoanut kernel ... ... Cwts.	208,644	20,76,578	298,417	25,60,655	3·11	3·29
Cocoanuts ... ... No.	74,321,099	18,54,002	78,989,435	18,35,729		
Coir yarn and rope ... ... Cwts.	326,356	24,30,776	355,904	26,41,475	1·92	1·98
Tobacco ... ... Lb.	8,896,475	16,64,258	10,518,486	20,59,087	1·32	1·54
Timber and wood ... ... Val.	...	16,36,493	...	16,29,425	1·29	1·22
Animals, living ... ... No.	81,493	7,68,856	80,357	7,41,516	0·61	0·56
Tea ... ... Lb.	442,537	4,18,870	523,112	4,79,297	0·33	0·36
All other articles ... ... Val.	...	98,83,358	...	109,30,642	7·81	8·19
Total merchandise ...	...	1,265,05,128	...	1,334,89,090	100	100
Re-exports	...	16,11,363	...	12,53,091	...	...
Total ...	...	1,281,16,491	...	1,347,42,181	...	...

Compared with the previous year, the trade in 1888-89 showed an increase in both quantity and value under (1) hides and skins, (2) coffee, (3) indigo, (4) spices, (5) grain and pulse, (6) oils, (7) cocoanut kernel, (8) coir yarn and rope, (9) tobacco, and (10) tea; and a decrease in both under (1) raw cotton, (2) seeds, (3) cotton piece-goods, and (4) animals; a decrease in value only under cocoanuts and timber and wood, and an increase in value only under sugar. Of the total exports, the value of Indian produce and manufactures amounted to 13 crores and 34¾ lakhs, and the value of foreign articles re-exported to 12½ lakhs. The trade in each principal article will now be noticed.

Hides and skins.

The trade in hides and skins continued to increase. The value of the exports during the year was the highest on record, though the quantity fell short of that exported in 1877-78 and in 1885-86. Of the total quantity, 78·5 per cent. was

exported to the United Kingdom, 9·2 per cent. to the United States, 5·6 per cent. to Bengal, 2·4 per cent. to the Straits Settlements, 1·4 per cent. to Austria, and 2·9 per cent. to other places. The chief centre of this trade was, as usual, Madras, whence 92·1 per cent. of the total quantity was shipped.

Coffee. A steady advance in the value of the exports of coffee has been noticeable during the last five years. Compared with the preceding year, there was an increase of 82,602 cwts. or 30·25 per cent. in quantity and of 32½ lakhs or 21·33 per cent. in value. The increase was partly due to the shipment, early in the year, of a large quantity of plantation coffee, which had arrived in Mangalore late in the previous year. Of the total quantity, the United Kingdom took 49·6 per cent. against 62·3 per cent. in 1887-88, France 34 per cent. against 24·7 per cent., and Bombay 5·2 per cent., leaving 11·2 per cent. for other countries. The principal ports from which coffee was exported were Tellicherry, Mangalore, Calicut, Beypore, and Madras.

Cotton, raw. The trade in raw cotton decreased by 76,445 cwts. or 11 per cent. in quantity and by 13 lakhs or 7·3 per cent. in value; but both the value and the quantity of the shipments are the highest recorded during the last five years with the exception of 1887-88. As usual, the United Kingdom took the largest quantity, 69·3 per cent.; Italy took 9·6 per cent., France 5·4 per cent., Spain 3·9 per cent., Austria 3·8 per cent., Bombay 2·6 per cent., and other countries 5·4 per cent. The decrease occurred chiefly in the exports to the United Kingdom, and is attributed to bad crops and to the increased number of local spinning and weaving mills.

Indigo. The trade in indigo during the year showed an increase of 5,255 cwts. in quantity and of 9¼ lakhs in value. The increase was due to larger exports to the United Kingdom, which took 57·19 of the total quantity. The principal other countries which took this commodity were Egypt 27·59 per cent., the United States 5 per cent., France 3·62 per cent., and Turkey in Asia 2·70 per cent. The chief centre of this trade is Madras, from which 91·11 per cent. of the exports were shipped.

Seeds. The principal kinds of seeds exported were gingelly, castor, and ground-nut. Compared with 1887-88 the shipments exhibited a falling off of 528,600 cwts. in quantity and of 9¼ lakhs in value. The decrease occurred mainly in the exports of castor seeds to France and Bengal, which two countries took, however, respectively 37·6 and 26·5 per cent. of the total value.

Rice and paddy. Both the quantity and value of the rice and paddy exported were in excess of the figures reached during any of the past five years. There was an increase of 251,238 cwts. in quantity and of over 9¼ lakhs in value over the trade of 1887-88, chiefly owing to the brisk demand from London and Bombay and to good harvests in Godávari and Tanjore. Of the total quantity, 70·07 per cent. (against 74·43 per cent. in 1887-88) went to Ceylon, 11·82 per cent. (against 8·68 per cent.) to Bombay, 8·27 per cent. (against 10 per cent.) to Goa, and 4·91 per cent. (against 3 per cent.) to the United Kingdom.

Other grains. The principal articles included under the head of "other grains" are gram and pulse, which formed 68·6 per cent. of the total quantity and 68·36 per cent. of the total value of the exports of other grains in the past year. The trade was carried on chiefly with Bombay, Bengal, Ceylon, and Mauritius.

Spices. The exports of spices showed an increase over the previous year of 4,708,125 lbs. in quantity and of 4¾ lakhs in value, and were distributed as follows:—

Countries.	Pepper.	Ginger.	Areca-nuts.	Cardamoms.	Other sorts.	Total.	Percentage of value.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bombay	9,14,292	5,33,738	6,48,143	2,42,610	1,24,456	24,63,239	28·6
France	19,14,873	...	...	1,948	...	19,16,821	22·3
Bengal	13,84,836	...	20,350	59,004	54,785	15,18,975	17·6
United Kingdom ...	3,19,272	6,08,352	...	1,36,378	6,839	10,70,841	12·4
Ceylon	3,874	2,018	3,667	7,503	4,19,892	4,36,954	5·1
Other places ...	5,70,690	74,672	1,89,703	64,231	3,02,438	12,01,734	14·0
Total ...	51,07,837	12,18,780	8,61,863	5,11,674	9,08,410	86,08,564	100

Sugar. The trade in sugar showed a decrease of 8·9 per cent. in quantity, but an increase of 5·6 per cent. in value. Of the total quantity, 73·64 per cent. went to the United Kingdom, 11·24 per cent. to Egypt, 6·39 per cent. to British Burma, and 3·25 per cent. to Bengal. Of the total value of 60¼ lakhs, the exports of refined sugar amounted to 15¾ lakhs and of unrefined sugar to 44½ lakhs. The former was taken chiefly by British Burma, Bengal, and Ceylon, and the latter by the United Kingdom and Egypt.

Oils. The total exports of oils amounted to 4,973,102 gallons valued at Rs. 50,38,681. The most important oils are cocoanut and castor. There was an increase over 1887-88 of 4½ lakhs in the value of the cocoanut oil exported to Bombay. The largest customers were, as usual, Bombay and the United Kingdom. The trade in castor oil, which was chiefly carried on with the United Kingdom, British Burma, and Bombay, showed an increase of nearly a lakh in value, although the exports to Bengal fell off considerably. A steady increase in the trade in both these oils has been apparent during the past five years. The trade in ground-nut oil amounted to only 47,385 gallons valued at Rs. 45,648 against 101,754 gallons valued at Rs. 83,712 in 1887-88. The decrease was due to smaller shipments to Bengal and British Burma.

Cotton piece-goods. There was a decrease of 2¾ lakhs in the value of cotton piece-goods exported; this was due to the decline in colored goods and other sorts which more than counterbalanced the improvement in handkerchiefs and grey goods. Of the total value of 36¼ lakhs of colored goods, the Straits Settlements paid 15¾ lakhs, Ceylon 15½ lakhs, Bombay 2 lakhs, and the United Kingdom and Burma 1¼ lakhs each. Handkerchiefs were chiefly shipped to the United Kingdom, Straits Settlements, and Ceylon, and grey goods to Bengal and Burma.

Cocoanut kernel and cocoanuts. The exports of cocoanut kernel and cocoanuts in the past year amounted to 44 lakhs against 39¼ lakhs in 1887-88. The increase of 4¾ lakhs occurred only under the head of kernel, and was due to larger shipments to Bombay and France. Bengal took only 2½ lakhs' worth of kernel and 1 lakh's worth of nut against 3¾ lakhs' worth and 2 lakhs' worth, respectively, in 1887-88.

Coir, yarn, and rope. The exports of coir, yarn, and rope showed an increase of 2 lakhs in value owing to a greater quantity having been taken by the United Kingdom and Bombay: the former paid 11½ lakhs out of the total value of 26½ lakhs.

Tobacco. The trade in tobacco continued to improve and showed an increase of nearly 4 lakhs over that of 1887-88. Burma took 7,816,584 lbs. valued at Rs. 13,73,870, showing a very large advance upon 1887-88, while the trade to the Straits Settlements, the next best customer, declined. The total exported (10,518,486 lbs.) was made up of unmanufactured tobacco 9,662,200 lbs., cigars 72,042 lbs., and other sorts 127,244 lbs. Of the tobacco leaf, British Burma took more than 12½ lakhs' worth and the Straits Settlements 1½ lakhs' worth, and of the cigars the United Kingdom and Bengal took 1¼ lakhs' worth each, while British Burma took a lakh's worth.

Timber and wood. The trade in timber and wood showed a slight decrease compared with that of 1887-88. The decline occurred entirely in sandalwood and manufactures, for teak, "other timber," and "other kinds of wood" exhibited an advance. Teak was chiefly exported to Bombay and Kattywar, "other timber" to Bombay, Cutch, Kattywar, and Scinde, and sandalwood to Bombay.

Animals, living. The animals exported were cattle and sheep. The trade was mostly confined to Ceylon and Straits Settlements.

Tea. The trade in tea continued to increase: the quantity exported has risen from 301,260 lbs. in 1884-85 to 523,112 lbs. in 1888-89. Of the total quantity, 93·6 per cent. was exported to the United Kingdom. The small demand for Indian tea in the Australasian Colonies and in the United States is noticeable.

Other articles. The trade in the more important "other articles," as compared with 1887-88, is shown below :—

Articles.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton twist and yarn	5,62,904	10,06,293
Drugs—		
Peruvian bark	13,08,299	19,95,074
Other drugs	6,17,756	5,65,955
Horns	4,31,945	4,82,311
Myrabolams	2,97,797	3,16,596
Oil-cake	4,58,937	5,95,228
Provisions—		
Ghee	10,75,143	8,20,451
Salted fish	5,11,394	5,57,360
Other provisions	7,77,128	8,77,444
Turmeric	7,01,485	3,04,182
Gums	2,95,987	2,53,345

The exports of cotton twist have risen from Rs. 3,93,627 in 1886-87 to the values above given. In 1888-89 the chief purchasers of twist were China, Japan, Java, Bengal, and Burma. The exports of salted fish appear to be steadily increasing. Presumably, this is due to the efforts which have been made of late years to encourage the industry by the issue of salt for curing purposes at nominal rates of duty.

External Trade—Imports.

The value of the imports since 1877-78 are given below :—

Years.	Foreign merchandise.	Indian produce.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1877-78	407,75,707	865,60,790	1,273,36,497
1878-79	366,35,449	338,98,755	705,34,204
1879-80	397,66,037	172,77,298	570,43,335
1880-81	478,24,554	147,82,042	626,06,596
1881-82	471,69,573	158,32,800	630,02,373
1882-83	549,71,138	148,92,233	698,63,371
1883-84	557,34,903	183,94,261	741,29,164
1884-85	604,59,882	163,19,519	767,79,401
1885-86	547,08,331	196,74,255	743,82,586
1886-87	656,58,300	188,53,026	845,11,326
1887-88	655,22,096	185,71,707	840,93,803
1888-89	705,98,627	157,21,531	863,20,158

In 1888-89 there was an increase of 50¾ lakhs in the imports of Foreign produce and a decrease of 28½ lakhs in those of Indian produce, resulting in a net increase of 22¼ lakhs. The imports during the year are the largest since the famine. To the total the United Kingdom contributed 56·5 per cent., Bombay 16·7 per cent., and Bengal 13·0 per cent. The following statement shows the imports of the principal articles of merchandise in 1887-88 and 1888-89 :—

Articles.	1887-88.		1888-89.		Percentage of value.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	1887-88.	1888-89.
		Rs.		Rs.		
Cotton piece-goods ... ... { Yds.	139,360,365	221,82,339	172,995,333	264,42,226	26·38	30·63
Cotton piece-goods ... ... { No.	1,150,454		1,451,591			
Cotton twist and yarn ... Lb.	21,677,134	138,19,514	23,289,727	153,85,931	16·43	17·83
Grain and pulse ... ... Cwt.	2,449,034	79,39,526	1,620,413	51,88,979	9·44	6·01
Metals ... ... „	638,541	54,17,914	588,820	47,20,165	6·44	5·47
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	25,62,058	...	26,50,628	3·05	3·07
Railway materials ... ... „	...	31,04,876	...	21,43,928	3·69	2·48
Liquors ... ... Gals.	679,688	20,74,768	735,542	20,00,334	2·47	2·32
Timber and wood ... ... Val.	...	16,55,841	...	19,25,478	1·97	2·23
All other articles ... ... „	...	253,36,967	...	258,62,489	30·13	29·96
Total ...	...	840,93,803	...	863,20,158	100	100

Of the total imports, 48·5 per cent. consisted of cotton piece-goods and cotton twist and yarn.

Cotton piece-goods.

The imports of piece-goods showed a large increase over those of 1887-88 and are the highest on record. The following statement shows the imports of the several kinds of piece-goods :—

—		Foreign.		Indian.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Grey	1887-88 Yds.	73,906,686	101,99,422	1,253,200	2,34,770	75,159,886	104,34 192
	1888-89 „	106,494,061	147,40,146	1,480,948	2,71,095	107,975,009	150,11,241
White	1887-88 „	22,067,852	38,88,410	27,671	7,398	22,095,523	38,95,808
	1888-89 „	26,368,017	46,86,430	15,621	3,529	26,383,638	46,89,959
Colored	1887-88 „	41,371,108	75,02,493	713,901	1,77,251	42,085,009	76,79,744
	1888-89 „	37,736,427	62,62,313	881,634	2,05,857	38,618,061	64,68,170
Other sorts ...	1887-88 „	13,597	1,773	6,350	2,018	19,947	3,791
	1888-89 „	16,206	3,067	2,419	923	18,625	3,990
Handkerchiefs ...	1887-88 No.	1,142,196	1,66,647	8,258	2,157	1,150,454	1,68,804
	1888-89 „	1,441,924	2,66,111	9,667	2,755	1,451,591	2,68,866
Total ...	1887-88 Yds.	137,359,243	217,58,745	2,001,122	4,23,594	139,360,365	221,82,339
	1887-88 No.	1,142,196		8,258		1,150,454	
	1888-89 Yds.	170,614,711	259,58,067	2,380,622	4,84,159	172,995,333	264,42,226
	1888-89 No.	1,441,924		9,667		1,451,591	

The trade in grey and white goods and handkerchiefs showed an increase in both quantity and value, while colored goods similarly declined. The bulk in the increase was in grey goods (45¼ lakhs) imported from foreign countries, the market having been favorable owing to the stocks on hand being almost exhausted. Of the total value of 259½ lakhs of foreign manufactures, the United Kingdom contributed 211½ and Bombay 32¼ lakhs. Of goods manufactured in India, amounting to over 4¾ lakhs, nearly the whole came from Bombay.

Cotton twist and yarn.

The quantity of twist imported in the year under report showed considerable increase, and though less in quantity than that imported in the year 1882-83, its value exceeded that of the import of any previous year. Of the total imports, the United Kingdom contributed 67·5 per cent. in quantity and 74·7 per cent. in value. The total value of the foreign twist and yarn amounted to 135½ lakhs, and of the Indian article 18¼ lakhs.

Grain and pulse.

The imports of grain and pulse fell by 828,621 cwts. in quantity and by nearly 27½ lakhs in value as compared with 1887-88, and are lower than those of any of the previous six years for which the figures are given above. This appears to be due to good local harvests. Of the total value, Bengal, as usual, contributed the largest share, 44½ lakhs or 86·1 per cent., Bombay 4¼ lakhs or 8·3 per cent., and Burma 2½ lakhs or 5·2 per cent.

Metals.

The following statement shows the imports of metals for the last five years :—

—		1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
Brass	Cwts.	8,184	6,945	8,463	7,519	5,566
	Rs.	3,26,246	2,44,594	2,78,231	2,54,161	1,84,934
Copper	Cwts.	65,059	62,290	72,663	53,480	19,341
	Rs.	24,87,765	22,44,104	24,06,699	19,59,499	10,79,284
Iron	Cwts.	381,393	518,008	339,965	534,683	520,122
	Rs.	19,86,399	25,20,209	17,26,152	25,95,398	27,39,948
Other metals	Cwts.	39,825	33,850	39,558	42,859	43,791
	Rs.	7,32,644	6,06,430	6,87,157	6,08,856	7,15,999
Total ...	Cwts.	494,461	621,093	460,649	638,541	588,820
	Rs.	55,33,054	56,15,337	50,98,239	54,17,914	47,20,165

There was a net decrease of 7 lakhs under this head. It was almost entirely under copper. Iron and " other metals " showed a considerable increase in value. The decreased imports of copper and the increase in their value by Rs. 19 per cwt. or 52 per cent. were of course due to the operations of the French Copper Syndicate. It is curious that there was no corresponding movement in the value of brass. To the total value of the imports, the United Kingdom contributed 61·3 per cent., Bombay 22·5 per cent., and Bengal 4·7 per cent.

Apparel.

The value of apparel imported amounted to Rs. 26,50,628 against Rs. 25,62,058 in 1887-88. France contributed 38·9 per cent., the United Kingdom 34·5 per cent., Bombay 15·5 per cent., and Bengal 5 per cent.

Railway materials.

The imports of railway materials amounted to Rs. 21,43,928 against Rs. 31,04,876 in 1887-88 and Rs. 18,15,382 in 1886-87. The decrease of 9½ lakhs was chiefly due to the importation in 1887-88 of most of the materials required for the Bezvâda extension of the Nizam's State Railway, and to the receipt by the South Indian Railway Company of two or three years' supply on one contract.

Liquors.

The subjoined statement shows the trade in the principal kinds of liquors during the past six years:—

		1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
Spirits	Gals.	99,809	92,869	94,776	134,387	194,825	222,929
	Rs.	10,49,419	10,08,275	9,89,250	12,54,514	10,29,308	9,84,155
Wines	Gals.	77,304	74,263	67,395	64,581	65,688	61,922
	Rs.	6,40,535	5,49,547	5,08,803	5,36,054	4,33,801	4,33,685
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	178,656	170,651	200,008	325,378	418,768	450,042
	Rs.	4,15,179	3,85,345	4,35,876	5,22,842	6,09,452	5,79,521
Other sorts	Gals.	1,634	1,160	1,221	505	457	649
	Rs.	5,905	4,308	4,640	1,640	2,207	2,973
Total ...	Gals.	357,403	338,943	363,400	524,851	679,688	735,542
	Rs.	21,11,038	19,47,475	19,38,569	23,15,050	20,74,768	20,00,334

The great increase in the import of spirits which took place in 1886-87 was due to a change in the system of the supply of Colombo arrack to the town of Madras. Excluding Colombo arrack, the imports of spirits have steadily increased in quantity during the last few years, the value at the same time declining. Imports of ale, beer, and porter have increased by 165 per cent. in the five years ending with 1888-89. Here again there has been a shrinkage in value. Under wines there is a decrease of 3,716 gallons in quantity, but of only Rs. 116 in value. The net result under liquor is an increase of 55,854 gallons in quantity and a decrease of Rs. 74,434 in value. An increase over 1887-88 in the quantity imported is apparent in every kind of spirit. The imports of brandy alone rose from 33,203 to 47,198 gallons. It and whiskey were the favorite spirits. Among wines the imports of port and sherry decreased, while those of champagne and claret showed an advance. In the case of spirits, the importations from the United Kingdom formed 67·02 per cent. of the total amount imported, in the case of wines 50·3 per cent., and in the case of ale, beer, and porter 94·7 per cent.

Timber and wood.

The trade in timber and wood showed an increase of 2½ lakhs. The value of teak imported increased from Rs. 10,67,731 to Rs. 10,94,532, of other timber from Rs. 1,38,530 to Rs. 1,76,190, and of manufactures from Rs. 3,44,448 to Rs. 5,09,328; all other sorts showed an advance. The imports from Burma amounted to 68·2 per cent., from Ceylon to 14·5 per cent., and from Bombay to 10·7 per cent.

Other articles.

The trade in the more important of the other articles is shown below :—

Articles.	Value. 1887-88.	1888-89.
	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Books	2¾	2¾
Corals	3	3¼
Drugs and medicines	8	9¼
Gunny bags	11½	13¾
Hardware and cutlery	16	12
Horses	4	3
Matches	3½	5½
Coal, machinery, and mill-work	21¾	27
Oils { Kerosine	7	17
Oils { Other oils	2¼	3
Provisions	14	12¼
Salt	6¼	7
Seeds	3¾	5
Silk, raw	15¼	12¾
Spices—areca-nuts	25½	20¼
Other spices	5¼	3¾
Stationery, including paper and pasteboard	11	12
Sugar	6¼	6½
Woollen manufactures	9¾	8½

The increase under coal, machinery, and mill-work was due to large imports of coal for railways. Under kerosine oil the increase amounts to 10 lakhs. Of the total quantity of oil valued at 17 lakhs, 6¾ lakhs' worth came from New York, 5¼ lakhs' worth from Batoum, and 4¼ lakhs' worth from Bombay. The figures of 1888-89 show conclusively, so far as they go, that the trade in kerosine oil has not been injured by the imposition of the duty of half an anna a gallon at the beginning of 1888.

Private Treasure.

The imports and exports of gold and silver for the last fifteen years are compared in the following statement :—

Years.	Gold. Imports.	Gold. Exports.	Gold. Net imports.	Silver. Imports.	Silver. Exports.	Silver. Net imports.	Total. Imports.	Total. Exports.	Total. Net imports.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1874-75 ...	22,33,172	4,212	22,28,960	64,77,006	33,22,111	31,54,895	87,10,178	33,26,323	53,83,855
1875-76 ...	30,96,839	1,83,263	29,13,576	57,68,240	29,81,969	27,86,271	88,65,079	31,65,232	56,99,847
1876-77 ...	18,20,815	3,35,676	14,85,139	63,67,800	62,15,401	1,52,399	81,88,615	65,51,077	16,37,538
1877-78 ...	23,61,124	5,09,465	18,51,659	22,27,011	57,75,753	— 35,48,742	45,88,135	62,85,218	—16,97,083
1878-79 ...	13,93,017	2,22,031	11,70,986	24,02,727	27,23,337	— 3,20,610	37,95,744	29,45,368	8,50,376
1879-80 ...	23,85,687	85,392	23,00,295	23,80,675	27,29,817	— 3,49,142	47,66,362	28,15,209	19,51,153
1880-81 ...	21,86,879	97,211	20,89,668	27,44,737	32,39,550	— 4,94,813	49,31,616	33,36,761	15,94,855
1881-82 ...	24,04,985	65,926	23,39,059	13,93,358	32,46,088	— 18,52,730	37,98,343	33,12,014	4,86,329
1882-83 ...	25,18,258	5,01,940	20,16,318	13,36,315	9,89,677	3,46,638	38,54,573	14,91,617	23,62,956
1883-84 ...	25,78,703	35,320	25,43,383	24,91,905	11,50,942	13,40,963	50,70,608	11,86,262	38,84,346
1884-85 ...	23,29,262	1,28,811	22,00,451	19,61,689	29,28,525	— 9,66,836	42,90,951	30,57,336	12,33,615
1885-86 ...	11,61,550	4,01,480	7,60,070	23,30,003	1,11,942	22,18,061	34,91,553	5,13,422	29,78,131
1886-87 ...	12,65,513	9,84,919	2,80,594	24,44,741	13,19,231	11,25,510	37,10,254	23,04,150	14,06,104
1887-88 ...	12,98,986	10,78,324	2,20,662	11,28,861	12,82,251	— 1,53,390	24,27,847	23,60,575	67,272
1888-89 ...	8,21,632	1,59,838	6,61,794	11,26,973	10,56,596	70,377	19,48,605	12,16,434	7,32,171

The imports and exports of gold and exports of silver show large variations compared with 1887-88.

Government Stores.

The values of the imports and exports of Government stores from and to ports outside the Presidency were Rs. 15,95,065 and Rs. 4,89,896 respectively, showing decreases of Rs. 17,07,572 and Rs. 8,06,607, respectively, when compared with the figures of the previous year. The falling off in imports was especially marked in the case of railway materials, which owing to the previous import of most of the materials for the Bellary-Kistna Railway, showed a decline

of 14½ lakhs; boots and shoes also decreased by 2½ lakhs. Of the total imports, 12¾ lakhs were from the United Kingdom, and of the total exports about 4 lakhs worth went to Burma.

Government Treasure.

The exports of silver on account of Government amounted to Rs. 65,695 sent to Calcutta and Bombay against Rs. 21,32,283, of which 20 lakhs were sent to Rangoon, in 1887-88. The imports of silver amounted to Rs. 80,40,000, of which 50 lakhs were received from Calcutta and the remainder from Bombay.

External Trade—Total Exports and Imports.

The subjoined statement shows the share taken by each country in the exports and imports of merchandize and treasure both private and Government:—

Countries.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.	Percentage of exports.	Percentage of imports.	Percentage of total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
United Kingdom	582,89,769	502,68,805	1,085,58,574	42·70	51·35	46·30
Ceylon	117,45,060	37,87,456	155,32,516	8·60	3·87	6·63
France	134,38,338	13,81,670	148,20,008	9·85	1·41	6·32
Egypt	38,91,553	6,48,308	45,39,861	2·85	·66	1·94
Straits Settlements	36,34,118	19,13,427	55,47,545	2·66	1·95	2·37
United States	35,84,658	7,01,070	42,85,728	2·63	·72	1·83
Austria	20,30,551	1,25,826	21,56,377	1·49	·13	0·92
Italy	22,07,244	1,88,824	23,96,068	1·62	·19	1·02
Bourbon	1,53,761	...	1,53,761	·11	...	·07
Mauritius	2,41,423	9,185	2,50,608	·18	·01	·11
Turkey in Asia	7,82,120	55,907	8,38,027	·57	·06	·36
Victoria	48,862	3,23,894	3,72,756	·04	·33	·16
Germany	3,21,750	1,77,815	4,99,565	·24	·18	·21
Malta	42,810	3,820	46,630	·03	...	·02
Arabia	3,42,684	5,686	3,48,370	·25	·01	·15
China	3,99,240	19,833	4,19,073	·29	·02	·18
Persia	1,62,035	7,504	1,69,539	·12	·01	·07
New South Wales	39,886	1,28,716	1,68,602	·03	·13	·07
Aden	35,040	...	35,040	·03	...	·01
Holland	2,700	4,305	7,005	...	...	...
Belgium	16,31,015	2,17,175	18,48,190	1·20	·22	·79
Russia	2,92,618	5,30,618	8,23,236	·21	·54	·35
Spain	6,96,294	309	6,96,603	·51	...	·30
Java	1,25,623	...	1,25,623	·09	...	·05
Mekran and Sonmiani	38,527	46,177	84,704	·03	·05	·04
South Australia	5,791	4,265	10,056	...	...	...
All other foreign countries ...	2,84,030	63,936	3,47,966	·20	·07	·15
Total of foreign countries ...	1,044,67,500	606,14,531	1,650,82,031	76·58	61·91	70·42
Bombay	135,38,662	179,95,791	315,34,453	9·91	18·38	13·45
Bengal	79,23,656	164,50,717	243,74,373	5·80	16·80	10·39
British Burma	67,93,739	20,09,329	88,03,068	4·98	2·05	3·76
Scinde	2,37,006	13,257	2,50,263	0·18	·02	·11
Total of British ports in other Presidencies	284,93,063	364,69,094	649,62,157	20·87	37·25	27·71
Cutch	3,85,233	10	3,85,243	0·28	...	·16
Goa	8,58,732	1,24,337	9,83,069	0·63	0·13	·42
Pondicherry	1,37,627	1,49,494	2,87,121	0·10	0·15	·12
Travancore	8,41,510	4,14,038	12,55,548	0·62	·42	·54
Other Indian ports not British ...	13,30,541	1,32,324	14,62,865	0·97	·14	·63
Total of Indian ports not British	35,53,643	8,20,203	43,73,846	2·60	·84	1·87
Grand Total ...	1,365,14,206	979,03,828	2,344,18,034	100	100	100

Internal Trade.

The following statement shows the trade between the different ports of this Presidency for the last two years :—

Articles.		Exports.				Imports.			
		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Grain and pulse ...	Cwt.	788,701	21,80,666	1,179,292	32,26,692	793,043	23,07,572	1,116,120	30,59,280
Cotton manufactures—									
Piece-goods ...	Yds.	7,131,546	15,23,684	7,143,173	15,82,377	5,372,836	12,73,736	5,470,293	13,39,711
	No.	45,156	32,048	42,657	30,170	45,463	27,986	40,466	27,876
Twist and yarn ...	Lb.	930,631	5,47,713	863,472	5,44,861	904,982	5,69,690	803,896	4,93,436
Seeds	Cwt.	79,234	3,46,779	67,745	3,54,428	67,696	3,14,557	65,125	3,46,950
Oils	Gals.	355,309	3,11,812	547,845	4,27,330	340,782	3,25,798	441,802	3,62,975
Spices	Lb.	5,178,025	8,10,109	5,649,197	10,36,220	4,486,886	7,66,611	5,838,447	10,56,412
Provisions	Val.	...	3,69,541	...	3,79,834	...	3,75,508	...	3,83,752
Metals	Cwt.	8,736	81,387	25,316	1,84,485	8,541	83,973	24,018	1,85,164
Sugar	„	132,463	4,60,610	147,605	6,46,050	133,177	4,99,824	141,001	6,68,323
Jute, raw and manufactured	Val.	...	4,23,830	...	4,35,038	...	3,98,912	...	4,26,785
Tobacco	Lb.	2,089,502	2,31,541	2,189,486	2,51,356	1,949,136	2,38,807	2,001,688	2,45,844
Fruits and vegetables.	Val.	...	2,72,343	...	3,85,448	...	3,99,884	...	4,72,129
Hides and skins ...	Cwt.	33,734	14,66,293	30,992	11,91,441	33,663	14,57,055	25,528	11,65,305
	No.	843,967		630,025		802,183		646,583	
Timber and other wood and manufactures ...	Val.	...	2,91,968	...	3,68,564	...	3,06,376	...	3,68,526
Dyeing and coloring materials	„	...	1,33,152	...	1,59,223	...	1,36,017	...	1,59,180
Coffee	Cwt.	46,820	20,06,719	47,908	22,81,435	44,838	19,82,406	47,298	22,53,979
Liquors—Spirits ...	Gals.	180,071	7,70,537	117,071	5,57,204	203,904	8,46,890	98,337	4,46,229
Coir and rope ...	Cwt.	11,466	66,000	10,278	56,767	18,483	1,16,855	19,300	1,19,173
Woollen manufactures.	Val.	...	93,005	...	1,11,564	...	86,359	...	1,17,520
All other articles ...	„	...	12,44,701	...	12,49,204	...	12,76,483	...	12,55,261
Total ...		...	136,64,438	...	154,59,711	...	137,91,299	...	149,53,810
Government stores		...	6,55,145	...	4,51,217	...	5,29,154	...	5,07,272

Treasure.

The exports and imports of silver, both private and Government, between ports within the Presidency were, respectively, Rs. 32,97,060 and Rs. 32,04,040 private, and Rs. 50,19,000 and Rs. 45,00,000 Government. There were no exports or imports of gold.

Total Sea-borne Trade.

The share of each district in the total sea-borne trade, including Government transactions, is shown below :—

Districts.	Trade with foreign countries.		Trade with foreign ports in India.		Trade with British ports in other Presidencies.	
	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Merchandize.	Treasure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	942,59,053	19,48,984	1,41,470	...	129,63,359	80,92,277
Ganjam	3,69,734	...	20,553	...	16,59,208	...
Vizagapatam	31,10,706	...	6,626	...	20,78,483	...
Godâvari	80,21,820	...	1,93,194	...	55,39,241	...
Kistna	3,98,383	...	27,551	...	23,13,845	7,759
Nellore	58,724	...	...	...	2,22,455	...
South Arcot	30,04,637	20,050	2,59,451	...	12,15,868	4,000
Tanjore	105,38,170	5,13,044	13,583	...	20,68,795	...
Madura	5,94,388	...	22,956	...	2,53,657	...
Tinnevelly	167,06,931	82,125	1,69,705	...	21,53,132	12,161
South Canara	47,91,038	...	11,37,591	61,051	43,92,274	4,80,495
Malabar	206,56,832	7,412	23,18,315	1,800	214,65,572	39,576
Total ...	1,625,10,416	25,71,615	43,10,995	62,851	563,25,889	86,36,268

District.	Trade between ports in the Presidency.		Total.		Grand Total.	Percentage.
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Merchandise.	Treasure.		
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Madras	44,16,077	58,40,700	1,117,79,959	158,81,961	1,276,61,920	45·30
Ganjam	8,49,992	11,50,800	28,99,487	11,50,800	40,50,287	1·44
Vizagapatam	28,85,317	9,38,800	80,81,132	9,38,800	90,19,932	3·20
Godávari	22,35,422	30,86,000	159,89,677	30,86,000	190,75,677	6·77
Kistna	16,32,962	32,63,000	43,72,741	32,70,759	76,43,500	2·71
Nellore	54,417	1,28,500	3,35,596	1,28,500	4,64,096	0·16
South Arcot	9,66,342	2,500	54,46,298	26,550	54,72,848	1·94
Tanjore	8,32,830	1,43,000	134,53,378	6,56,044	141,09,422	5·00
Madura	4,17,478	...	12,88,479	...	12,88,479	0·46
Tinnevelly	15,02,740	1,02,800	205,32,508	1,97,086	207,29,594	7·36
South Canara	50,80,914	7,34,000	154,01,817	12,75,546	166,77,363	5·92
Malabar	104,97,519	6,30,000	549,38,238	6,78,788	556,17,026	19·74
Total ...	313,72,010	160,20,100	2,545,19,310	272,90,834	2,818,10,144	100

Customs Revenue.

Including the customs duty on salt, the collections on imports amounted to Rs. 11,42,188, showing an increase of Rs. 90,731 over the receipts for 1887-88. The increase was due chiefly to the new duty on petroleum, to larger clearances of spirits from bond and to larger imports of arms. There is also an increase of Rs. 4,612 in the duty collected on ale, beer, and porter.

Refunds and drawbacks amounted to Rs. 27,109, showing an increase of Rs. 10,874 over those for 1887-88. The increase was chiefly due to refunds granted on arms purchased by persons residing in Native States for their own private use. Excluding refunds and drawbacks, the net revenue amounted to Rs. 11,15,079 against Rs. 10,35,222 in 1887-88. The net collections of export duty on rice and paddy amounted to Rs. 4,69,556. The increase over the collection of 1887-88 of more than Rs. 45,000 in the gross export duty was due to a greater demand for rice from London and to good harvests in Godávari and Tanjore.

Shipping.

Foreign shipping.

The number and the tonnage of vessels which have entered and cleared at the ports of this Presidency from and to foreign countries during the last eight years are given below :—

Years.	Including steamers.							Steamers.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Total.		Average tonnage.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.		NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.
1881-82 ...	3,065	593,703	2,874	618,411	5,939	1,212,114	204	208	290,954	174	245,896
1882-83 ...	2,629	604,712	2,643	556,616	5,272	1,161,328	220	248	319,051	217	288,932
1883-84 ...	2,809	662,694	2,914	666,333	5,723	1,329,027	232	259	375,113	240	358,453
1884-85 ...	2,490	629,447	2,516	624,400	5,006	1,253,847	250	258	382,783	238	366,327
1885-86 ...	2,364	671,744	2,435	698,279	4,799	1,370,023	285	293	448,279	262	421,251
1886-87 ...	2,382	656,959	2,659	688,164	5,041	1,345,123	266	288	437,547	291	444,512
1887-88 ...	2,607	671,954	2,801	705,382	5,408	1,377,336	255	292	449,989	303	469,705
1888-89 ...	2,631	639,019	2,776	679,375	5,407	1,318,394	244	257	407,083	283	441,353

The number and tonnage of steamers using the Suez Canal route were less than those of the three preceding years. The vessels, both steamers and sailing vessels, are classified below according to their nationalities :—

	1887-88.				1888-89.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.
British	505	824,639	91	84,796	479	776,849	57	53,653
British Indian	...	...	2,090	270,655	2	512	2,174	306,591
Foreign	90	95,055	26	6,769	59	71,075	37	12,199
Native craft	...	...	2,606	95,422	...	...	2,599	97,515
Total ...	595	919,694	4,813	457,642	540	848,436	4,867	469,958

The majority of the foreign vessels were French, Arabian, and Austrian. The number and the tonnage of vessels engaged in the coasting trade with British ports in other Presidencies and foreign ports in India were as follows :—Entered 6,265, having an aggregate tonnage of 1,035,317 ; cleared 6,551, having an aggregate tonnage of 1,344,752. Compared with 1887-88 there was an increase in the number and a decrease in the tonnage of the vessels entered and an increase in the number and the tonnage of the vessels cleared. The nationalities of the vessels mentioned above are shown below :—

Nationalities.	1887-88.		1888-89.	
	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.
British	1,145	1,767,116	1,096	1,734,556
British Indian	321	165,580	371	163,103
Foreign	1,036	109,281	1,206	107,552
Native craft	9,605	346,593	10,143	374,858

Of the 12,816 vessels entered and cleared 7,354 arrived from or were bound to Bombay. The number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the internal trade are given below :—

Years.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	With cargoes.		In ballast.		With cargoes.		In ballast.	
	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.
1887-88	10,089	3,996,501	4,539	211,117	9,458	3,668,538	4,340	228,649
1888-89	10,364	4,009,273	4,738	189,754	9,894	3,567,649	4,821	293,428

29 vessels of 1,360 tons burthen were built and 41 vessels of 2,230 tons were registered under Act X of 1841 at the several ports of the Presidency during 1888-89. These figures show a considerable advance upon the preceding year.

PUBLIC WORKS—GENERAL. (1888-89.)

Statements 65 and 66 in Chapter IV of the Appendix show the expenditure on and income derived from Protective Public Works.

The following statements show the outlay on works under each fund, distributed by divisions, and the total outlay under establishment under each division :—

Circle.	Division.	Imperial.				Civil Department.		Provincial.	
		Military.		Civil works.		Court of Wards.		Civil works.	
		Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Circle.	Ganjam	1,653	1,603	3	27	33,171	35,007	3,979	2,179
	Rushikulya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Godávari, Eastern.	...	4,070	— 474	869	...	...	4,404	19,732
	Do. Central.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,894	167
	Do. Western.	...	...	...	...	12	1,976	10,814	466
	Vizagapatam ...	424	3,549	...	756	98	...	68,415	11,790
	Workshops (Dowlaishweram) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd do.	Buckingham Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,106	...
	Kistna, Eastern ...	...	...	1,262	781	...	...	14,032	4,045
	Do. Western ...	...	...	...	100	...	...	9,838	641
	Gudiváda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore	...	93	...	— 5	...	...	22,745	2,564
3rd do.	Bellary	45,093	38,100	57	276	...	...	28,890	7,115
	Cuddapah ...	...	645	...	762	...	...	80,510	4,278
	Kurnool	...	593	...	88	...	...	17,782	640
4th do.	Coimbatore ...	2,532	4,653	...	220	240	108	26,222	4,444
	Nílgiri	18,811	29,405	488	1,122	...	...	1,19,128	63,106
	West Coast ...	26,647	20,160	471	826	...	...	2,51,051	51,932
5th do.	Chingleput ...	28,491	30,236	...	67	...	...	9,490	11,345
	North Arcot ...	74	2,015	29	94	...	...	8,264	980
	Presidency ...	77,949	1,58,074	1,364	458	...	...	47,393	53,877
	South Arcot ...	...	180	125	124	...	...	37,907	1,141
	Stores(Presidency).	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,785	1,845
	Workshops (Presidency) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,493	1,820
6th do.	Madura	...	326	...	118	— 77	50	27,565	3,171
	Negapatam ...	698	135	10	108	...	...	25,480	1,628
	Periyár No. I ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. No. II ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ramnad	...	...	244	67	58,363	44,060	7,861	993
	Tanjore	...	908	...	202	...	...	20,672	1,337
	Tinnevelly ...	...	525	...	167	...	...	32,234	1,007
	Trichinopoly ...	433	4,992	...	89	...	...	12,528	3,087
Special ...	Architect ...	...	...	1,214	1,228	...	...	3,10,519	38,225
Tank Restoration.	Superintending Engineer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Examiner's division	...	— 976	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,02,805	2,99,286	4,793	8,494	91,807	81,201	12,12,001	2,93,555

Circle.	Division.	Local civil works.				Irrigation.		Grand Total—Works and repairs.	Establishment.	Grand Total.
		Incorporated.		Excluded.		Works.	Repairs.			
		Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.					
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1st Circle.	Ganjam	...	...	9,744	728	51,753	32,327	1,72,174	51,881	2,24,055
	Rushikulya ...	...	472	...	...	2,12,898	...	2,13,370	39,395	2,52,765
	Godávari, Eastern.	475	3,562	2,231	175	49,849	1,53,261	2,38,154	1,01,859	3,40,013
	Do. Central.	4,275	...	...	...	57,801	72,082	1,38,219	45,295	1,83,514
	Do. Western	...	...	...	...	41,085	1,00,279	1,54,632	62,250	2,16,882
	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	104	153	1,355	13,681	1,00,325	49,195	1,49,520
	Workshops (Dowlaishweram) ...	...	...	...	...	222	953	1,175	10,511	11,686
2nd do.	Buckingham Canal	...	...	64	408	2,33,741	84,685	3,22,004	61,060	3,83,064
	Kistna, Eastern...	2,517	41	...	...	1,75,888	1,10,954	3,09,520	83,056	3,92,576
	Do. Western.	8,488	1,292	...	...	1,58,216	74,045	2,52,620	50,747	3,03,367
	Gudiváda ...	...	...	...	...	1,06,735	22,707	1,29,442	16,335	1,45,777
	Nellore	...	400	...	...	1,85,493	1,40,289	3,51,579	64,934	4,16,513
3rd do.	Bellary	...	...	...	...	2,000	47,151	1,68,682	72,850	2,41,532
	Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	12,596	64,920	1,63,711	29,594	1,93,305
	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	24,726	92,850	1,36,629	68,552	2,05,181
4th do.	Coimbatore ...	5,457	...	...	...	56,453	78,987	1,79,316	97,033	2,76,349
	Nilgiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,32,060	40,452	2,72,512
	West Coast ...	...	...	1,687	1,840	...	2,130	3,56,744	60,565	4,17,309
5th do.	Chingleput ...	...	...	5,007	...	16,609	1,11,894	2,13,139	48,544	2,61,683
	North Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	33,990	1,31,229	1,76,675	56,365	2,33,040
	Presidency ...	...	...	...	1,023	...	84	3,40,222	4,07,899	7,48,121
	South Arcot ...	...	3,119	70	...	28,477	1,84,099	2,55,242	78,772	3,34,014
	Stores (Presidency)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,630	17,909	21,539
	Workshops (Presidency) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,313	20,573	27,886
6th do.	Madura	68,083	1,245	...	...	2,487	39,707	1,42,675	61,527	2,04,202
	Negapatam ...	22	4,039	11,089	1,562	10,247	65,186	1,20,204	41,117	1,61,321
	Periyár No. I ...	...	...	...	...	2,52,419	...	2,52,419	74,393	3,26,812
	Do. No. II ...	...	1	...	...	73,570	...	73,571	23,030	96,601
	Ramnad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,11,588	23,340	1,34,928
	Tanjore	...	5,652	...	...	63,820	1,00,175	1,92,766	66,569	2,59,335
	Tinnevelly ...	1,771	...	4,026	...	77,268	1,12,121	2,29,119	57,888	2,87,007
	Trichinopoly ...	...	883	...	...	28,022	85,953	1,35,987	70,863	2,06,850
Special..	Architect ...	...	...	1	675	...	...	3,51,862	31,162	3,83,024
Tank Restoration.	Superintending Engineer ...	...	...	...	...	2,982	...	2,982		
	Madura	...	...	...	...	47,299	51,977	99,276		
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	59,473	64,205	1,23,678		
	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	24,732	53,226	77,958	96,590	4,81,926
	Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	...	40,843	36,697	77,540		
	North Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	160	3,305	3,465		
	Bellary	...	...	...	...	437	...	437		
	Examiner's division	...	...	...	...	...	...	– 976	...	– 976
	Total ...	91,088	20,706	34,023	6,564	21,33,646	21,31,159	66,11,128	21,82,105	87,93,233

PUBLIC WORKS—BUILDINGS AND ROADS. (1888-89.)

I.—GENERAL REMARKS.

During the year Colonel J. O. Hasted, R.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, proceeded on leave. His place was taken by Colonel H. R. Mead, R.E. In March Colonel Mead also proceeded on leave, handing over charge of the General and Buildings and Roads Branches to Lieutenant-Colonel R. R. E. Drake-Brockman, R.E., with position of Joint Secretary. After Colonel Hasted's departure the Irrigation Branch was held by Mr. G. T. Walch with position of Secretary to Government. These appointments were made pending final arrangements.

Grants and expenditure.

The following statement shows the grants and expenditure under the different service heads:—

—	Original grant.	Revised estimate.	Expenditure.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Imperial Military Works	6,24,300	6,26,700	6,16,511
Do. Civil Works	18,700	20,500	20,186
Provincial Civil Works	23,00,000	21,72,000	20,77,463
Local Incorporated Funds	2,04,000	2,05,000	2,07,867
Do. Excluded Funds	28,585	50,897	48,459
Estate Works	3,62,013	2,33,618	2,12,541

Accounts Branch.

The report of the Public Service Commission on the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department came under the consideration of the Government of India during the year. The commission was of opinion that the recruitment for this branch of the service was unsatisfactory. The Government of India accordingly laid down certain general rules for future recruitment. The Government of India had also under consideration the question of the reduction of accounts work in the offices of Executive Engineers, and appointed a committee to make inquiry.

Employment of Pioneer troops on public works.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief brought to notice the desirableness of employing Pioneer troops on such public works as might be deemed suitable. The Government accordingly directed that employment should be found for these men when practicable, a certain number being at once sent to the Cuddalore bridge works and the Periyár project.

Famine relief-works.

In October last the Collector reported that great scarcity existed throughout the district of Ganjam, and that, should matters not speedily improve, it would be necessary to start relief-works. The Government accordingly made arrangements for augmenting the Public Works staff of the district and providing a sufficient supply of tools. In order to ascertain the exact condition of affairs, Mr. J. H. Garstin, C.S.I., First Member of the Board of Revenue, was deputed, on the 25th October, to proceed to Ganjam. He was at the same time authorized to take the necessary steps for putting in hand at once the works connected with the Rushikulya project should the condition of the district render such a step advisable. Mr. Garstin did not consider it necessary to exercise the power conferred on him to order the immediate commencement of the Rushikulya project as a famine relief-work, but thought it sufficient to direct the Executive Engineer to carry on the work in the ordinary way, and recommended that steps should be at once taken to begin work on the Ganjam-Gopálpur canal. These recommendations were approved by Government, who directed the immediate entertainment of the required additional Public Works establishment and the provision of the requisite supply of tools. The numbers employed on the works at the close of the year were as follows :—

—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Rushikulya	5,694	2,982	2,421	11,097
Ganjam-Gopálpur canal	4,315	3,329	505	8,149
Total ...	10,009	6,311	2,926	19,246

Madras Harbour Works.

The Harbour Trust Board resolved to adopt a form of entrance based on plan No. IV of the London Committee, or plan *A* put forward by Mr. Parkes, that is to say, they proposed to restore the harbour to the state it was in previous to the storm of November 1881, with an eastern entrance. The proposal was forwarded to the Secretary of State and sanction was received towards the close of the year. In May 1888 Mr. Thorowgood, the Engineer to the Harbour Trust Board, resigned his appointment and was relieved by Mr. A. L. Pogson. Intimation was received during the year of the death of Mr. Parkes, the designer of the works. Mr. Parkes' place has not been filled up. There was a satisfactory outturn of work on the harbour improvements. Work at the north pier was in abeyance till February 1889. At the north pier 494 blocks were set, adding a length of 299 feet to the superstructure, and making up the total length of the masonry pier to 2,825 feet. 76 30-ton blocks were dropped into position by the large wavebreaker crane up to the end of June, when it was decided to transfer this crane to the south pier; 2,544½ tons of stone were deposited in the base

and foreshore of the north pier, and 2,147 concrete blocks were made for the superstructure and wavebreaker protection. The total quantity of materials supplied from the Pallávaram quarries was 48,585 tons. At the south pier 656 superstructure blocks were set in position, advancing this arm by 414⅔ feet and making the total length 3,519 feet. The wavebreaker protection was strengthened by 714 blocks being dropped into position, and 4,037½ tons of rubble stone were deposited in the base and foreshore of the work. The expenditure on the works during the year was Rs. 6,17,226 against Rs. 3,92,718 in 1887, and the total expenditure from the commencement Rs. 30,33,478 against the estimate of Rs. 45,90,051. A scheme for beach improvements was drawn up and sanctioned. 230 running feet of the old pier were dismantled of all timber work, and, in lieu, an embankment was formed. 2,978½ running feet of new railway lines were laid, and 2,481 running feet were taken up and relaid. 3 turn-tables were erected. 2 steam cranes were also erected and placed in position on the iron pier, and 14 hand cranes repaired, while 27 trucks were made and repaired.

Bangalore water-supply.

The reward of Rs. 1,000 for the best essay on the Bangalore water-supply offered by Government was awarded during the year to Mr. Standish Lee, Sanitary Engineer, Mysore. The Chief Engineer came to the conclusion that the best sources of supply are to be found in the Hebbal basin, about 4 miles north of Bangalore, and in the Magadi road basin, about 7 miles west of Bangalore. Mr. Standish Lee's scheme provides for a supply from the latter valley. The quantity of water available for consumption would be 41·2 million cubic feet, or 7 gallons per head per diem for 100,000 persons. The scheme promises a sufficient supply of water for 100,000 persons at a cost of about 6 lakhs of rupees. Government deputed Mr. J. C. Larminie for more detailed investigation.

Bellary water-supply.

The Bellary water-supply being inadequate in quantity and inferior in quality, the Executive Engineer, Bellary division, prepared a scheme during the year for its improvement, the estimated cost of which amounts to Rs. 60,000. Final decision on the Executive Engineer's proposals has been deferred.

Cuddapah water-supply.

The working out of a water-supply scheme for Cuddapah town was entrusted to Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) R. R. E. Drake-Brockman, R.E., of the Public Works Department, and his report was laid before Government in 1885. The scheme provides for the tapping of certain springs 3 miles south of the town. On review of the project by the Chief Engineer, it was considered desirable to make certain alterations, which raised the estimate from Rs. 75,000 to Rs. 1,06,329. The work is being carried out by means of a loan raised by the municipality and a contribution of Rs. 40,000 from Provincial funds, and is being supervised by an officer of the Public Works Department.

Artesian boring in the Kortalayár valley.

The depth reached at the end of the previous year was 371 feet. Operations were continued during the present year to a depth of 405 feet. On the recommendation of the Director of the Geological Department, the boring was then discontinued.

Inspection of lighthouses.

The following lighthouses of this Presidency were inspected during the year by superior officers of the Public Works Department:—Hope Island (Coringa), Vakalapudi (Cocanada), Point Divi, Pulicat, Armeghon, Tellicherry, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Cannanore, Seven Pagodas, Madras, Tuticorin, and Negapatam.

Work in estates under the Court of Wards.

Under arrangements made by the Court of Wards, the Public Works Department have taken charge of works in the estates of minors under the control of the Court. The following statement shows the grant and outlay under Public Works Department service heads:—

—	Grant.	Outlay.
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation	1,03,492	89,936
Civil buildings	61,419	62,658
Communications	25,060	20,413
Establishment	43,647	39,534

The want of progress attracted the notice of Government during the year, and the attention of the officers concerned was called to it.

Presidency Public Works Stores.

Colonel S. C. Clarke, R.E., Executive Engineer, First Grade, was posted to the Stores and Workshops in May 1888, and continued to hold these charges during the remainder of the official year. Stock-taking was carried out by Colonel Clarke, who found the articles in store to be in agreement with the books. The opening balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,75,497, the receipts were Rs. 36,635, and the issues Rs. 65,841, thus leaving a closing balance of Rs. 1,46,291, or Rs. 29,205 less than the opening balance at the beginning of the year. 27 consignments of stores were received from England, and the same number of shipments were made by steamers to the Northern ports.

Presidency Public Works Workshops.

Work to the value of Rs. 1,17,630 was done during the year in the Workshops against Rs. 1,49,707 in 1887. The decrease was mainly due to the exceptionally large orders given by the Salt and Commissariat Departments in 1887; but the work done in 1887 showed a decline on that done in 1886. The value of machinery in the shops at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,07,945. After deducting 4 per cent. for depreciation and adding certain receipts amounting to Rs. 4,294, the balance at the end of the year was Rs. 1,07,908.

Port Storekeeper's Department.

Very little work was done in this department. Only 12 consignments of stores were received, 6 from London, 5 from Calcutta, and 1 for Rangoon. The shipments were only 2, both to Calcutta. The reduction of work was due to the withdrawal of the Bellary-Kistna and Cuddapah-Nellore State Railways.

Government Lithographic Press.

It was decided during the year to transfer to the Revenue Survey Department all lithographic work hitherto done by the Government Lithographic Press, the latter being abolished with effect from the end of the official year. Some of the draftsmen were retained. The saving in the Public Works Department by reduction of the establishment amounts to Rs. 570 per mensem. During the year the press turned out work to the value of Rs. 11,064 as against Rs. 15,172 in 1887 and Rs. 15,529 in 1886; the working expenses were Rs. 9,909.

Type-designs for bridges.

In 1886 the Secretary of State was requested to arrange for the preparation in England of complete sets of type-drawings, specifications, and estimates for iron bridges. The work was accordingly undertaken and the drawings were completed during the year.

Scrutiny of Local Fund Estimates.

Under recent rules lately brought into force the estimates of all new Local Fund works, costing Rs. 2,500 and upwards, and of such Local Fund works as require special professional examination, are submitted to the Public Works Department for scrutiny. The Local Boards are charged a contribution of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the value of the estimates scrutinised. Under the old rules the contribution was fixed and repair estimates exceeding Rs. 10,000 were also subject to check.

II.—PROGRESS OF WORKS.

I.—Imperial, Military Works.

Ganjam.—The expenditure under minor original works and repairs was Rs. 1,653 and Rs. 1,603 respectively. The number of original works was 4, of which 3 were completed. The number of repair works in progress during the year was 18, all of which were completed.

Vizagapatam.—The expenditure on minor original works was Rs. 424 and on repairs Rs. 3,549 against allotments of Rs. 965 and Rs. 3,500 respectively.

Godávari (East).—Repairs to the military buildings at Sámalkót were carried out at an outlay of Rs. 4,070 against a grant of Rs. 2,700. Additional funds were applied for, but were not sanctioned.

Bellary.—The new gun-shed for the Royal Artillery was completed: estimate Rs. 11,560, outlay Rs. 11,455. Work was done on the Arsenal workshops and the European Infantry married ranges. 10 minor new works were carried out at an outlay of Rs. 7,913. The total outlay under repairs, military, was Rs. 38,100.

Nilgiris.—The bakery at Wellington and quarters for three Apothecaries were completed at a cost of Rs. 14,566. Rs. 3,606 were spent on minor works.

Coimbatore.—The following minor original works were completed during the year:—Construction of a well at Jalárpet and alterations to the quarters for the

Superintendent of the Rest-house at Mettupálaiyam: outlay Rs. 500. The outlay under repairs amounted to Rs. 4,653 against an allotment of Rs. 3,696.

West Coast.—The new third block barracks at Malapuram for 50 men was still in progress. The outlay was Rs. 21,298 during the year against a grant of Rs. 20,234. A contagious disease ward at Malapuram was almost completed.

Presidency and Bangalore.—The conversion of the racquet court in Fort St. George into a covered gymnasium was carried to completion at a total cost of Rs. 11,801. The sergeants' mess and adjacent godowns in Fort St. George were converted into a latrine and lavatory at a total cost of Rs. 3,441 on an estimate of Rs. 3,820. Land and buildings at the old Vepery lines, Madras, were purchased at an outlay of Rs. 41,625 for a coal store, &c. A sum of Rs. 2,176 was paid on account of work done this year on improvements to water-supply of Fort St. George. The total cost on the works was Rs. 8,623. Saddle and store-room for British Cavalry at Agaram, Bangalore, were built at a total cost of Rs. 4,373 on an estimate of Rs. 4,158. Public buildings for a regiment of Native Infantry at the Arab lines were completed. The outlay during the year was Rs. 2,264 and the total outlay Rs. 24,167 on an estimate of Rs. 30,346. Station butcher's quarters were finished at a cost of Rs. 3,886 against an estimate of Rs. 3,860. An expenditure of Rs. 1,000 was incurred on the investigation of the Bangalore water-supply scheme out of Rs. 2,000 assigned for it. European guard-room, fire-engine shed, and latrine at the Agaram entrenchment were commenced and completed. The total outlay was Rs. 6,005 on the estimate of Rs. 5,555. 29 minor new works at the Presidency and 30 at Bangalore were commenced and completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 13,213. 196 repair works at the Presidency and 172 at Bangalore were carried out during the year. At Bangalore Rs. 1,200 and Rs. 6,300 were paid to the municipality for conservancy and repairs to roads. The total outlay under repairs was Rs. 1,12,212 at the Presidency and Rs. 45,862 at Bangalore.

Chingleput.—The construction of new barracks for 200 men at Poonamallee was resumed. Improvements to the barrel racks, reserve powder magazine, Mount, were completed. 18 minor new works were completed at a cost of Rs. 6,532. Repairs to 25 buildings and several minor repairs were carried out at a total expenditure of Rs. 20,140, and the roads in the cantonments of Mount, Pallávaram, and Poonamallee were maintained at an outlay of Rs. 3,782. The total expenditure under repairs was Rs. 30,236.

North Arcot.—No major new works were carried out in the year. A sum of Rs. 74 was spent on minor new works. A sum of Rs. 2,015 was spent under repairs.

Trichinopoly.—Barrack-boxes were supplied at a cost of Rs. 217, and 19 accoutrement-stands at a cost of Rs. 216. Rs. 4,992 were spent in repairing buildings and roads at Trichinopoly.

Negapatam.—Improvements were effected at a cost of Rs. 698 to the house occupied by the Sergeant Instructor at Negapatam. In the Tanjore, Negapatam, Madura, and Tinnevelly divisions Rs. 1,894 were paid on account of compensation for quarters to the military and medical subordinates.

II. IMPERIAL, CIVIL WORKS.

Vizagapatam.—Repairs were executed to the post offices at Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam and to the telegraph office building at Vizagapatam at a cost of Rs. 500 and Rs. 256.

Ganjam.—The special repairs to post office at Gopálpur were carried out at a cost of Rs. 27.

Godávari (East).—The post offices at Sámalkot, Bhadráchalam, and Kunavaram were repaired at a cost of Rs. 485, and the telegraph buildings at Cocanada and Rajahmundry at a cost of Rs. 384.

Kistna (East).—A kitchen in the compound of the telegraph office at Bezváda was completed at a cost of Rs. 358. Godowns for the telegraph offices at Bezváda and Masulipatam were completed. The telegraph offices at Masulipatam and Bezváda were repaired.

Kistna (West).—The Telegraph office at Guntúr was repaired.

Coimbatore.—Repairs to the post offices at Tirupúr and Mettupálaiyam were carried out. The total outlay under this head was Rs. 220 against an allotment of Rs. 200.

Nílgiris.—Improvements were made in the post office at Cherambádi and the Postmaster's quarters at Kótagiri. Rs. 881 were spent on repairs, postal, and Rs. 241 on repairs, telegraph buildings.

West Coast.—In all Rs. 1,142 were spent on various post offices on the West Coast.

Presidency and Bangalore.—No work of any importance was carried out in the Presidency division. The outlay on repairs amounted to Rs. 433.

North Arcot.—Under minor new works in North Arcot a sum of Rs. 29 was spent on the post office at Chittoor. Under repairs Rs. 94 were expended in repairing the post offices at Ambúr and Vellore.

Chingleput.—A sum of Rs. 67 was spent in the Chingleput division in repairing the post office at Puduváyil.

South Arcot.—In South Arcot division, under minor new works, postal, Rs. 80 were spent on the post office at Tindivanam and Rs. 124 on repairs of the post office at Manjakuppam. Under minor new works, telegraph, Rs. 45 were spent on the office at Manjakuppam.

Negapatam.—The telegraph office at Negapatam was repaired at an outlay of Rs. 108. A sum of Rs. 643 was spent in repairing post offices at Teppakulam in Trichinopoly, Ammayanáyakanúr and Batlagundu in Madura, Kumbakónam and Tranquebar in Tanjore, Tenkási and Palamcottah in Tinnevelly and Ramnad.

Ganjam.—Additions were made to the Police Superintendent's office at Chatrapur. III.—Provincial, Civil Buildings.

Vizagapatam.—The police station-house at Koraput was completed at a cost of Rs. 4,547 against a revised estimate of Rs. 4,510. Improvements to the Huzur treasury were completed at a cost of Rs. 9,711 against an estimate of Rs. 9,890. Rs. 7,396 were spent on constructing an office for the Superintendent of Police at Koraput and Rs. 3,470 on a Third-class Tahsildar's office at Sálúr. Numerous works were in progress. Other minor repairs were executed at a cost of Rs. 2,989.

Godávari (East).—A lightning conductor was provided to the Rajahmundry central jail at a cost of Rs. 335. Out-houses and a well at the dispensary at Bhadráchalam were completed during the year. The total cost of the building was Rs. 4,001. The residence for the Executive Engineer at Dowlaishweram was completed during the year. The total cost of the building amounted to Rs. 17,349 against an estimate of Rs. 17,012. Repairs to Collector's cutcherry at Cocanada were carried out during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,562. Repairs to the church at Rajahmundry were taken on hand. Repairs to Public Works buildings were carried out during the year at Dowlaishweram.

Godávari (Central).—Expenditure was incurred on the Sub-Magistrate's office at Rajole. The conversion of the store-shed at Ralli into a divisional office was completed at a cost of Rs. 3,738. Repairs were carried out during the year to the Sub-Magistrate's cutcherry at Kottapetta and the old division office at Gunnavaram at a cost of Rs. 166.

Godávari (West).—The following works were completed during the year:—

	Estimate. Rs.	Outlay. Rs.
First-class taluk cutcherry at Tanuku	23,680	23,347
Do. do. at Bhímavaram	25,670	24,615
Sub-Registrar's office, Tanuku	3,090	3,075

and the following were in progress:—

Sub-Registrar's office at Bhímavaram	3,420	535
Do. at Narsápur	3,430	762
Do. at Ellore	3,380	3,398

Repairs were executed to the old hospital at Ellore.

Kistna (East).—Repairs to the Collector's residence at Masulipatam were completed. The expenditure on the work amounted to Rs. 14,153 against an

estimate of Rs. 14,305. A goods shed in the fort of Masulipatam was nearly completed. 12 constables' huts at Bezváda were completed. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,585 against an estimate of Rs. 4,538.

Kistna (West).—The Sub-Registrar's office at Bápatla was completed at a cost of Rs. 2,978 against an estimate of Rs. 2,860. Repairs to the Karempúdi District Munsif's court and the division office at Duggirala were completed. Several works were in progress.

Nellore.—The district jail at Nellore was completed. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,518 against an estimate of Rs. 6,491. Expenditure amounting to Rs. 14,457 was incurred on the Collector's office, Nellore. The following other works were completed during the year:—(1) Improvements to Sub-Collector's bungalow at Ongole; (2) Sub-Registrar's office at Kanḍukúr; (3) quarters for the sub-divisional officer, Gúdúr; and (4) improvements to the Huzur treasury room. Various buildings were repaired during the year.

Bellary.—Work on the Collector's office progressed. Estimate Rs. 47,540, outlay Rs. 17,067, previous year's outlay Rs. 27,131. Other works were in progress. Several minor new works were carried out at a cost of Rs. 2,015.

Cuddapah.—Work on the Collector's office, Cuddapah, progressed. The year's allotment, Rs. 11,342, for alterations and improvements to the district jail was fully worked out. Estimate Rs. 31,900, outlay up to date Rs. 35,245. The Registrar's office at Cuddapah was completed at a cost of Rs. 5,449. Work on the taluk office at Rájampet was carried on. Work on the roof of Christ Church progressed. Additions were made to the divisional office at Cuddapah.

Kurnool.—Work on the taluk office at Nandyál was almost completed. Police huts at Páttikonda were completed at a cost of Rs. 2,854 against an estimate of Rs. 2,903.

Nílgiris.—Rs. 7,996 were spent in additions and improvements to Government House, Ootacamund. Rs. 3,818 were spent on completing the repairs to Mountstuart buildings occupied by Army head-quarters, the total expenditure being Rs. 20,464 against an estimate of Rs. 22,330. The peons' quarters on Mountstuart were improved at a cost of Rs. 2,000. The work of providing accommodation for the Subordinate Judge at Ootacamund was practically completed during the year: the total expenditure has been Rs. 58,055 against an estimate of Rs. 59,030. Certain churches at Wellington were supplied with furniture. Rs. 945 were spent in completing the alterations to the district jail buildings at Ootacamund. The outlay on minor works during the year was Rs. 11,203. A sum of Rs. 16,020 was spent on repairs.

Coimbatore.—The following works were completed:—Sub-Registrar's office at Kollegál; repairs to the Sub-Collector's bungalow at Hosúr. A sum of Rs. 5,008 was spent under minor original works against an allotment of Rs. 5,012. A number of works were completed and in progress. A sum of Rs. 4,443 was spent on repairs.

West Coast.—The grant of Rs. 13,350 in connection with the law courts at Calicut was utilized. The out-houses of the public offices at Ponáni were completed. The Sea Custom-house and store-shed at Cochin were completed. Total outlay Rs. 12,368 against the estimate of Rs. 12,680. A wharf wall for the Sea Custom-house, Cochin, was nearly completed. The residence of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Malapuram, was completed. The total outlay was Rs. 14,245 against an estimate of Rs. 14,380. Additions were made to the district jail, Calicut. The office of the Superintendent of Police, Mangalore, was finished. Estimate Rs. 10,545, outlay Rs. 10,485. A Deputy Collector's cutcherry at Putúr was nearly completed. A new police hospital at Mangalore was far advanced. Numerous works were in progress. Several minor works were completed during the year. A sum of Rs. 6,110 was spent on repairs.

Presidency and Bangalore.—The city reserve police lines at Pudupet were completed. The total outlay was Rs. 31,336 against an estimate of Rs. 32,725. Several works were commenced. 39 minor new works were carried out at a cost of Rs. 9,504. 113 repair works at Madras and 16 in Bangalore were carried out,

and a sum of Rs. 2,829 was spent on account of furniture for Government Houses at Madras, Guindy, and Ootacamund. None of the repair works at Bangalore were of much importance. The principal repair works carried out in Madras were to Government House, the Secretariat office, Fort St. George, and the Public Works Stores.

North Arcot.—Certain additions were made to the central jail, Vellore, at a cost of Rs. 3,983. 7 minor new works were in progress, of which 6 were completed. The year's expenditure was Rs. 4,257. 9 repair works were in progress, of which 5 were completed. The outlay was Rs. 981.

Chingleput.—The improvement of the Agricultural College and the Teachers' College was taken in hand. Additions to the Agricultural College were completed at a total cost of Rs. 3,456 on an estimate of Rs. 3,500. Six minor new works were carried out at a total cost of Rs. 731. The outlay on repairs was Rs. 11,345. 3 minor new works were in progress, 1 of which was completed. The total outlay incurred was Rs. 761.

Public Works Stores and Workshops.—Several original works were in progress.

Trichinopoly.—The district jail at Trichinopoly was completed. The total expenditure was Rs. 73,944 against the revised estimate of Rs. 85,244. The Registrar's office at Trichinopoly was completed. Expenditure Rs. 4,842, estimate Rs. 5,000. The construction of a compound wall and a latrine for the District Munsif's court at Ariyalúr was completed. The central jail at Trichinopoly was repaired at an outlay of Rs. 2,402.

Tanjore.—The combined Court-house for the District Munsifs of Kumbakónam and Valangiman was completed at an outlay of Rs. 34,841 against the estimate of Rs. 34,342. Improvements to the taluk cutcherry at Máyavaram were completed at a total cost of Rs. 12,703 against an estimate of Rs. 11,680. 6 huts at Nalludi for the land custom police were completed. A sum of Rs. 1,392 was spent on repairs to various other buildings.

Negapatam.—Improvements to the District Munsif's Court-house at Mannárgudi and to St. Joseph's College buildings at Negapatam were completed: the total outlay on the latter was Rs. 53,358 against an estimate of Rs. 53,505. A sum of Rs. 1,620 was spent in repairing various other buildings.

Madura.—The works in connection with the "preservation of Tirumál Naik's palace and adaptation for public offices" were completed. The total outlay on the palace works has been Rs. 3,36,020. Improvements to the District Munsif's court at Dindigul were completed. Rs. 4,247 were spent on improvements to the district jail at Madura. The construction of a third-class police station-house at Virapandi was completed. A third-class police station at Samayanallúr was also completed; outlay Rs. 2,888 on estimate of Rs. 2,690. The Sub-Registrar's office at Tirumangalam was completed at a cost of Rs. 3,259, the estimate being Rs. 2,864. Four reserve police huts were constructed at Madura. A sum of Rs. 3,142 was spent in repairs.

Tinnevelly.—The reconstruction of the Printing office at Kokarakulam was completed at a cost of Rs. 8,620, the grant and estimate being Rs. 8,960. Improvements to the District Court-house at Kokarakulam were completed at a cost of Rs. 21,819, the estimate being Rs. 21,030. The construction of police huts at Virudupati was completed at a cost of Rs. 1,274, the estimate being Rs. 1,340. A sum of Rs. 950 was expended on petty repairs, &c., to 11 works, of which 9 were completed.

Rámnád.—The Police Assistant Superintendent's bungalow at Rámnád and the Sea Custom office at Devipatam were repaired at a cost of Rs. 994.

Consulting Architect.—The new Law Courts, Madras, were the most important work in progress. An estimate, amounting to Rs. 1,44,131, was sanctioned in March 1888 for the preparation and collection of materials, and a sum of Rs. 2,15,000 was provided for expenditure during the year. In September 1888 an approximate estimate of Rs. 9,45,000 was accepted, and the commencement of the buildings was authorized. At the close of the year the foundations had been laid and the work completed up to level of basement floor. The progress of the

work was very satisfactory, although for several reasons the entire grant for the year was not expended. The design includes provision for the High Court, Original and Appellate Sides, the Court of Small Causes, and the following Law officers :—Advocate-General, Clerk of the Crown, Crown Prosecutor, Law Reporter, Official Assignee, Official Trustee, and Administrator-General. The new Court-house for the Presidency Magistrates was almost completed and occupied in March 1889. The total expenditure was Rs. 45,437 against an estimate of Rs. 49,830. The additions to the College of Engineering, Madras, were completed and the building occupied in August 1888. The estimate amounted to Rs. 90,066, but the work was completed at a total outlay of Rs. 76,786. Additions to the Medical College, Madras, were in progress ; a revised estimate for the work, amounting to Rs. 27,904, was sanctioned in May 1889. The construction of an intermediate floor in the library, Presidency College, was completed. The total outlay was Rs. 7,702 against an estimate of Rs. 8,517. The work on the Police Station, Vaccination Depôt, and Registrar's office at Madras was completed. The total outlay was Rs. 11,558 against an estimate of Rs. 12,000. A large shed in the grounds of the office of the Director of Public Instruction was constructed and other works were in progress. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 15,915 against an estimate of Rs. 31,429. Alterations to the old Mint Buildings, Madras, to fit them for the Government Press were completed at a cost of Rs 16,541. The estimate amounted to Rs. 20,733. Additions to the Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras, were in progress. Minor Original Works.—A sum of Rs. 9,132 was expended on 20 different works under this head.

IV.—Provincial—Communications.

Vizagapatam.—On the new Potinghi ghât road (estimate Rs. 4,56,581) the outlay up to the end of the year was Rs. 4,54,060, and the expenditure during the year was Rs. 5,068. The iron girder bridge over the Sunki river was in progress. The expenditure during the year on the road from Potinghi to Koraput was Rs. 37,384 against an allotment of Rs. 40,500, and the outlay to the end of the current year was Rs. 1,39,902, the estimate being Rs. 2,81,940. Earthwork was nearly completed. The first four miles of the road were metalled, consolidated, and opened for traffic. The abutments of the bridge over Potinghi nulla were raised to 4 feet in height; 12 drainage culverts and 2 irrigation culverts were built. The inspection house at Dholiam was under construction and the walls raised to a height of 10 feet. This road, from May 1886 to November 1888, was under the charge of Mr. W. Knowles, Assistant Engineer, a young officer who showed the greatest devotion to his work under trying circumstances. He died at Koraput on the 25th November 1888 after two days' illness, brought on by hard work and exposure. The estimate for surveying the road from Koraput to Frontier of Central Provinces is Rs. 7,545. Outlay to end of current year was Rs. 7,208. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,829 against an allotment of Rs. 3,000 and the work was completed. The following roads were maintained at a cost of Rs. 10,353 :—(1) Road from Itikivalasa to Potinghi, (2) Agency fair-weather road from Potinghi to Koraput.

Godávari (East).—The navigation works at Damagudem were maintained at a cost of Rs. 7,191 during the year. Protective works at head of channel leading from river to Dumagudem lock were carried out at a cost of Rs. 3,024. The stone bund across ruined scouring sluices was built at a cost of Rs. 1,408. The canal was closed for repairs from 15th March to 15th June 1888. 685 boats passed through the canal during the year against 445 in the previous year.

Nílgiris.—Grant for original works Rs. 35,000, and outlay during the year Rs. 35,145. This was all spent on improving the road from Vayitri to Gúdalúr. Rs. 2,820 were spent on minor works against an allotment of Rs. 3,071.

Presidency.—On the widening of the Elephant Gate bridge, which had been almost completed in the previous year, an outlay of Rs. 5,252 was incurred and the work was fully completed at a total cost of Rs. 15,682 against an estimate of Rs. 20,200. Under repairs a sum of Rs. 9,058 was paid to the Madras Municipality for the maintenance of the roads leading from the Fort to the Mount and Poonamallee. Rs. 3,381 and Rs. 1,062 were also paid to the municipality for the maintenance of bridges over the Cooum and the Buckingham canal.

South Arcot.—The construction of a masonry bridge across the Ponniár and of an iron girder bridge across the Gadilam was in progress during the year. The progress on the Ponniár bridge was satisfactory.

Madura.—On the completion of the road from Cumbum to the foot of the Pírmád ghát Rs. 10,827 were spent against the final grant of Rs. 11,329. The progress of the work during the year was not satisfactory. The Kuruvanuth bridge was completed except parapets. Some Rs. 4,000 worth of work remained to be done.

V.—Provincial Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Buckingham Canal.—An estimate of Rs. 21,496 for training the banks of the Adyár river was sanctioned in April 1887, and an expenditure amounting to Rs. 4,852 was incurred up to the end of March 1889. The lands taken up for archæological research at Mávallipuram were demarcated. Estimate Rs. 210, outlay Rs. 183.

Kistna (East).—The repairs to the sea-dyke at Masulipatam were carried out.

Nílgiris.—Completing the Ootacamund north water-supply scheme cost Rs. 22,095, and the total expenditure on this estimate reached Rs. 1,65,107 at the close of the year against an estimate of Rs. 1,71,365. Rs. 6,539 were spent in improvements to Hobart Park. A new road and grass-ride, levelling, draining, &c., and the fencing and improvements to the Ootacamund lake margin were completed at a total cost of Rs. 25,788 (estimate Rs. 26,150), the year's expenditure being Rs. 10,002. A sum of Rs. 2,542 was spent on minor works against an allotment of Rs. 2,476. Under repairs Rs. 382 were spent.

Presidency.—The construction of self-acting shutters under three bridges on the Cooum river was in progress, and Rs. 6,686 were spent on the work during the year. 4 earthen bunds were put up across the same river at a cost of Rs. 208. Under repairs, Rs. 735 were spent on the conservancy of the Cooum, and Rs. 685 in opening and closing the bar, and 4 other petty works were carried out at a cost of Rs. 668.

South Arcot.—An expenditure of Rs. 3,826 was incurred under original works in payment of compensation for lands taken up for the embankment of the Gadilam river.

VI.—Local Incorporated.

Rushikulya.—The Aska and Suradá road was maintained at a cost of Rs. 472.

Godávari (East).—Ordinary repairs were carried out to Kovur-Manjair junction canal at a cost of Rs. 3,562. The ferry steamer for the Godávari river was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 59,931 and handed over to the Revenue Department.

Godávari (Central).—The construction of an iron girder bridge over the Gunnaram canal near Mattam, estimate Rs. 5,000, was put in hand.

Kistna (East).—The landing stage at Bezváda was completed. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 24,737 against an estimate of Rs. 23,925. The ferry road at Bezváda was repaired during the year.

Kistna (West).—Rs. 1,293 were spent against a grant of Rs. 1,325 for the annual maintenance of the river and canal banks used as roads by the public. The banks were kept in fair order. A sum of Rs. 8,169 was spent on the bridge to be combined with the Iskapalle aqueduct over the Bhattiprole drain.

Nellore.—The Pennér anicut roadway was gravelled at a cost of Rs. 399. Rs. 5,457 was spent on the Talavasal bridge in Atúr taluk, Salem district. The estimate is Rs. 58,500. The grant for the year was Rs. 10,000.

Madura.—The bridge over the Vaigai river continued to make satisfactory progress. Rs. 68,083 were spent during the year out of a grant of Rs. 70,475. 10 miles of the Cumbum-Gúdalúr road were repaired at an outlay of Rs. 1,245.

Tinnevelly.—A training wall to Thamarakulam supply channel was constructed.

VII.—Local, Excluded.

Vizagapatam.—The buildings attached to the lighthouse at Santapalle were repaired.

Ganjam.—The expenditure on constructing an iron pier at Gopálpur (estimate Rs. 3,08,200) was Rs. 8,471. This work was completed in July 1888 at a cost of Rs. 2,83,408 and handed over to the Marine Department. Emergent repairs to

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the pier were carried out during the year. Rs. 1,273 were expended on the lighthouse at Calingapatam.

Buckingham Canal.—Alterations and improvements to the Superintendent's quarters, Armeghon lighthouse, were completed during the year. The lighthouse and the Lighthouse Superintendent's quarters at Pulicat were repaired.

West Coast.—The lighthouses at Mangalore, Calicut, Tellicherry and Cannanore were repaired and improved. Rs. 495 were spent in constructing a revetment near the lighthouse, Cochin.

Presidency.—Repairs to the Madras lighthouse were completed at an outlay of Rs. 1,023.

Chingleput.—The construction of a lighthouse at the Seven Pagodas, commenced in 1886-87, was completed during the year. The year's outlay was Rs. 5,006, and the total outlay to the end of the year Rs. 11,259, the estimate amount being Rs. 11,952.

Tinnevelly.—The Lighthouse-keeper's quarters at Manapád were improved: Rs. 1,980 were spent from the revised grant of Rs. 2,279. The construction of staging and a wooden house for the Tidal Observatory at Tuticorin was completed at a cost of Rs. 1,576. The construction of a lighthouse at Manapád was completed at a total cost of Rs. 1,294, of which Rs. 486 were spent during the year.

Negapatam.—Extension of the jetty wall at Negapatam was almost completed. Rs. 10,499 were spent against the grant of Rs. 10,500. Filling in the boat basin and diverting the main town drain were partly carried out. Repairs to the jetty wall were completed at a total cost of Rs. 847, of which Rs. 211 were spent in the year. The drainage channel at the jetty wall was improved at a cost of Rs. 519, and the jetty wall was repaired at an outlay of Rs. 211.

PUBLIC WORKS—IRRIGATION. (1888-89.)

General Remarks.

Percentage of grants unutilized.

The final grant for the year from "Imperial" funds was Rs. 29,19,700 and the expenditure Rs. 27,43,634; from "Provincial" the grant was Rs. 33,00,000 and the expenditure Rs. 32,92,392. Under Imperial 6·03 per cent. of the grant lapsed, and under Provincial 0·23 per cent., the total lapse being 2·95 per cent. on the whole grant against 1·96 per cent. in the previous year.

Contributions.

In addition to the above expenditure, a sum of Rs. 1,070 was spent from Local (Irrigation Cess) fund on certain river channels under "Minor Works and Navigation," and a sum of Rs. 23,795 was spent from "Contributions," viz., Rs. 18,719 on "Major Works (Working Expenses)" and the balance on "Minor Works and Navigation."

Direct receipts.

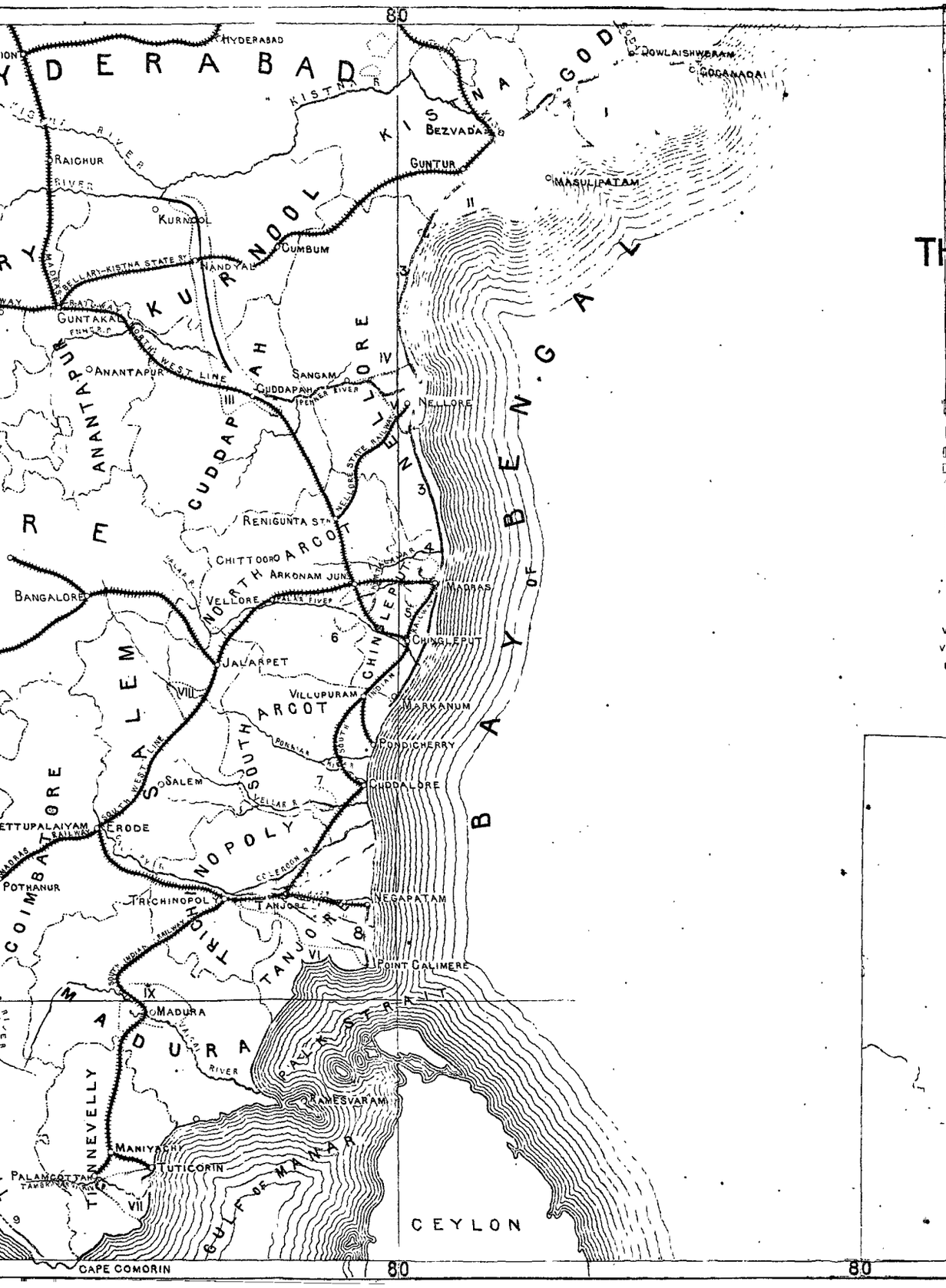
The total of direct receipts collected in the Public Works Department was (exclusive of refunds of revenue) Rs. 2,77,553, or less by Rs. 5,341 than in the previous year.

Total area irrigated.

The total area occupied for irrigation was 5,041,892 acres, of which 4,896,698 acres were charged as irrigated against 4,872,196 acres in the previous year. Of the area irrigated, 2,102,305 acres were under "Major Works," 94,855 acres under "Minor Works and Navigation for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept," and the remainder under works for which such accounts are not kept.

Total revenue derived.

The total revenue assessed on irrigated lands was Rs. 234,91,826 as against Rs. 230,84,452 in the previous year. Of this, Rs. 59,42,586 were due to land and Rs. 175,49,240 to irrigation. The total deductions and remissions amounted to Rs. 9,48,117 or Rs. 2,43,158 more than in the previous year, the increase being due to the unfavorable character of the season. The net revenue was Rs. 166,01,123, of which Rs. 90,552 represent the revenue assessed on lands irrigated under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, the accounts of which are based on the revenue actually



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TO ACCOMPANY

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OF THE

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- WORKS IN OPERATION
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MAJOR WORKS.	MINOR WO
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PROTECTIVE WORK

A. RUSHIKULYA PROJECT

collected and brought to account as direct receipts in the Public Works Department, Rs. 70,02,708 were derived from other "Major Works," Rs. 3,39,538 from "Minor Works and Navigation for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept," and the remainder from works for which such accounts are not kept.

MAJOR (PRODUCTIVE) WORKS.

Capital Account.

Under Capital expenditure not charged to Revenue, Irrigation Works, the estimates, grants, and outlay during, and to the end of, the year were as shown below :— Grant and outlay.

—	Sanctioned estimates.	Budget grant for 1888-89.	Revised estimate for 1888-89.	Outlay during 1888-89.	Short outlay.	Total outlay to end of 1888-89.
Direct Charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works	471,78,667	12,07,748	11,41,731	9,47,250	1,94,481	388,07,466
Establishment	68,87,810	2,61,881	2,47,853	2,09,496	38,357	50,15,540
Tools and plant	22,67,274	2,21,596	2,06,339	2,25,073	— 18,734	18,05,725
Loss by exchange	41,09,686	...	...	...	...	40,97,779
Suspense	...	...	...	— 983	983	— 699
Total ...	604,43,437	16,91,225	15,95,923	13,80,836	2,15,087	497,25,811
Deduct receipts on Capital account	3,29,442	24,225	18,923	2,935	15,988	2,31,216
Net Total ...	601,13,995	16,67,000	15,77,000	13,77,901	1,99,099	494,94,595
Indirect Charges.						
Capitalized abatement of land revenue ...	32,23,313	86,425	80,137	35,650	44,487	27,05,297
Leave and pension allowances	12,19,521	36,663	34,699	29,329	5,370	9,54,986
Total ...	44,42,834	1,23,088	1,14,836	64,979	49,857	36,60,283
Grand Total ...	645,56,829	17,90,088	16,91,836	14,42,880	2,48,956	531,54,878

The Capital expenditure was Rs. 2,23,621 more than in the previous year. The improvements to the Cauvery Delta and Srívaikuntham anicut systems were completed during the year.

Revenue Account (Working Expenses).

The charges under Major Works (Working Expenses), were as shown below :— Charges on Revenue Account.

—	Grant.		Outlay.
	Budget.	Revised estimate.	
Direct Charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Extensions and improvements	1,04,084	1,07,384	1,07,364
Maintenance and repairs	4,56,298	4,89,412	4,86,969
Establishment	3,77,741	4,01,211	4,28,341
Tools and plant	77,877	77,693	82,335
Total ...	10,16,000	10,75,700	11,05,009
Indirect Charges.			
Capitalized abatement of land revenue	...	...	9,518
Leave and pension allowances	52,884	56,170	59,968
Total ...	52,884	56,170	69,486
Grand Total ...	10,68,884	11,31,870	11,74,495

The expenditure during the year exceeded that of the preceding year by Rs. 47,988. Expenditure on Revenue Account of the Barur tank project was incurred for the first time during this year.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The total area irrigated under "Major Works" and the revenue derived therefrom as compared with the previous year are given below :—

		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop...	1888-89	2,114,966	2,102,305	66,84,423	3·19
	1887-88	2,047,321	2,033,927	65,12,926	3·20
Second crop	1888-89	165,117	165,009	4,08,837	2·47
	1887-88	150,085	150,085	3,72,383	2·48

Financial results.

The Revenue Account, compared with the previous year, was as follows :—

	1888-89.	1887-88.
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation revenue	70,79,085	66,40,094
Deduct portion due to old irrigation	28,70,892	27,74,341
Net Increase ...	42,08,193	38,65,753
Add share of enhanced land revenue	4,67,112	4,45,270
Add revenue earned in previous years but brought to account this year	2,48,590	.....
Total ...	49,23,895	43,11,023
Deduct collection charges in the Revenue Department being 5 per cent. on the gross revenue	2,46,196	2,15,551
Net Total ...	46,77,699	40,95,472
Direct receipts	1,68,286	2,42,816
Total ...	48,45,985	43,38,288
Deduct working expenses	11,74,495	11,28,734
Net Revenue ...	36,71,490	32,09,554
Deduct interest charges	19,29,527	18,96,903
Surplus revenue ...	17,41,963	13,12,651

The net revenue amounted to 7·02 per cent. on the Capital outlay of the works in operation, and this percentage would be 12·21 were it not that the Capital outlay is weighted with the great cost of the unremunerative Kurnool-Cuddapah canal which had to be purchased in 1882-83.

GODÁVARI DELTA SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

The following statement exhibits the total of the estimate sanctioned, the grant, and the outlay of, and up to the end of, the year on the Godávari delta system :—

Departmental heads.	Amount of estimate.	Revised estimate for 1888-89.	Outlay during 1888-89.	Total outlay to end of 1888-89.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	110,89,332	1,18,293	95,186	107,60,754
Indirect do.	19,34,864	4,129	11,748	18,79,994
Total ...	130,24,196	1,22,422	1,06,934	126,40,748

The budget grant for works was reduced from Rs. 1,20,000 to Rs. 82,836 owing principally to the execution of works connected with the Bendamurlanka canal in the Central division having been deferred pending the preparation of revised estimates for the canal. The outlay fell short of the reduced grant by Rs. 14,287. The short expenditure was chiefly in the Central division.

Revenue Account.

The outlay under extensions and improvements fell short of the grant by Rs. 759, while that under maintenance and repairs exceeded the grant by Rs. 6,009; this excess outlay was in the Godávari Western division. The receipts collected in the Public Works Department amounted to Rs. 1,06,645 and were principally derived from navigation, which amounted to Rs. 93,271 against Rs. 1,04,374 in the previous year. The charges (which are chiefly arbitrary) amounted to Rs. 74,788 against Rs. 70,435 in the previous year. The value of work done during the year in the Dowlaishwaram Workshops amounted to Rs. 73,115.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The area irrigated and the revenue derived therefrom during the year compare with those of the previous year as shown below :—

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop ...	1888-89	613,636	612,452	19,15,890	3·13
	1887-88	588,946	586,379	18,49,711	3·15
Second crop ...	1888-89	39,183	39,167	1,00,698	2·57
	1887-88	22,317	22,317	60,914	2·73

The increase both in the area irrigated and revenue derived in 1888-89 was due to the more extended use of the canal water for dry lands and for second crop.

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Receipts.	During 1888-89.	To end of 1888-89.	Charges.	During 1888-89.	To end of 1888-89.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Gross irrigation revenue	20,16,588	...	Direct charges	5,22,321	107,62,040
Deduct portion due to old irrigation	1,06,494	...	Indirect do.	35,292	6,88,325
			Total ...	5,57,613	114,50,365
Increase of revenue	19,10,094	399,68,405			
Share of enhanced land revenue.	1,52,228	46,60,058	Interest charges	4,28,526	95,50,521
			Total ...	9,86,139	210,00,886
Total ...	20,62,322	446,28,463	Surplus revenue ...	10,79,712	221,98,706
Deduct collection charges at 5 per cent.	1,03,116	30,06,613			
Net Total ...	19,59,206	416,21,850			
Direct receipts in the Public Works Department	1,06,645	15,77,742			
Total ...	20,65,851	431,99,592	Total ...	20,65,851	431,99,592

The net revenue from the system during the year, after paying interest charges, was 8·54 per cent. on the Capital outlay, "Direct" and "Indirect," against 7·90 per cent. in the previous year.

General Remarks.

The Godávari rose above the crest of the anicut on the 24th June 1888 and did not fall below it again till the 27th January 1889. The number of days the water stood at or over 3 feet above anicut crest was 156 against an average of 102 days for the last 36 years, and at or over 4 feet, 51 days against an average of 61 days for the same period; the maximum flood of the year was 7·8 feet on anicut crest; the state of the river was, therefore, very favorable for the irrigation of the delta. The highest flood previously recorded is 16·9 feet above the anicut crest.

CHAPTER IV.

KISTNA DELTA SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

The subjoined statement exhibits the estimates sanctioned and the outlay incurred during, and up to the end of, the year on Capital Account of the Kistna delta system :—

Departmental heads.	Amount of estimate.	Final grant (revised estimate) for 1888-89.	Outlay during 1888-89.	Total outlay to end of 1888-89.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	139,19,784	5,15,845	5,28,495	83,42,517
Indirect do.	9,81,160	58,304	34,069	6,29,427
Total ...	149,00,944	5,74,149	5,62,564	89,71,944

Revised estimates were sanctioned during the year for masonry and other works on the Ellore canal, for excavating the Vadlamannád affluent of the Lazzabanda drain, the bridge over the Pamarru junction canal, the Kanakavalli drain, the Polráz canal and its distributaries in the Eastern section and for the Bank canal and Lunjagunta affluent of the Répalle main drain in the Western section.

Revenue Account.

The navigation charges amounted to Rs. 52,829 against Rs. 58,246 during the previous year. The outturn of work during the year by the Bezváda workshops amounted to Rs. 96,580 against Rs. 52,394 in the preceding year, and the net profit was Rs. 2,245 against Rs. 1,043.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The irrigated area and revenue of the year compare with those of the previous year as shown below :—

		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop ...	1888-89	417,778	416,084	14,12,443	3·39
	1887-88	388,699	387,414	13,23,468	3·40
Second crop.	1888-89	121	121	252	2·08
	1887-88	91	91	160	1·76

The increase both in the area irrigated and the revenue derived in 1888-89 was due to the improvements to works carried out during the year and to the discovery of concealed cultivation in the Zemindárí lands in the Núzvíd division.

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Receipts.	During 1888-89.	To end of 1888-89.	Charges.	During 1888-89.	To endof 1888-89.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Gross irrigation revenue ...	14,12,695	...	Direct charges	3,22,934	61,32,488
Deduct portion due to old irrigation	71,469	...	Indirect do.	19,178	3,73,619
			Total ...	3,42,112	65,06,107
Increase of revenue	13,41,226	200,43,320	Interest charges	3,23,131	59,00,332
Share of enhanced land revenue	1,53,479	30,83,360	Total ...	6,65,243	124,06,439
Revenue of previous years accounted for this year ...	3,846	3,846	Surplus revenue ...	8,05,017	97,43,484
Total ...	14,98,551	231,30,526			
Deduct collection charges ...	74,928	15,26,334			
Net Total ...	14,23,623	216,04,192			
Direct receipts collected in the Public Works Department	46,637	5,45,731			
Total ...	14,70,260	221,49,923	Total ...	14,70,260	221,49,923

The return, after paying interest charges, was 8·96 per cent. on total Capital outlay "Direct" and "Indirect" against 8·54 per cent. in the previous year.

General Remarks.

The year was a favorable one and there was ample water during the irrigation season. The river fell below the crest of the anicut on the 15th March 1888. In May there was a small fresh in the river which raised the water for six days to above the anicut crest. The river did not again rise above the crest till 5th June; the highest it reached in the year was 13·9 feet on the anicut on the 29th July. The highest flood recorded is 20·04 feet in July 1882. Some damage was caused to the Ellore canal banks by floods in the Budamér and Tammilér.

PENNER ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

The expenditure on Capital Account of the Pennér anicut system was as follows:—

Departmental heads.	Amount of estimate.	Final grant for 1888-89.	Outlay during 1888-89.	Total outlay to end of 1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	16,12,789	27,245	47,001	16,11,566
Indirect do.	2,44,544	1,014	1,229	2,42,147
Total ...	18,57,333	28,259	48,230	18,53,713

The excess outlay on this system was due to the additional allotment of Rs. 5,000 sanctioned in January 1889 not having been included in the revised estimate passed by the Government of India.

Revenue Account.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follow with those of the previous year:— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—	Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
First crop ... 1888-89	63,061	58,268	2,09,171	3·59
First crop ... 1887-88	63,628	62,719	2,34,243	3·73
Second crop 1888-89	1,385	1,385	3,680	2·66
Second crop 1887-88	2,268	2,268	5,827	2·57

The following statement shows the financial results:— Financial results.

Receipts.	During 1888-89.	To end of 1888-89.	Charges.	During 1888-89.	To end of 1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation revenue	2,12,851	...	Direct charges	33,459	8,34,854
Deduct portion due to old irrigation	1,16,643	...	Indirect do.	1,537	68,198
			Total ...	34,996	9,03,052
Increase of revenue	96,208	19,87,848	Deduct old maintenance charges	22,253	6,67,388
Share of enhanced land revenue	16,536	3,55,651			
			Net Total ...	12,743	2,35,664
Total ...	1,12,744	23,43,499	Interest charges	63,523	13,03,869
Deduct collection charges ...	5,637	1,54,550			
			Total ...	76,266	15,39,533
Net Total ...	1,07,107	21,88,949	Surplus revenue ...	31,213	6,53,317
Direct receipts collected in the Public Works Department ...	372	3,901			
Total ...	1,07,479	21,92,850	Total ...	1,07,479	21,92,850

The net return, after paying interest charges, was 1·68 per cent. on the total Capital outlay against 3·58 per cent. in the previous year.

General Remarks.

The greatest depth of water in the year on the Nellore anicut was 6 feet on the 3rd November. The highest flood on record reached 19·3 feet. The supply of water from the river was scanty and some of the lands, especially those under the Nellore tank, were not cultivated.

SANGAM ANICUT PROJECT.

Capital Account.

The expenditure on Capital Account was as follows :—

—	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate for 1888-89.	Outlay during 1888-89.	Outlay to end of 1888-89.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	30,00,000	97,621	68,798	29,17,881
Indirect do.	7,60,000	13,701	6,699	6,54,005
Total ...	37,60,000	1,11,322	75,497	35,71,886

The budget grant for works was reduced from Rs. 1,05,118 to Rs. 85,115 during the course of the year, owing to most of the large works having been completed and some of the minor channels not having been commenced pending sanction of the Government of India to the revised estimate for the project submitted in July 1887. The excess of the grant over the outlay, Rs. 27,653, was due to the accidental failure to despatch a telegram intended to have been sent to the Government of India on the 9th February 1887, surrendering a portion of the grant.

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The area irrigated and the revenue derived therefrom during the year compare with those of the previous year as shown below :—

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop ...	1888-89 ...	55,191	52,789	2,08,820	3·96
	1887-88 ...	52,068	49,530	1,97,604	3·99
Second crop ...	1888-89 ...	3,149	3,149	8,130	2·58
	1887-88 ...	2,363	2,363	6,467	2·73

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Receipts.	During 1888-89.	To end of 1888-89.	Charges.	During 1888-89.	To end of 1888-89.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Irrigation revenue	2,16,950	...	Direct charges	56,926	1,31,067
Deduct portion due to old irrigation	1,30,109	...	Indirect do.	2,089	5,219
Increase of revenue	86,841	2,61,631	Total...	59,015	1,36,286
Share of enhanced land revenue	3,061	12,156	Deduct old maintenance charges	15,619	15,619
Total ...	89,902	2,73,787	Net Total...	43,396	1,20,667
Deduct collection charges ...	4,495	13,689	Interest charges	1,15,339	5,52,648
Net Total ...	85,407	2,60,098			
Direct receipts collected in the Public Works Department ...	1,417	2,281			
Total ...	86,824	2,62,379			
Net deficit	71,911	- 4,10,936			
Total ...	1,58,735	6,73,315	Total ...	1,58,735	6,73,315

The deficit, after paying interest charges, was 2·01 per cent. on the total Capital outlay.

General Remarks.

The greatest depth of water on the Sangam Anicut in the year was 6 feet on the 3rd November. Considerable improvements to the channels of the system were effected in the year.

KURNOOL-CUDDAPAH CANAL.

Capital Account.

The cost of the purchase of the canal was reduced during the year from Rs. 216,44,795 to Rs. 216,42,645 owing to receipts on Capital Account to the extent of Rs. 2,150. There has been no expenditure in India on the Capital Account of the canal since its purchase.

Revenue Account.

The navigation receipts were Rs. 806 less than those realized during the previous year. The decrease is due to most of the boats having been sold in July 1887, while those which remained were reserved for the use of the staff. The navigation charges amounted to Rs. 36,661.

The irrigated area and revenue assessed compare as follow with those of the previous year :— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

		Area irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	RS.	RS.
Kurnool ...	1888-89	23,817	54,762	2·29
	1887-88	10,053	31,368	3·12
Cuddapah ...	1888-89	11,182	35,790	3·20
	1887-88	11,874	38,618	3·25
Total ...	1888-89 ...	34,999	90,552	2·59
	1887-88 ...	21,927	69,986	3·19

The following statement exhibits the financial results of the canal based on the actual collections of irrigation revenue :— Financial results.

Receipts.	During 1888-89.	To end of 1888-89.	Charges.	During 1888-89.	To end of 1888-89.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Revenue collected in Public Works Department	5,169	77,744	Direct charges	1,43,046	11,75,912
			Indirect do.	4,232	35,742
Revenue collected in the Civil department, exclusive of collection charges	72,558	4,43,298	Interest do.	8,65,749	56,31,632
Total ...	77,727	5,21,042			
Net deficit	9,35,300	63,22,244			
Total ...	10,13,027	68,43,286	Total ...	10,13,027	68,43,286

General Remarks.

On the 11th July 1888 the Tungabhadra attained its greatest height during the year, viz., 5·46 feet above the crest of the Sunkesala anicut. The rainfall during the year was 20·11 inches against 29·94 inches in the preceding year. Owing to scanty rainfall, the supply of canal water for dry crops in the Kurnool district, at half the prescribed rate of one rupee per acre, was authorized in September, and to this is chiefly due the increase both in the area irrigated and the revenue derived during the year.

BARUR TANK PROJECT.

Capital Account.

The following statement exhibits the estimates sanctioned and the outlay incurred during, and up to the end of, the year on Capital Account of the Barur tank project :—

Departmental heads.	Estimate.	Grant for 1888-89.	Expenditure during 1888-89.	Total expenditure to end of 1888-89.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	4,00,000	45,000	40,893	3,48,203
Indirect do.	25,300	2,402	1,044	17,433
Total ...	4,25,300	47,402	41,937	3,65,636

The outlay fell short of the grant by Rs. 4,107. The outbreak of cholera in November 1888 dispersed the coolies employed on the works, and the Revenue Department failed to utilize the allotment of Rs. 469 for land compensation.

Revenue Account.

The Revenue Account of the project was opened during the preceding year, a small extent of land having been brought under cultivation. Charges on revenue were incurred for the first time during the year under review.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follow with those of the preceding year :—

		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop ...	1888-89 ...	729	729	2,503	3·43
	1887-88 ...	497	497	1,641	3·34
Second crop ...	1888-89 ...	615	615	589	0·96
	1887-88 ...	485	485	461	0·96

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Receipts.	During 1888-89.	To end of 1888-89.	Charges.	During 1888-89.	To end of 1888-89.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Irrigation revenue	3,092	...	Direct charges	1,194	1,176
Deduct portion due to old irrigation	2,332	...	Indirect do.	40	38
			Interest do.	13,110	50,268
Increase of revenue	760	465			
Share of enhanced land revenue	1	1			
Revenue of previous years accounted for this year ...	472	472			
Total ...	1,233	938			
Deduct collection charges ...	62	47			
Net Total ...	1,171	891			
Direct receipts collected in the Public Works Department ...	56	56			
Total ...	1,227	947			
Net deficit	13,117	50,535			
Total ...	14,344	51,482	Total ...	14,344	51,482

The deficit, after paying interest charges, was 3·58 per cent. on the total Capital outlay.

CAUVERY DELTA SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

The following statement compares the expenditure on the Cauvery delta system, Capital Account, with the revised estimate for the year, and the total expenditure with the sanctioned estimates :—

Departmental heads.	Amount of estimate.	Final grant (revised estimate) for 1888-89.	Outlay during 1888-89.	Total outlay to end of 1888-89.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	16,62,925	...	—1,077	16,56,082
Indirect do.	1,66,767	...	6	1,23,392
Total ...	18,29,692	...	—1,071	17,79,474

All work was finished off and the accounts of the sanctioned estimates closed in June 1888.

Revenue Account.

The area and revenue compare as follow with those of the previous year :— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—	Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop ... 1888-89	908,513	907,368	27,29,821	3·00
First crop ... 1887-88	908,587	903,003	27,09,221	3·00
Second crop 1888-89	99,768	99,768	2,28,100	2·29
Second crop 1887-88	104,387	104,387	2,40,902	2·31

The decrease in the area under second crop is attributed to deficient supply of water in the river towards the end of the year.

The following statement shows the financial results :— Financial results.

Receipts.	During 1888-89.	To end of 1888-89.	Charges.	During 1888-89.	To end of 1888-89.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Irrigation revenue	29,57,921	...	Direct charges	1,75,562	70,44,377
Deduct share due to irrigation.	23,64,729	...	Indirect do.	10,281	3,42,852
Increase of revenue	5,93,192	145,50,279	Total ...	1,85,843	73,87,229
Share of enhanced land revenue	1,39,927	40,16,702	Deduct old maintenance charges.	1,34,916	74,13,012
Revenue of previous years accounted for this year.	2,44,272	2,44,272			
			Net Total ...	50,927	— 25,783
Total ...	9,77,391	188,11,253	Interest charges	66,265	13,37,765
Deduct collection charges ...	48,870	12,83,303			
			Total ...	1,17,192	13,11,982
Net Total ...	9,28,521	175,27,950	Surplus revenue ...	8,18,243	163,20,468
Direct receipts in the Public Works Department ...	6,914	1,04,500			
Total ...	9,35,435	176,32,450	Total ...	9,35,435	176,32,450

The net return, after paying interest charges, was 45·98 on the Capital outlay against 30·22 in the previous year. The serious damage caused to cultivation in 1884-85 by extraordinarily heavy floods necessitated the grant of very large remissions in that year, but in March 1886 Government decided that remissions to the extent of Rs. 3,22,632 should be withheld from the amount granted during 1884-85. The revenue accounts of that year were consequently revised with the result that a net income of Rs. 2,32,058, exclusive of collection charges, was ordered in December 1888 to be credited to the system.

General Remarks.

The season was, on the whole, a prosperous one. The highest flood occurred on the 12th July 1888, when the river rose to 9·80 feet on the Cauvery dam gauge. In 1887 the highest reading on this gauge was 13·00 feet, and in 1858 13 25 feet,

which was the highest flood ever recorded. The average rainfall of the south-west monsoon was 18·12 inches against 13·34 inches recorded in the preceding year in the Tanjore division, but the fall of the north-east monsoon was only 21·68 inches against 33 inches in the previous year. In the Negapatam division the average fall of the south-west monsoon was 14·63 inches against 15·95 inches, while the fall of the north-east monsoon was 35·79 inches against 45·66 inches.

SRIVAIKUNTHAM ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

The following statement compares the expenditure on the Srívaikuntham anicut system, Capital Account, with the revised estimate for the year, and the total expenditure with the sanctioned estimates :—

Departmental heads.	Sanctioned estimates.	Final grant for 1888-89.	Outlay during 1888-89.	Outlay to end of 1888-89.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	13,61,520	7,919	7,830	13,51,027
Indirect do.	1,15,286	207	207	1,00,514
Total ...	14,76,806	8,126	8,037	14,51,541

The budget grant of Rs. 8,618 for works was reduced to Rs. 6,438 during the course of the year as the balance was not required.

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follow with those of the preceding year :—

—	Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop ... 1888-89	22,949	21,506	1,24,702	5·79
First crop ... 1887-88	22,969	22,458	1,28,877	5·74
Second crop 1888-89	19,006	18,914	57,909	3·06
Second crop 1887-88	18,174	18,174	55,827	3·07

Financial results.

The following statement exhibits the financial results :—

Receipts.	During 1888-89.	To end of 1888-89.	Charges.	During 1888-89.	To end of 1888-89.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Gross irrigation revenue ...	1,82,611	...	Direct charges	24,921	4,73,040
Deduct portion due to old irrigation	79,116	...	Indirect do.	1,372	27,083
			Total ...	26,293	5,00,123
Increase of revenue	1,03,495	12,51,273	Deduct old maintenance charges	7,101	1,39,110
Share of enhanced land revenue	1,880	28,691			
			Net Total ...	19,192	3,61,013
Total ...	1,05,375	12,79,964	Interest charges	53,884	8,67,827
Deduct collection charges ...	5,269	80,561			
			Total ...	73,076	12,28,840
Net Total ...	1,00,106	11,99,403	Surplus revenue ...	28,106	— 9,352
Direct revenue collected in the Public Works Department ...	1,076	20,085			
Total ...	1,01,182	12,19,488	Total ...	1,01,182	12,19,488

The return, after paying interest charges, was 1·94 per cent. against 2·72 per cent. in the previous year.

General Remarks.

The water in the Támbraparni river rose to 10·3 feet on the 4th December 1888 over the crest of the Srívaikuntham anicut, the previous highest known flood being 11·75 feet on the 7th December 1877. A flood on the 26th and 27th

October 1888, in the large drainage stream called the Uppar Odai, caused great danger to the Korampallum tank and did damage to the amount of about Rs. 2,000. The supply of water from the Srivaikunatham anicut during the south-west monsoon was insufficient for the "Kar," or three months' crop, in the Tenkarai taluk. The north-east monsoon rains being plentiful and lasting fairly late in the year, there was no lack of water for maturing the "Péshánam," or six months' crops, and an abnormal fall of rain early in March 1889 served to supplement the supply to the lower tanks under the anicut system.

PERIYAR PROJECT.

Capital Account.

In May 1888, the Government of India sanctioned the revised estimates for the head works of the project which were submitted in January 1888. Revised estimates.

The expenditure on Capital Account of the Periyár project is shown in the subjoined statement:— Outlay.

Departmental heads.	Estimate.	Grant for 1888-89.	Expenditure during 1888-89.	Total expenditure to end of 1888-89.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	54,25,000	7,67,000	5,92,925	8,63,920
Indirect do.	2,14,913	35,079	9,977	13,371
Total ...	56,39,913	8,02,079	6,02,902	8,77,291

The outlay on works fell short of the revised grant by Rs. 1,58,304, of which Rs. 1,20,291 appertain to the No. 1, Periyár division, and the balance to the No. 2, Periyár division. The excess of the grant over the outlay in the former division is due to the accidental non-despatch of a telegram intended to have been sent to the Government of India on the 9th February 1889, surrendering a portion of the grant for the head works, which it was found in January 1889 impossible to expend fully. The work in the plains was thrown back by a variety of untoward conditions. The Executive Engineer, to whom the charge of the division was entrusted, did not arrive until the end of July 1888, advertisements for tenders had then to be issued, and it was not till October that work was fairly begun; it was then almost immediately interrupted by the north-east monsoon rains, and after the close of the latter, the harvest (which was unusually late) greatly interfered with the supply of labor. An outbreak of cholera in the towns in the neighbourhood of which the works are situated also interfered with progress during the last part of the year. Many of the designs of the masonry works have had to be revised, and consequently the expenditure on works was considerably less than the grant.

RUSHIKULYA PROJECT.

Capital Account.

During the year this project was the only one under execution from Famine Relief and Insurance Fund, the Government of India having on financial considerations withheld sanction to the usual grant-in-aid for the Buckingham canal. The budget grant for "works" was Rs. 1,63,293. The amount required for compensation for land taken up having proved greater than anticipated, execution of works had to be almost entirely suspended from August to November, when the grant was increased to Rs. 2,27,906.

The subjoined statement exhibits the total of the estimate sanctioned, the grant, and the outlay during, and up to the end of, the year:— Grant and outlay.

Departmental heads.	Amount of estimate.	Revised estimate for 1888-89.	Outlay during 1888-89.	Total outlay to end of 1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	26,05,286	2,67,000	2,60,724	10,65,485
Indirect do.	2,54,953	...	38,608	2,13,637
Total ...	28,60,239	2,67,000	2,99,332	12,79,122

General Remarks.

A revenue of Rs. 17,474 up to the end of the year was realized in the Revenue Department on lands purchased for the Suradá and Russellkonda reservoirs, but let out for cultivation pending use.

PROVINCIAL—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.

Capital Account.

The Capital expenditure was as follows :—

Departmental heads.	Sanctioned estimate.	Grant for 1888-89.	Outlay during 1888-89.	Total outlay to end of 1888-89.
Direct charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works	108,53,164	2,41,313	2,91,998	89,44,060
Establishment	25,42,247	55,502	63,175	21,04,424
Tools and plant	2,16,164	7,470	— 3,508	1,92,493
Loss by exchange	2,000	...	...	...
Total ...	136,13,575	3,04,285	3,51,665	112,40,977
Less receipts on Capital account ...	1,965	...	...	2,154
Net Total ...	136,11,610	3,04,285	3,51,665	112,38,823
Indirect charges.				
Capitalized abatements of land revenue	7,65,819	...	7,909	5,87,224
Leave and pension allowances ...	4,01,272	7,670	8,845	3,36,098
Total ...	11,66,591	7,670	16,754	9,23,322
Grand Total ...	147,78,201	3,11,955	3,68,419	121,62,145

The budget grant was reduced from Rs. 3,07,000 to Rs. 3,04,285. With the exception of the "Ganjam-Gopálpur" and "Chilka lake" canals, the grants under this head were almost fully utilized.

Revenue Account.

The charges on Revenue Account were as shown below :—

—	Grant.		Outlay.
	Budget.	Revised estimate.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Extensions and improvements	17,862	19,402	18,353
Maintenance and repairs	1,10,221	1,32,026	1,46,730
Establishment	37,297	43,206	46,731
Tools and plant	2,620	2,245	2,387
Total ...	1,68,000	1,96,879	2,14,201
Indirect charges	...	...	6,543
Grand Total ...	...	...	2,20,744

The expenditure exceeded the "revised estimate" by Rs. 17,322, the excess being chiefly due to necessary repairs to damage caused to the Buckingham canal by a cyclone in October 1888.

Area irrigated and revenue derived and financial results.

The area irrigated was 94,855 acres against 91,918 acres in the previous year. The revenue derived was Rs. 2,76,386, and, deducting the working expenses, the net revenue amounted to Rs. 55,642 or 0·46 per cent. on the Capital outlay against 0·12 per cent. in the previous year. Excluding the Ganjam-Gopálpur canal, which has just been commenced, and the Chilka lake, Buckingham and Vedarniem salt-water canals, the receipts from which do not cover the working expenses, the net revenue amounted to 2·47 per cent. on the Capital outlay.

CHEMBRAMBAKAM TANK.

Capital Account.

There was neither grant nor outlay on Capital Account of this system. The total outlay, including indirect charges, to the end of the previous year was Rs. 7,36,589 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 7,36,958.

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The area irrigated and revenue derived compare as follow with those of the previous year :—

		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	Rs.	Rs.
First crop ...	1888-89	12,879	12,875	39,343	3·06
	1887-88	12,891	12,848	39,253	3·06
Second crop	1888-89	6,541	6,541	17,285	2·64
	1887-88	3,338	3,338	8,868	2·66

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Receipts.	During 1888-89.	To end of 1888-89.	Charges.	During 1888-89.	To end of 1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation revenue	56,628	...	Direct charges	4,353	1,84,896
Deduct portion due to old irrigation	16,219	...	Indirect do.	116	9,536
			Total ...	4,469	1,94,432
Increase of revenue	40,409	5,38,092	Deduct old maintenance charges...	6,872	1,34,609
Share of enhanced land revenue ...	770	9,525			
			Net Total ...	— 2,403	59,823
Total ...	41,179	5,47,617	Surplus revenue ...	41,702	4,53,490
Deduct collection charges ...	2,059	35,246			
Net Total ...	39,120	5,12,371			
Direct receipts in the Public Works Department	179	942			
Total ...	39,299	5,13,313	Total ...	39,299	5,13,313

The actual return was 5·66 per cent. on the Capital outlay against 4·76 per cent. in the previous year.

PÁLÁR ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

The Capital expenditure on the Pálár anicut system was as follows :—

Departmental heads.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate for 1888-89.	Outlay during 1888-89.	Outlay to end of 1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	18,94,915	18,542	18,225	17,60,382
Indirect do.	98,978	469	985	93,824
Total ...	19,93,893	19,011	19,210	18,54,206

In March 1889 revised estimates, amounting to Rs. 65,354, for the Sakkiramallúr and Tennampattu (Dusi) channels were sanctioned, the saving of Rs. 27,370 effected by them being reserved for unforeseen works of the project.

The budget grant for works was reduced from Rs. 67,500 to Rs. 18,542 owing to the estimates for works in the Sakkiramallúr and Tennampattu (Dusi) channels having been under revision.

Revenue Account.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follow with those of the previous year :—

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop ...	1888-89	70,321	70,244	1,91,821	2·73
	1887-88	68,180	68,160	1,84,476	2·70
Second crop	1888-89	26,779	26,779	57,243	2·14
	1887-88	23,319	23,319	49,647	2·13

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Receipts.	During 1888-89.	To end of 1888-89.	Charges.	During 1888-89.	To end of 1888-89.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Irrigation revenue	2,49,064	...	Direct charges	65,737	11,36,093
Deduct portion due to old irrigation	1,25,392	...	Indirect do.	1,731	50,586
			Total ...	67,468	11,86,679
Increase of revenue	1,23,672	17,89,979	Deduct old maintenance charges.	3,942	1,46,970
Share of enhanced land revenue ...	14,714	4,02,422			
			Net Total ...	63,526	10,39,709
Total ...	1,38,386	21,92,401	Surplus revenue ...	69,298	10,17,028
Deduct collection charges ...	6,919	1,43,817			
Net Total ...	1,31,467	20,48,584			
Direct revenue collected in the Public Works Department ...	1,357	8,153			
Total ...	1,32,824	20,56,737	Total ...	1,32,824	20,56,737

The actual return was 3·74 per cent. on the Capital outlay against 3·29 per cent. in the previous year.

PELANDORAI ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

The Capital expenditure on the Pelandorai anicut system was as follows :—

Departmental heads.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate for 1888-89.	Outlay during 1888-89.	Outlay to end of 1888-89.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	4,05,000	6,230	6,152	4,03,540
Indirect do.	43,246	161	161	41,336
Total ...	4,48,246	6,391	6,313	4,44,876

The budget grant was increased from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,000 in February 1889 for completing the improvements to the Stríputtur tank and for raising the bund of the Konamgalam tank pending sanction to the revised estimates for the latter.

The improvements to the Paliemkotta tank were completed, and those to the Konamgalam and Stríputtur tanks nearly so.

Revenue Account.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follow with those of the previous year :— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop ...	1888-89	4,458	4,458	11,951	2·68
	1887-88	3,731	3,678	9,417	2·56
Second crop	1888-89	71	71	150	2·11
	1887-88	85	85	198	2·33

The following statement shows the financial results :— Financial results.

Receipts.	During 1888-89.	To end of 1888-89.	Charges.	During 1888-89.	To end of 1888-89.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Irrigation revenue	12,101	...	Direct charges	15,994	3,32,285
Deduct portion due to old irrigation	3,365	...	Indirect do.	421	13,554
			Total ...	16,415	3,45,839
Increase of revenue	8,736	68,076	Deduct old maintenance charges ...	150	2,148
Share of enhanced land revenue ...	85	1,403			
Total ...	8,821	69,479			
Deduct collection charges ...	441	4,269			
Net Total ...	8,380	65,210			
Direct receipts in the Public Works Department	166	491			
Total ...	8,546	65,701			
Excess expenditure (deficit) ...	7,719	2,77,990			
Total ...	16,265	3,43,691	Net Total ...	16,265	3,43,691

The financial result of the year was a loss of Rs. 7,719 against Rs. 7,133 in the previous year.

MADRAS WATER-SUPPLY AND IRRIGATION EXTENSION PROJECT.

Capital Account.

As in the previous year there was no outlay on Capital Account of this system, no allotment of funds having been sanctioned during the year for expenditure owing to unavoidable delay in the preparation of the revised estimates for distributaries. The total outlay, including indirect charges, to the end of the previous year was Rs. 17,54,045 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 18,25,615.

Revenue Account.

The area irrigated and revenue derived compare with those of the previous year as follow :— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—		Area occupied.	Area charged as irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop ...	1888-89	7,310	7,278	16,777	2·35
	1887-88	7,275	7,232	16,828	2·33
Second crop	1888-89	2,973	2,973	4,968	1·67
	1887-88	2,003	2,003	2,996	1·50

The following statement shows the financial results during and to the end of the year :— Financial results.

Receipts.	During 1888-89.	To end of 1888-89.	Charges.	During 1888-89.	To end of 1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation revenue	21,745	...	Direct charges	13,316	5,15,134
Deduct share due to old irrigation.	10,658	...	Indirect do.	483	15,982
Increase of revenue	11,087	1,39,355	Total ...	13,799	5,31,116
Share of enhanced land revenue.	450	6,765	Deduct old maintenance charges.	4,865	95,322
Total ...	11,537	1,46,120	Net charges	8,934	4,35,794
Deduct collection charges ...	577	9,494			
Net Total ...	10,960	1,36,626			
Direct receipts in the Public Works Department	11,811	1,07,482			
Total ...	22,771	2,44,108			
Net deficit	—13,837	1,91,686			
Total ...	8,934	4,35,794	Total ...	8,934	4,35,794

The net loss is 0·79 per cent. on the Capital outlay against 0·99 per cent. in the previous year.

BUCKINGHAM CANAL.

Capital Account.

The Capital expenditure was as follows :—

Departmental heads.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate for 1888-89.	Outlay during 1888-89.	Outlay to end of 1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	86,14,000	2,75,677	2,70,274	68,32,037
Indirect do.	6,77,954	7,040	14,125	4,33,378
Total ...	92,91,954	2,82,717	2,84,399	72,65,415

Revenue Account.

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Receipts.	During 1888-89.	To end of 1888-89.	Charges.	During 1888-89.	To end of 1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Navigation receipts	70,948	7,61,661	Direct charges	1,23,649	20,28,517
Miscellaneous do.	2,907	14,36,407	Indirect do.	4,010	61,487
Total ...	73,855	21,98,068	Total ...	1,27,659	20,90,004
Deduct refunds of revenue ...	1,641	12,865	Balance net revenue ...	—55,445	95,199
Net Total ...	72,214	21,85,203	Total ...	72,214	21,85,203

The financial result during the year was a loss of Rs. 55,445 against Rs. 69,328 in the previous year.

General Remarks.

The only event calling for special notice was the cyclone of the 31st October 1888, which caused damage to the canal to the extent of about Rs. 15,000.

GANJAM-GOPALPUR CANAL.

Capital Account.

Owing to scarcity in the Ganjam district, the Ganjam-Gopálpur tidal canal works were in December ordered to be commenced and were put in hand in January.

A grant of Rs. 55,000 was obtained for this canal, but Rs. 12,559 of the grant lapsed. The grant for this canal was assigned so late in the year that the

Government of India did not include it in the "revised estimates" which represent the final grants of the year. The expenditure on the canal is therefore shown in the subjoined statement to have been incurred without allotment:—

Departmental heads.	Sanctioned estimates.	Final grant for 1888-89.	Outlay during 1888-89.	Outlay to end of 1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	4,31,000	...	54,516	75,254
Indirect do.	20,145	...	1,421	3,690
Total ...	4,51,145	...	55,937	78,944

CHILKA LAKE CANAL.

Capital Account.

The revised grant for this canal was Rs. 2,728, against which there was an expenditure of Rs. 1,670. The short outlay of Rs. 1,058 was due to proper arrangements not having been made for the construction of the remaining inlets on the canal banks. Six inlets were completed and three were in progress during the year.

Revenue Account.

On the maintenance of the canal an expenditure of Rs. 291 was incurred against a grant of Rs. 300.

VEDARNIEM CANAL.

Revenue Account.

Rs. 5,001 were spent on the maintenance of the canal against a budget grant of Rs. 5,000.

The budget and revised estimate of receipts was Rs. 700. License fees for boats plying in the canal, levied at 8 annas per ton, amounted to Rs. 728. In addition to this Rs. 4 were realized by the sale of trees.

PROVINCIAL—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.

The grants and outlay under this head compare as follow :— Grants and outlay.

	Grant for 1888-89.		Outlay during 1888-89.
	Budget.	Revised estimate.	
Ordinary Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
"Imperial" works—			
Original works—			
Major	87,091	1,15,172	1,13,567
Minor	1,25,000	1,09,837	95,883
Repairs	6,00,000	6,00,072	5,82,928
Establishment	1,88,281	1,91,268	1,81,268
Tools and plant	12,181	12,376	11,731
Total ...	10,12,553	10,28,725	9,85,377
"Minor" works—			
Original works	...	1,300	342
Repairs	3,75,000	3,73,346	3,52,152
Establishment	...	332	79
Tools and plant...	...	22	5
Total ...	3,75,000	3,75,000	3,52,578
Total, Ordinary Works ...	13,87,553	14,03,725	13,37,955

	Grant for 1888-89.		Outlay during 1888-89.
	Budget.	Revised estimate.	
Old Maintenance Charges.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Original works	10,280	10,384	10,384
Repairs	1,41,324	1,42,856	1,42,856
Establishment	2,08,569	2,01,685	2,07,345
Tools and plant	2,274	2,299	2,298
Total ...	3,62,447	3,57,224	3,62,883
Tank Restoration Scheme.			
Investigation—			
Original works	46,000	35,840	34,246
Establishment	73,360	73,360	96,590
Tools and plant	690	850	984
Total ...	1,20,050	1,10,050	1,31,820
Execution—			
Original works	1,80,662	1,51,978	1,41,680
Repairs	2,45,000	2,07,161	2,09,411
Establishment	97,903	82,602	80,750
Tools and plant	6,385	5,388	5,266
Total ...	5,29,950	4,47,129	4,37,107
Total for Tank Restoration Scheme ...	6,50,000	5,57,179	5,68,927
Grand Total ...	24,00,000	23,18,128	22,69,765

Causes of variations between budget and revised estimates.

The budget grant for Major Original Works was increased chiefly by reducing the grant for Minor Original Works to provide for incomplete works of the previous year and for works sanctioned, but not commenced for want of funds. The budget grant for tank restoration works was reduced to meet urgent demands for funds for ordinary irrigation and navigation and agricultural works.

Causes of short or excess outlay.

Ordinary "Imperial" Works.—In the Godávari Western division the expenditure was small under original works, the reasons given being that labor was scarce in the locality where the works were in progress. In the Nellore division the grant for original works was not fully worked out in order to leave savings to cover excess expenditure and repairs. The progress in other divisions was fair. *Tank Restoration Works.*—In the Madura division there was excess expenditure on repairs of Rs. 2,377, which was covered by short outlay on original works. In the North Arcot division no expenditure was incurred at all against the grant of Rs. 4,000 for original works and only Rs. 3,305 out of the grant of Rs. 6,061 were spent on repairs; the reasons given are that the sanctioned estimates were received late in the year and the tanks were full till the end of January, also that much of the labor available in the neighbourhood was employed on emergent repairs to other works. "*Minor*" *Irrigation Works.*—The expenditure was satisfactory in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Tinnevelly, Salem, and Kurnool, where practically the whole of the allotments were utilized. The percentage of the unspent balance in Bellary on the small allotment was unsatisfactory. The unspent balance was 4·80 per cent: in the Kistna, 9·79 in the Chingleput, and 6·05 in the North Arcot district. In other districts the expenditure was nearly up to the allotments.

TANK RESTORATION SCHEME.

Increase of investigation establishment.

The five survey parties employed at the commencement of the year were augmented by a sixth party which was organized in December 1888 to begin work in Bellary. A temporary establishment was also placed at the disposal of the Executive Engineers of the Godávari Eastern and Western divisions for the investigation of the requirements of the tanks of the Godávari district.

Extent of operations.

The area of minor basins entered upon at the beginning of the year was 8,684 square miles, of which 7,233 square miles had been completely investigated. These areas were increased at the end of the year by 6,832 and 4,993 square miles, bringing the totals up to 15,516 square miles entered upon, of which 12,226 were completed.

Amount of estimates sanctioned.

The amount of estimates sanctioned during the year was Rs. 4,94,309 against a corresponding figure of Rs. 2,15,662 during the previous year, and the cost of investigation during 1888-89 was Rs. 1,31,807 or 26·6 per cent. on the amount of sanctioned estimates against Rs. 40·1 per cent. during 1887-88. At the latter end of the year efforts were made to reduce the cost of outturn as compared with the amount of estimates sanctioned. The total amount of estimates sanctioned from the commencement of operations up to the end of the year was Rs. 15,18,705 against which the total expenditure incurred (excluding establishment and tools and plant charges) was Rs. 9,58,008, leaving Rs. 5,60,697 as the unexpended balances of estimates.

Grants and outlay.

The following statement shows the grants and outlay:—

—	Grant for 1888-89.					Outlay during 1888-89.					Outlay to end of 1888-89.
	Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Total.	Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Total.	
Execution.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
No. I Tank division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,425
Madura do.	43,902	49,100	21,391	1,396	1,15,789	41,476	51,977	21,494	1,402	1,16,349	4,90,949
Chingleput do.	52,837	64,000	26,872	1,753	1,45,462	50,149	64,205	26,301	1,715	1,42,370	3,84,300
Kurnool do.	18,000	52,000	16,100	1,050	87,150	17,461	53,227	16,258	1,060	88,006	1,26,211
Coimbatore do.	33,239	36,000	15,925	1,038	86,202	32,594	36,697	15,937	1,039	86,267	1,78,606
North Arcot do.	4,000	6,061	2,314	151	12,526	...	3,305	760	50	4,115	4,115
Total ...	1,51,978	2,07,161	82,602	5,388	4,47,129	1,41,680	2,09,411	80,750	5,266	4,37,107	11,85,606
Investigation.											
No. I Investigating party.	6,100	...	12,810	350	19,260	5,822	...	18,276	163	24,261	2,20,329
No. II do. ...	6,120	...	14,730	130	20,980	9,324	...	22,048	398	31,770	1,89,186
No. III do. ...	7,000	...	12,810	...	19,810	7,272	...	19,197	239	26,708	1,30,452
No. IV do. ...	8,280	...	10,890	120	19,290	8,249	...	18,359	97	26,705	94,237
No. V do. ...	4,080	...	10,500	250	14,830	160	...	...	...	160	160
No. VI do. ...	920	...	...	...	920	437	...	6	87	530	530
Central office.	3,340	...	11,620	...	14,960	2,982	...	18,704	...	21,686	1,51,510
Total ...	35,840	...	73,360	850	1,10,050	34,246	...	96,590	984	1,31,820	7,86,404
Grand Total ...	1,87,818	2,07,161	1,55,962	6,238	5,57,179	1,75,926	2,09,411	1,77,340	6,250	5,68,927	19,72,010

Receipts in the Public Works Department.

The receipts collected in the Public Works Department from Irrigation and Navigation Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept amounted to Rs. 13,793.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The total area occupied for irrigation under all works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept was 2,831,961 acres, of which 2,699,538 acres were charged as irrigated for first crop, and 812,292 acres for second crop against 2,746,351 and 791,214 acres in the previous year. The total revenue dependent on these works was Rs. 131,80,480, of which the share due to "Land" was Rs. 31,95,179, and that due to "Irrigation" was Rs. 91,68,325 exclusive of deductions and remissions, which amounted to Rs. 8,16,976. The area irrigated under, and the revenue derived from, (1) Works for which a continuous record of expenditure is kept individually, (2) Other "Imperial" works under the charge of the Public Works Department, and (3) "Minor" irrigation works under the

charge of the Revenue Department, compare as follow with those of the previous year :—

	Area irrigated.		Irrigation revenue.	
	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
1. Works for which a continuous record of expenditure is kept individually	410,571	358,337	18,77,621	17,60,162
2. Other "Imperial" works	967,369	1,069,456	33,59,714	36,28,145
3. "Minor" irrigation works	1,321,598	1,318,558	39,30,990	39,11,724
Total ...	2,699,538	2,746,351	91,68,325	93,00,031

Total receipts compared with charges.

The total irrigation and miscellaneous revenue derived from works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept exclusive of collection charges in the Revenue Department was Rs. 87,23,702, and the total outlay, including indirect charges, amounted to Rs. 19,57,098, leaving Rs. 67,66,604 as the net revenue. The net revenue due to old irrigation under works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept exclusive of all charges was Rs. 24,83,289.

Area irrigated, revenue derived and expenditure incurred in each district.

The following statement shows by districts the area irrigated, the revenue derived, and the expenditure incurred on each class of works :—

	Area irrigated and revenue derived during the fasli year 1298 (1888-89).			Outlay during the official year 1888-89.
	Area irrigated.		Total irrigation revenue.	
	First crop.	Second crop.		
Works for which a continuous record of expenditure is kept individually.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	54,784	2,377	98,428	...
Vizagapatam	15,084	930	21,144	4,166
Kurnool	5,249	3,499	33,578	510
Chingleput	11,887	2,241	24,890	1,590
North Arcot	41,813	19,607	1,62,613	44,111
South Arcot	150,173	15,533	4,90,772	98,956
Salem	453	448	1,487	741
Coimbatore	55,385	31,949	3,73,822	46,681
Tanjore	22,505	1,863	66,610	...
Tinnevelly	53,238	48,364	6,04,337	52,737
Total ...	410,571	126,811	18,77,621	2,49,492
Works for which a continuous record of expenditure is kept collectively.				
"Imperial" works—				
Ganjam	62,576	313	81,765	15,147
Vizagapatam	9,364	778	10,747	5,027
Godávari	36,103	375	51,058	36,909
Kistna	8,266	13	12,730	9,979
Nellore	84,640	9,849	2,98,317	1,35,295
Cuddapah	54,607	26,467	2,49,006	50,933
Anantapur	45,437	13,307	1,80,453	44,112
Bellary	27,971	10,989	1,75,840	
Kurnool	16,726	3,978	52,621	1,16,912
Chingleput	218,866	47,226	5,69,034	2,56,260
North Arcot	55,798	27,055	2,24,738	42,686
South Arcot	65,390	11,679	2,38,809	79,033
Tanjore	18,765	1,655	36,820	12,935
Trichinopoly	83,723	35,133	2,88,151	69,039
Madura	74,437	26,906	3,20,549	1,63,023
Tinnevelly	56,635	31,266	3,53,105	1,05,369
Coimbatore	26,216	17,550	1,33,618	99,669
Salem	21,849	22,318	82,353	38,333
Malabar	...	...	...	2,465
Head office, Tank Restoration Scheme	...	...	...	21,686
Total ...	967,369	286,857	33,59,714	13,04,812

—	Area irrigated and revenue derived during the fasli year 1298 (1888-89).			Outlay during the official year 1888-89.
	Area irrigated.		Total irrigation revenue.	
	First crop.	Second crop.		
Works for which a continuous record of expenditure is kept collectively—continued.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
"Minor" irrigation works—				
Ganjam ...	81,150	1,383	76,398	25,486
Vizagapatam ...	10,441	202	21,249	6,151
Godávari ...	36,094	313	30,683	12,154
Kistna ...	24,295	251	73,287	23,319
Nellore ...	33,471	5,464	1,01,830	10,837
Cuddapah ...	149,610	49,904	4,62,514	32,685
Anantapur ...	65,796	22,802	2,26,273	13,044
Bellary ...	23,482	9,554	71,749	785
Kurnool ...	23,915	4,074	56,074	5,059
Chingleput ...	126,359	21,973	2,77,971	27,177
North Arcot ...	178,945	87,560	6,68,722	47,148
South Arcot ...	199,284	36,808	6,83,646	43,272
Tanjore ...	31,216	2,139	56,099	9,639
Trichinopoly ...	51,687	17,096	1,09,286	15,495
Madura ...	100,193	19,487	2,72,092	24,147
Tinnevelly ...	91,256	42,891	4,25,173	24,960
Coimbatore ...	16,675	5,527	48,101	7,870
Salem ...	77,729	71,196	2,69,843	23,116
Madras ...	...	...	...	84
Malabar ...	...	...	...	150
Total ...	1,321,598	398,624	39,30,990	3,52,578
Grand Total ...	2,699,538	812,292	91,68,325	19,06,882

AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

The following statement shows the outlay on agricultural works as compared with the grants :—

—	Grant for 1888-89.		Outlay during 1888-89.
	Budget.	Revised estimate.	
Original works—	RS.	RS.	RS.
Major ...	1,35,563	1,51,598	1,44,990
Minor ...	15,000	17,063	13,621
Total ...	1,50,563	1,68,661	1,58,611
Repairs ...	1,90,000	2,16,646	2,10,113
Establishment ...	79,329	89,622	82,702
Tools and plant ...	5,108	5,779	5,335
Total ...	4,25,000	4,80,708	4,56,761

The budget grant was increased from Rs. 4,25,000 to Rs. 4,80,708 owing to the necessity of providing funds for incomplete works of the previous year and for urgent protective works to river embankments, but for various reasons expenditure fell short of the final grant by Rs. 23,947. The receipts realized by the sale of plantations and produce of trees along the river embankments amounted to Rs. 9,015 against a budget and a revised estimate of Rs. 10,000.

General remarks.

The rainfall during the year was less than the average of the preceding five years by over 5 inches and less than that of 1887-88 by 8 inches. As compared with the previous year, the decrease was general in all the districts except Tinnevelly. The cyclone of the 31st October and 1st November 1888 caused considerable damages to tanks under the Poiney and Pálár systems, and the aprons of those two anicuts were damaged. In other parts of the North Arcot division the damage was small. The flood of the 4th December 1888, in the Támbraparni river, in the Tinnevelly division, caused serious damage to the left bank of the river from 9 to $11\frac{3}{4}$ miles and seriously damaged the village of Mukkani.

PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAY BRANCH.

(a) *General.* (1888-89.)

General working.

The "general results of working" of the two Guaranteed Railways were satisfactory. The gross earnings of the Madras Railway during the official year were more than 1½ lakhs, and those of the South Indian Railway more than 3½ lakhs in excess of the receipts of 1887-88. The net profits on the Madras Railway were equivalent to 3·11 per cent., and those on the South Indian Railway to 3·57 per cent. per annum on the capital expended.

Train service.

On the Madras Railway a revised train service was introduced on 1st April 1888 involving slight alterations, but no extra train mileage. From 1st September 1888 an additional mixed train was run between Tirúr and Calicut. In consequence of the opening of two crossing stations and the increasing traffic at Kolar road station, an altered time-table was introduced on the Bangalore branch. On the South Indian Railway, time-tables involving slight changes were sanctioned on three occasions. The alterations were necessitated by the delays consequent on the laying of a new permanent-way. On the Nellore branch of the Villupuram-Dharmavaram Railway an additional train was run each way daily, from 1st April 1888, in order to encourage traffic. From 1st January 1889 a second revised time-table embodying a slight alteration was sanctioned on this branch line.

Working arrangements.

The transhipping arrangements at Guntakal junction not proving satisfactory to the Madras Railway, a meeting was held at Guntakal on 8th July 1888, when the Southern Mahratta Railway authorities agreed to take the responsibility of working the station with the present accommodation. Among other things the Madras officers proposed a revision of the working agreement, but at a meeting held at Dharwar on 10th August 1888 it was decided to continue the present system of working. The "Additional Powers Bill" was passed in 1888; it empowers the South Indian Railway Company to construct and work lines of railways other than its own, and to raise capital for the purpose, or to expend funds provided by the State.

New works, Madras Railway.

One of the principal new works on the Madras Railway is the Pennér bridge, North-west line. All the pier cylinders of this bridge are now bedded except 5. 3 spans at the north end were completely erected, and the erection of 3 more spans was in progress. The approaches were nearly completed. The Chitrávati bridge, North-west line, made good progress. It was intended to found all the piers on rock, and 8 were already so bedded; but the progress of sinking was much retarded by the discovery of a stratum of boulders and hard clay. The south abutment was in progress. Girders were under erection. The approach on the south side was nearly completed, and the minor bridges therein finished. The Kallai bridge, Calicut extension, of three 130-feet spans was all but completed. The Ferok bridge, Calicut extension, of six 130-feet spans was opened for road traffic on 16th July 1888. At Beypore the old station buildings and part of the line to Kadalundi were demolished. The additions and improvements to the Raichúr station were in progress. The platforms and through sidings at stations are being lengthened to accommodate mixed trains, about 12 stations being taken in hand each year.

New works, South Indian Railway.

On the South Indian Railway the principal new works were as follow: the Karanguli bridge was completed and the Tondayár bridge enlarged. The Gingee bridge, to which 11 spans of 30 feet were added, was re-opened for traffic. The construction of the temporary diversion to the Gadilam bridge was in progress. The temporary diversion of the Porto Novo canal was commenced. An additional span of 50 feet was added to the bridge at mileage 431/8. Egmore station was extended. At North Kolatur new station buildings were built. Various improvements and additions were made to the stations at Panruti, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, and Cuddalore. Plans for the extension of the Villupuram station were in progress.

Employment of natives.

Both the Madras and South Indian Railways show a continuous increase in the number of natives employed as drivers, shunters, firemen, and cleaners. Among

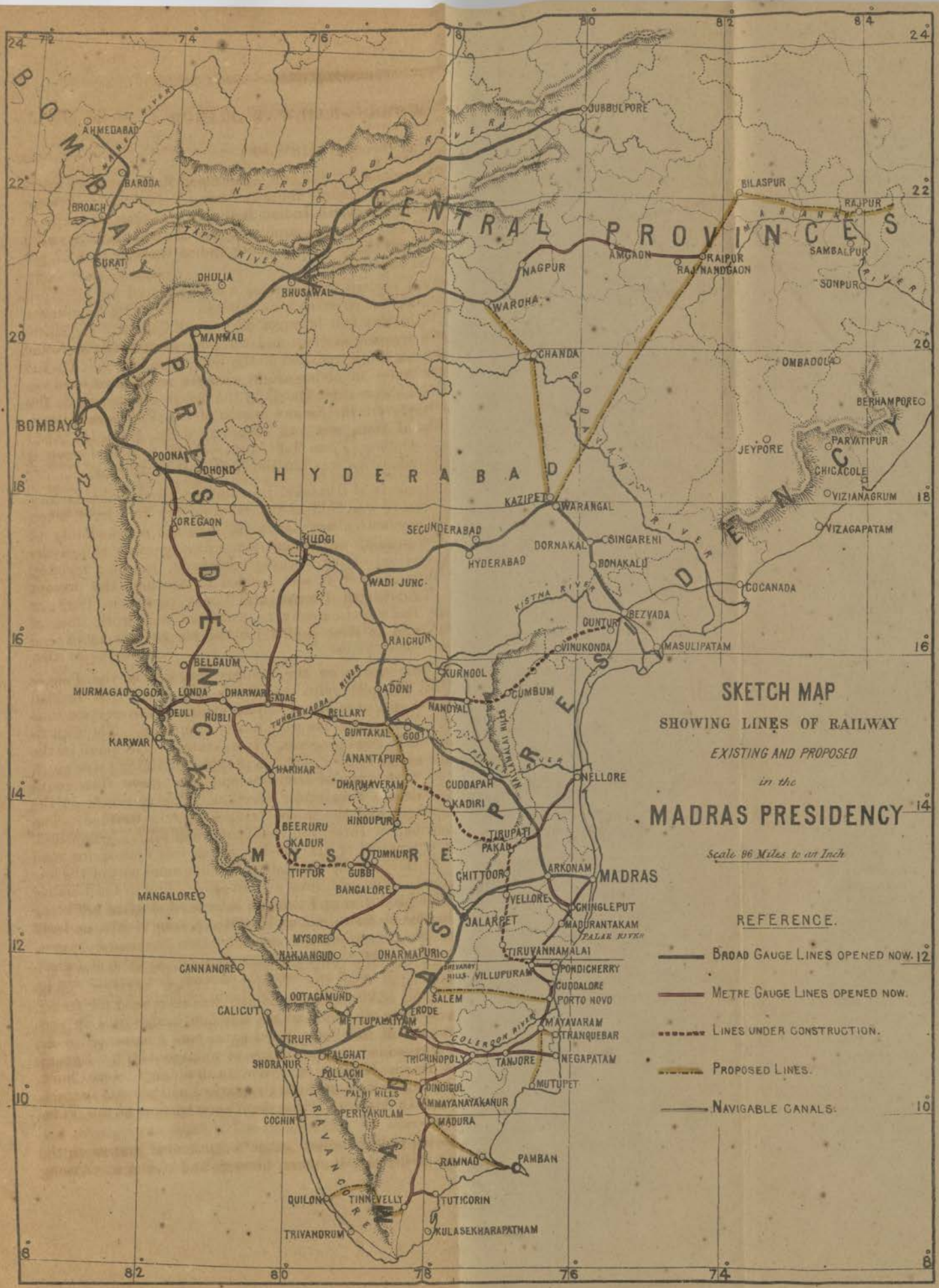

Photo Zincographed in Central Survey Office, Madras. 1889

shunters alone the South Indian Railway shows a decrease. There has been no change in the system pursued for training native boys as engine-drivers.

The Madras Railway expended Rs. 5,37,608 during the year in fuel, and the South Indian, including the Nellore extension, expended Rs. 5,31,799. The latter line alone used any Australian coal. The average cost per ton of all sorts of fuel was much lower on the South Indian than on the Madras line. Fuel.

The work done for the public by Madras and South Indian Railways in 1888-89 appears below:— Traffic on Madras and South Indian Railways—Comparison of work done by Madras and South Indian Railways.

—	Tons of goods.	Average distance.	Passengers.	Average distance.
Madras Railway carried	722,564	145·2	8,003,205	39·15
South Indian Railway carried	669,183	79·0	7,212,299	35·12
The average bookings per mile of line were—				
Madras Railway	861	...	9,539	...
South Indian Railway	* 992	...	11,028	...

Some particulars of working of the two lines are shown in the following table:—

Railway.	Passenger traffic.		Goods traffic.			
	Average number of passengers in a train.	Average cost of carrying a passenger one mile.	Average load of a train.	Cost of hauling a ton of goods one mile.	Percentage of freight upon capacity hauled.	Percentage of freight upon gross ton mileage.
		PIES.	TONS.	PIES.		
Madras	297	1·02	86	4·9	42·5	29·8
South Indian	287	1·04	54	6·4	53·4	34·8

The following statement shows the length and gauge of lines, Guaranteed and State, in the Madras Presidency, including Provincial, under survey, or construction, or open for traffic:— Lengths of Railways in the Madras Presidency.

Railway.	Open for traffic.	Under construction.	Under survey.	Gauge.	Administration.	Remarks.
	MILES.	MILES.	MILES.			
Madras Railway	839	...	...	5′ 6″	Madras Government.	Guaranteed.
South Indian Railway	654	...	...	Metre.	Do. ...	Do.
Villupuram-Dharmavaram Railway, Nellore branch.	83	...	...	Do.	Do. (worked by South Indian Railway).	State Imperial.
Southern Mahratta Railway ...	72	...	...	Do.	Bombay Government.	Do.
Bellary-Kistna State Railway ...	90	189	...	Do.	Do. (worked by Southern Mahratta Railway).	Do.
Bezváda to Nizam's Frontier ...	21½	...	...	5′ 6″	Madras Government.	Do.
Villupuram-Dharmavaram ...	...	301	...	Metre.	Do. ...	Do.
Máyavaram-Mutupet	...	...	55½	Do.	Do. ...	Guaranteed by Tanjore District Board.

The following lines are within the jurisdiction of the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, as Inspecting officer:—

The Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway.—Wadi to Secunderabad, 121 miles; Secunderabad to Singaréni, 156 miles; and Dornakál to Bezváda, 57 miles. The Mysore and Gubbi sections of the Southern Mahratta Railway were transferred to the Consulting Engineer for Railways (Bombay) as inspecting officer, from 1st January 1889.

The following works were in progress:— Lines in progress.

Villupuram-Dharmavaram Railway.—The Villupuram-Dharmavaram Railway, 301 miles in length, was under construction on behalf of the Government by the

* Exclusive of harbour materials.

South Indian Railway and under the supervision of their Chief Engineer. Engineers took charge of 16 out of 22 divisions. Earth-work made fair progress and the collection of materials proceeded favorably. All the contracts for the iron-work of the girders have been given out in England.

Bezváda Extension Railway.—This line was opened for goods traffic in November 1888 and for passenger traffic on 10th February 1889, and is worked by the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company. It was found necessary to enlarge the Katlér bridge, but traffic was carried on by means of a diversion through the bed of the river.

Lines surveyed or projected.

The projects for the following lines are in abeyance awaiting future consideration: Porto-Novo-Salem, Pálghat-Dindigul, Tinnevelly-Quilon, and Madura-Pámban. The working survey and estimate for the Máyavaram-Mutupet line will be completed shortly. The guarantee given by Government to the Nílgiri Railway Company for the construction of a line from Mettupálaiyam to Coonoor holds good until 1st January 1890, when, unless the capital shall have been fully subscribed, the Company's contract will lapse.

(b) *Madras Railway.*

Open mileage.

The open length of this railway is now 839 miles. The portion of the line between Madras and Arkónam, viz., 42½ miles alone, is double.

Capital expenditure.

The gross capital expenditure during the year was Rs. 14,31,948, the net amount being Rs. 13,14,278. The chief works on which outlay was incurred are the following:—

	Expenditure from January to December 1888.
	Rs.
Reconstruction of Pennér bridge	2,41,795
New bridge over Chitrávati river	3,61,139
Beypore-Calicut extension	4,48,325
Extension of line to Pálghat town	27,819
Station-house at Kallávi	7,217
Widening goods shed at Bangalore Pettah	6,573
Running-guards' bungalow, Salem	7,482
Extension of platform, &c., Tyakal	5,999
Station-house at Buddireddipatti	7,468
Alteration of sidings, &c., at Arkónam	5,285
Alterations and extension of Raichúr station	6,904
Three carriage-repairing sheds, &c., at Perambúr	12,927
Crossing station at 155th mile, North-west line	5,087
Clerks' offices at Salt Cotaurs station	18,070
Crossing station at Patchúr	17,460
Do. at Múlánúr	13,810
Extension of block system	6,485
Sidings at Tirupati for Cuddapah-Nellore State Railway	7,606
Siding at Rénigunta purchased from Cuddapah-Nellore State Railway	9,842
Expenditure on new minor works	22,704
Ten second-class carriages	8,485
Forty-seven third-class carriages	36,324
Two composite carriages	9,921

The principal credits to capital were as follows:—

Contribution by the District Board, Malabar, towards Ferok and Kallai bridges on Calicut extension	28,500
Sale-proceeds of a saloon carriage	7,000
Amount transferred to debit of revenue	79,190

Condition of way, works and bridges.

The permanent-way was well maintained, though on some sections the rails are rapidly deteriorating. The bridges were in good order.

Stations.

The staff quarters and several bungalows were in progress at Gooty. A refreshment-house for natives was also opened at this station. Crossing stations at Patchúr and Múlánúr on the Bangalore branch were completed and opened. A new crossing station was also under construction at 155/3 mile, North-west line, between Vontimitta and Cuddapah. It is on a gradient of 1 in 547. The following trial stations were opened during the year: Vallúr, between Krishnapúram and Kamalápuram; Devankundi, between Mallúr and Kadgodi, Bangalore branch; and Edakkólam, between Kuttipúram and Tirúr. The undermentioned stations are being or were converted from trial into permanent stations: Connur, Sevvápet road, Kétándapatti, Kallávi, Buddireddipatti, and Viziamangalam.

The number of persons killed was 24 against 15 in the previous year, and the number of persons injured was 31 against 45. There were no serious accidents to trains, but the total number of accidents amounted to 186 against 178 in 1887-88 and 150 in 1886-87. The increase was due to the excessive number of derailments. A special committee was convened to inquire into this, and has submitted a report. The cyclone of 31st October 1888 caused 3 breaches in the 61st mile, South-west line, but through traffic was resumed on the 5th November. Slight damage occurred at mileage 85/2 near Vellore, and also in the 202nd mile, North-west line; slips happened near Munnal on South-west line, but these were repaired without interrupting traffic. What might have been a serious accident happened to the South-west line mail train on 24th September 1888, one of the axles of a wagon breaking whilst the train was passing over a girder bridge. What would probably have been a fatal accident to a woman at Bangalore Petta was averted by the bravery displayed by Mr. Smaller, Acting Stationmaster, on 21st October 1888. Accidents.

The employés numbered 13,329, of whom 217 were Europeans, 1,100 East Indians, and 12,012 natives. As compared with the preceding year, there was an increase of 875 in the total number of persons employed, which was due to the greater requirements of the Telegraph, Traffic, and Engineering Departments, and to the extra staff needed for additional stations, maintenance purposes, and the block system. Employés.

The police force employed amounted to 309 constables and men and 9 subordinate officers, and the cost of establishment was Rs. 42,722. This force is not under the Police Act, and has no further powers than are possessed by all railway servants under the Railway Act. Besides these men the Government supply about 90 regular constables. At Raichúr and Matmurri stations all police duties are undertaken by His Highness the Nizam's Government. Police.

The strength of the "Madras Railway Volunteers" has decreased since last year, the number of enrolled members falling from 872 to 836 of all ranks; the percentage of efficients, however, increased from 94·08 to 97·48. The rifle range at Perambúr did not turn out a success; it was consequently under alteration. At Raichúr the rifle range was condemned as unsafe. The regiment again won the Bangalore cup for marksmanship. The corps was under the command of Major H. L. Ansted. Volunteers.

The medical staff of the company consists of a "Medical officer" and 19 Apothecaries. The total cost of the department was Rs. 2,841 per mensem. Medical department.

There were 7 railway schools and 2 local schools. The number of pupils in the former rose from 273 in 1887-88 to 293, and the average attendance rose to 222·81. The average attendance in the local schools was 21·04. The annual contributions to the railway schools amounted to Rs. 11,496, and the expenditure was Rs. 12,411. The local schools received a railway grant of Rs. 225. Schools.

During the calendar year 8,679 tons of stores and materials valued at £99,767 were shipped to India, besides which 3,710 tons of patent fuel, coal, and coke were forwarded from England at an average cost at the port of delivery of £1-16-10 per ton. At the close of 1888 the balance of stores in hand was Rs. 24,46,384 when compared with the balance at the close of 1887-88 showing a decrease of Rs. 17,704. The receipts and issues during the year amounted to Rs. 24,89,124 and Rs. 25,06,828, respectively. Stores.

The total rolling-stock on the line at the end of the year was as follows:— Rolling-stock.

—	Total constructed.	Withdrawn for repairs or renewals.	In running order.
Locomotives	156	41	115
Coaching vehicles	715	21	694
Goods do.	2,825	267	2,558

86 engines passed through the shops for repairs; 2 of the B.A. class engines were converted into tank engines, and 2 others are under conversion. Sanction

was received for the sale, by auction, of 4 T.C. shunting engines and of the remaining C.C. engine. 248 vehicles were constructed during the year.

Capital transactions.

The capital expenditure on the open line up to the end of December 1888 was Rs. 1,130,73,456 (£10,365,067), and the value of stores in stock was Rs. 24,46,384. The total capital expenditure including stores was Rs. 1,155,19,840 (£10,589,319), equivalent to Rs. 1,37,687 (£12,621) per mile. The capital of the company stood as follows at the end of 1888 :—

	£
Subscribed capital, at 5 per cent.	8,757,670
Do. do. at 4¾ do.	999,960
Do. do. at 4½ do.	500,000
Debentures, at 4 per cent.	102,200
Do. at 3½ do.	297,800
Capital not bearing interest	12,014
Total ...	10,669,644

Expenditure.

	£	
On way and works	9,089,466	
On rolling-stock	1,275,601	
On stores and suspense	224,641	
		10,589,708
Balance available ...		79,936

The net capital expenditure during the year under review was Rs. 13,14,278, equivalent at 1*s.* 10*d.*, to £120,475.

Revenue transactions.

The net profit of the year under review was Rs. 35,21,645 (£322,818), giving a dividend at the rate of 3·11 per cent. per annum on the capital outlay and falling short of the guarantee by £199,575. The guaranteed interest from the formation of the company up to 31st December 1888 amounted to £13,899,352 and the net profits for the same period to £6,347,750, leaving a balance of £7,551,602 to be met from the revenues of India in addition to the expenditure on land and control.

Train service.

There was a great improvement over last year in the punctuality of trains.

Comparison of earnings and working expenses.

The general results of last 5 calendar years are compared in the following table :—

Years.	Gross earnings.	Expenditure.	Net revenue.	Dividend on capital expended.	Percentage of expenses to receipts.	Receipts per open mile per week.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	PER CENT.	RS.	RS.
1884	71,41,317	42,05,631	29,35,686	2·57	58·89	158·6
1885	76,57,993	43,78,825	32,79,168	2·85	57·19	170·5
1886	79,66,098	47,36,854	32,29,244	2·78	59·46	177·6
1887	81,72,535	52,92,507	28,80,028	2·58	64·76	188·8
1888	85,31,054	50,09,409	35,21,645	3·11	58·72	194·4

The average number of miles open during the year under review was 839 against 830 in the preceding year, the increase being due to the extensions of the line from Olavakótu to Pálghát town and from Kadalundi to Calicut. The gross earnings exceed those of the preceding year by 3½ lakhs, the improvement being mainly due to the development of third-class traffic, and to an increase in coaching traffic under all items except "first-class" and "troops and police." The working expenses show a decrease of nearly 3 lakhs of rupees, although they include abnormal items amounting to Rs. 2,14,998. The decrease is mainly attributable to less expenditure on locomotives. The percentage of expenses to receipts has been consequently reduced from 64·76 to 58·72, while the receipts per open mile per week show a marked improvement.

Receipts.

The earnings under coaching and goods were Rs. 36,33,005 and Rs. 46,65,304 respectively. Both coaching and goods traffic showed an improvement, notwithstanding a diminution in the carriage of railway plant and rolling-stock. The train mileage and earnings per train mile were 2,391,036 and 3·568 respectively. The profits per train mile were Rs. 1·473. These figures are the highest reached in the last 5 years. The increase in train miles was mainly due to the opening of the

Calicut extension and the Pálghát branch, and to additional goods trains being run on the North-west line.

Passenger traffic.

The numbers of passengers (exclusive of troops and police) carried in each class were first-class 12,524, second-class 39,280, third-class 7,670,895, or a total of 7,722,699. These figures show a great advance on 1887-88. The receipts from each class were, first-class Rs. 1,59,198, second-class Rs. 1,33,890, third-class Rs. 25,81,754, or a total of Rs. 28,74,842, being more than 2 lakhs in excess of the receipts of 1887-88. There was a slight falling off in receipts under "first-class." The increase under "second-class" is attributed to the annual meeting of the National Congress having been held in Madras during the year under review, and to the carriages of this class being, for the first time, furnished with cushions. The prevalence of cholera had a prejudicial effect on the third-class traffic, which, however, contributed 89·8 per cent. of the receipts, and 99·3 per cent. of the numbers. The receipts for carriage of troops rose by over Rs. 24,000, and the receipts for parcels by more than Rs. 26,000; the latter rise was due to the rates for "perishable parcels" being increased from one-third to one-half of the ordinary parcels' rates. All the other coaching traffic items showed an improvement.

Goods traffic.

The goods traffic receipts rose from Rs. 43,19,683 in the previous year to Rs. 43,34,359. The tonnage carried also increased, though not proportionately.

Cotton.

The quantity of cotton exported from Madras during 1888 was 10,197 tons as compared with 13,401 tons during the preceding year.

Grain.

The total quantity of grain carried during the year was 198,267 tons yielding a receipt of Rs. 8,55,062 as compared with 175,024 tons yielding a receipt of Rs. 7,00,158 in 1887.

Salt.

The total quantity of salt carried over the system was 59,041 tons yielding a receipt of Rs. 3,87,107 as compared with 64,900 tons with a receipt of Rs. 4,11,240 during the previous year.

Coaching and goods transport.

The total coaching and goods transport shows that 8,003,205 passengers were carried an average mileage of 39·1 and that 1,088,774 tons of goods were carried an average mileage of 105 miles. These figures are considerably in excess of those of the previous year.

Working expenses.

The maintenance and locomotive charges compare as follows with previous years:—

Years.	Maintenance of way, works and stations.			Locomotive.		
	Amount.	Mean miles maintained from Revenue funds.	Per mean mile maintained.	Amount.	Per traffic train mile.	Per engine mile.
	RS.	MILES.	RS.	RS.	AS.	AS.
1884	10,89,747	859½	1,267	14,44,812	10·845	9·498
1885	10,82,590	861	1,257	15,45,093	11·089	9·729
1886	13,12,495	860	1,526	16,56,216	11·658	10·171
1887	14,44,330	830	1,740	18,35,484	12·209	10·900
1888	13,86,246	839	1,652	16,16,275	10·816	9·234

The decrease in maintenance as compared with the previous year was due to the expenditure then incurred on account of the construction of Calicut extension and also to less expenditure on repairs during the year under review. The decrease under "Locomotive" was due to the cost of 8 locomotive engines having been included in the previous year's expenditure and to a saving under "general superintendence" in the locomotive and carriage departments. 34·78 lbs. of coal were used per each total train mile, and 29·69 per each engine mile. These figures are the lowest during the last 5 years. The expenditure in other departments is compared in the following table:—

Years.	Expenses.					
	Carriage and wagon.		Traffic.		General charges.	Miscellaneous.
	Amount.	Per 1,000 vehicle miles.	Amount.	Per traffic train mile.	Amount.	Amount.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	Rs.
1883	5,79,786	15·594	6,81,596	5·798	4,44,468	41,288
1884	4,95,115	11·433	7,02,473	5·273	4,43,386	30,098
1885	4,95,331	11·212	7,31,146	5·248	4,70,717	53,948
1886	4,72,763	10·478	7,64,999	5·384	4,90,889	39,492
1887	7,26,521	15·449	7,70,612	5·306	4,81,009	34,551
1888	6,57,984	13·636	8,00,613	5·357	4,97,683	50,608

The decrease under "carriage and wagon" was mainly due to smaller outlay on "repairs and renewals." The number constructed as renewals and charged to revenue amounted to 232: The total loss by exchange amounted to Rs. 2,84,595, being Rs. 15,055 less than the amount lost in the previous year.

Rates and fares.

The passenger fares remained unaltered, excepting that second and third class periodical tickets available between Madras, Perambúr, and Ráyapuram were issued. From 1st October 1888 the rates for horses in horse-boxes were raised. Return tickets for horses were also introduced. The rate for "laterite" was also raised.

(c) *South Indian Railway.*

Open mileage.

The open length of this railway is 654 miles, none of it being double line. The Pondicherry Railway from the Gingee river to Pondicherry, 8 miles in length, and the Nellore branch of the Villupuram-Dharmavaram Railway, 83 miles in length, are worked by the company, making the total length worked by them 745 miles.

Capital expenditure.

The net capital outlay during the year was Rs. 5,46,425, incurred chiefly on the following works:—

	Expenditure from January to December 1888.
	Rs.
Raising by 5 feet the bridge over Pálár at 42/16	15,610
Additional works required at Egmore station	46,805
Lowering bank between 44/37 and 46/13 and adding six 25-feet spans to bridge at 44/69	11,520
Permanent station, North Kolatúr	6,175
Realignment of Beach line between Beach and Fort stations	12,958
Raising gradient and adding eleven 30-feet spans to bridge at 85/13 ...	36,453
Adding two 50-feet spans to Tondayár bridge at 84/5	41,758
Curtain walls, &c., to Ponniár bridge at 105	7,750
Adding four 40-feet spans to bridge at 134/10½	21,279
Additional through siding, &c., at Panrúti	8,753
Extensions to Locomotive workshop at Negapatam	8,337
Dispensary, &c., at Tanjore	5,915
Permanent station arrangements at Unjalúr	10,358
Printing office at Trichinopoly junction	7,236
Additional accommodation to Engineering workshop, Trichinopoly ...	16,967
Permanent-way Inspector's bungalow at Dindigul	8,783
Curtain walls, &c., for Sátúr bridge at 389/7	9,192
Repairs to house near Ritherdon's road, Egmore	5,201
Adding four 30-feet spans to three 30-feet girder bridge at 134/15 ...	26,544
Raising the girders of Paravanár bridge at 136/4	9,172
Protective stonework on the 432nd mile	9,286
Rolling-stock	1,19,485

The credits to capital during the year amounted to Rs. 791.

Condition of way, works and bridges.

Permanent-way of the new 50-lb. type was provided on several bridges. On the southern extension new timbers for this purpose were found necessary. By the 28th February 1889 189¾ miles had been laid with the new permanent-way. The girders of the Pálár bridge at mileage 42/17 were lifted 5 feet.

Stations.

A trial station has been opened at Puliyur between Katalai and Karúr.

Accidents.

Accidents amounted to 298 against 233 in 1886 and 1887. The increase was mainly due to derailments and defects in rolling-stock. The number of persons

killed was 11 against 6 in 1887, and of persons injured 55 against 35 in 1887. In October 1888 Madras and the neighbourhood were visited by a cyclone. The wind overturned a train near Chingleput, but the injuries to passengers were slight. During the cyclone the Arkónam branch was breached at mileages 65/8 and 65/13; the same branch was again breached on 2nd November at 64/14, 65/11, and 66/9 miles. Traffic was resumed on 5th November 1888. On 8th March 1889, as a ballast train was entering Maniyáchi station, a water tank and 4 ballast trucks were derailed at the facing points. No one was injured.

Employés. The number of employés on the 31st December 1888 was 9,528, of whom 95 were Europeans, 408 Eurasians, and 9,025 natives. The number of persons employed exceeds that of the previous year by 943, owing to increased requirements in all departments.

Police. On the South Indian Railway there is no separate police force, but 2 Inspectors and about 100 watchmen were employed. This force was supplemented by the Government Police paid by the State.

Volunteers. The strength of the South Indian Railway Volunteer Corps, which was established in 1884, increased during the year under review from a total of 523 with 357 efficients to 605 with 410 efficients. Mr. Crighton, the Locomotive Superintendent, is Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant. The C Company at Trichinopoly has steadily increased and a Cadet Company has been started. A drum and fife band has also been raised. At Tuticorin also the F Company under Captain Milligan increased and 25 natives have joined the ranks as Volunteers.

Medical department. For medical purposes this railway is divided into 9 districts, each in charge of an Apothecary, who is under the supervision of the Company's "Superintending Physician," residing at Trichinopoly. The cost of the medical establishment for the year under review, including medicines, was Rs. 15,563.

Schools. There were no railway schools. The company contributes, however, to the Wesleyan Mission Railway night school at Negapatam. There was one local school having an average daily attendance of 8 pupils. The railway grant was Rs. 120.

Stores. During the calendar year stores and materials, amounting to 19,068 tons, valued at £116,058, were shipped to India, besides which 21,800 tons of coal and patent fuel were forwarded from England, and 3,882 tons were obtained from Australia at an average cost at the port of delivery of £1-7-6 per ton. At the close of 1888 the balance of stores in hand was Rs. 34,33,146 as against the balance of 1887 of Rs. 28,75,686, showing an increase of Rs. 5,57,460, due to receipts of permanent-way for renewals. The receipts and issues during the year amounted to Rs. 25,99,217 and Rs. 20,41,758 respectively.

Rolling-stock. The total rolling-stock on the line on the 31st December 1888 was as follows:—

—	Total constructed.	Withdrawn for repairs or renewals.	In running order.
Locomotives	124	25	99
Coaching vehicles	517	67	450
Goods do.	2,140	24	2,116

During the year under review the following vehicles were added to the stock: 4 passenger brake-vans, 2 mail service vans, 100 iron covered goods wagons, 25 high-sided iron wagons.

Capital transactions. The capital expenditure on the open line up to end of December 1888 was Rs. 457,15,607 (£4,381,079), including cost of 168 miles of broad gauge subsequently converted to metre gauge, and the value of stores in stock was Rs. 34,33,146. The total capital expenditure, including stores, was Rs. 491,48,753 (£4,710,089), equivalent to Rs. 75,151 (£7,202) per mile.

The capital of the company stood as follows at the end of the year 1888 :—

	£
Consolidated stock at 5 per cent.	3,057,908
Do. do. at 4¾ do.	151,044
Debenture do. at 4½ do.	425,000
Do. bonds, at 3½ do.	970,000
Capital not bearing interest	59,453
Total ...	4,663,405

Expenditure.	£	
On ways and works	3,734,715	
Rolling-stock	646,364	
On stores and suspense	329,010	
		4,710,089
Amount overdrawn ...		46,684

The net capital expenditure during the year under review was Rs. 5,46,425, equivalent, at 1*s.* 11*d*, exchange, to £52,366.

Revenue transactions.

The net profits of the year under review were Rs. 16,72,273 (£160,259) giving a dividend at the rate of 3·57 per cent. per annum on the total capital expenditure and falling short of the guarantee by £52,885. The guaranteed interest from the formation of the company up to 31st December 1888 amounted to £4,061,062, and the net profits for the same period to £2,098,809, leaving a balance of £1,962,253 to be met from the revenues of India, in addition to the expenditure on land and control.

Train service.

There was an improvement in the punctuality of trains, but the apparently smaller percentage of late trains is partly due to the incorrect method of calculating the percentage formerly adopted.

Comparison of earnings and working expenses.

The general results for the last five calendar years are compared in the following table :—

Years.	Gross earnings.	Expenditure.	Net revenue.	Dividend on capital expended.	Percentage of expenses to receipts.	Receipts per open mile per week.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	PER CENT.		RS.
1884	41,89,049	26,96,558	14,92,491	3·28	64·37	122·5
1885	45,60,126	29,78,412	15,81,714	3·39	65·32	133·7
1886	49,20,176	34,44,262	14,75,914	3·15	70·00	144·2
1887	50,96,645	34,87,088	16,09,557	3·56	68·42	149·5
1888	54,23,025	37,50,752	16,72,273	3·57	69·16	158·6

The gross earnings showed an increase of upwards of 3¼ lakhs of rupees over the previous year, which was due to the development of both the passenger and goods traffic. The working expenses showed an increase of upwards of 2½ lakhs of rupees mainly owing to heavier expenditure on maintenance.

Receipts.

The earnings under coaching and goods were Rs. 28,51,179 and Rs. 24,80,338 respectively. The train mileage and earnings per train mile were 2,049,613 and Rs. 2·646 respectively. The profits per train mile were Rs. 0·816, a slight advance on last year. The train mileage showed an increase over the previous year, which was due to the running of an additional mixed train between Madras and Trichinopoly from 1st August 1887. The average receipts per passenger and goods train mile were Rs. 3·2 and Rs. 2·1 respectively.

Passenger traffic.

The numbers of passengers (exclusive of troops and police) carried in each class were first-class 11,111, second-class 28,603, intermediate class 117,433, third-class 6,978,762, a total of 7,135,909, and the corresponding profits on each class were Rs. 46,166, Rs. 48,040, Rs. 75,838, and Rs. 25,15,417, or a total of Rs. 26,85,461. Compared with the previous year, the passenger totals showed an increase of 5·5 per cent. both in numbers and in receipts. This is largely attributable to the development of third-class traffic. There was an increase under all heads of coaching traffic except "special trains." The largest increase was in "luggage" and "parcels."

Goods traffic.

Profits on ordinary goods traffic rose from Rs. 20,18,528 in 1887 to Rs. 21,96,274. Profits on carriage of harbour materials fell from Rs. 78,543 to Rs. 48,015. The

increase in goods traffic under "ordinary goods" was 7·0 per cent. in weight and in receipts, which is partly attributable to the longer lead.

Cotton. There was a slight decrease in receipts from the carriage of cotton, though the tonnage carried increased.

Grain. The total quantity of grain carried year was 161,756 tons yielding a receipt of Rs. 5,24,965 as compared with 154,508 tons yielding a receipt of Rs. 4,92,404 in 1887-88.

Salt. The total quantity of salt carried was 48,027 tons yielding a receipt of Rs. 1,46,869 as compared with 53,954 tons with a receipt of Rs. 1,49,101 during the previous year.

Coaching and goods transport. 7,212,299 passengers were carried an average of 35·12 miles, and 1,349,433 tons of goods an average of 46·90 miles. The figures show a considerable advance on the previous year.

Working expenses. The maintenance and locomotive charges compare as follows with previous years :—

Years.	Maintenance of way, works, and stations.			Locomotive expenses.		
	Amount.	Mean miles maintained from revenue funds.	Cost per mean mile maintained from revenue funds.	Amount.	Per traffic train mile.	Per engine mile.
	RS.	MILES.	RS.	RS.	AS.	AS.
1884	6,49,239	654	993	8,90,703	8·568	7·345
1885	9,21,115	654	1,408	9,30,107	8·282	7·119
1886	12,69,867	654	1,942	9,50,670	7·834	6·748
1887	14,28,685	654	2,184	9,68,047	7·660	6·600
1888	15,72,658	654	2,404	11,09,285	8·659	7·411

The increase under maintenance was mainly due to the increased length of 50 lb. permanent-way material laid during the year and to the increased outlay under "repairs of bridges." The increase under "locomotive" is mainly due to the increased consumption and cost of fuel, the cause of which is under investigation, and to an increase under "materials" in consequence of heavy repairs. 31·45 lb. of coal were used per total train mile and 26·92 per engine mile. These figures are in excess of those of the previous year. The price of fuel per ton rose during the first half of 1888 from Rs. 12·4 to Rs. 14·6, and during the second half from Rs. 13·9 to Rs. 16·4. The expenditure in other departments is compared in the following table :—

Years.	Carriage and wagon expenses.		Traffic expenses.		General charges.	Special and miscellaneous expenditure.
	Amount.	Per 1,000 vehicle miles.	Amount.	Per traffic train mile.	Amount.	Amount.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	RS.
1884	3,11,480	10·583	3,74,163	3·599	4,55,510	15,463
1885	3,34,567	10·355	4,05,229	3·608	3,72,669	14,725
1886	4,11,834	11·749	4,20,972	3·473	3,70,045	20,874
1887	2,83,835	7·529	4,26,188	3·372	3,62,119	18,214
1888	2,48,185	6·139	4,46,229	3·483	3,55,555	18,840

The "carriage and wagon" abstract showed a decrease, due to smaller outlay on repairs and renewals of both coaching and goods vehicles. There was an increase under "traffic," due to the introduction of a night train service from 1st August 1887 between Madras and Cuddalore. The total loss by exchange during the year amounted to Rs. 3,98,460, being Rs. 80,802 in excess of the amount lost in the previous year. The saving of Rs. 6,564 under general charges was due to less "Home expenditure." The increase of Rs. 626 under special and miscellaneous was due to excess expenditure under "law charges."

Rates and fares. The abolition of the intermediate class and the reduction of second-class fare from 6 to 4 pies per mile were sanctioned by the Government of India and introduced from 1st February 1889.

(d) *Villupuram-Dharmavaram Railway (Nellore Branch).*

Open mileage.

The open length of this railway is 83 miles on the metre gauge. The line was worked by the South Indian Railway under an agreement. The transfer of the maintenance and construction work on this branch to the South Indian Railway was effected from 1st January 1889.

Capital expenditure.

The net capital outlay during the year was Rs. 2,79,987, and to the end of December 1888 Rs. 63,70,823.

Condition of way, works, and bridges.

The banks and cuttings were maintained in good order and stood the last monsoon well. Some "spurs" were added in the Ramdass valley. Demarcation stones showing the boundary of permanent land are being put in. The permanent-way, consisting of 41¼ lb. steel rails, was well maintained, but considerable oscillation was observed on some portions of the line, more particularly on those portions laid with the Denham-Olphert sleepers. The bridges were in good order. The flooring of the Ralayéru bridge at mileage 72/7 was completed and aprons were provided.

Stations.

The running bungalow at Tirupati was found to be unsafe. The sidings leading to the transhipping lines at Rénigunta were altered. The auxiliary distant signal on the west side was removed. The workshops were removed from Rénigunta to Nellore. A new station at Monobólu, mileage 18/12; was opened on 1st February 1889.

Accidents.

No independent accident returns were compiled, all accidents being embodied in the returns of the South Indian Railway.

Employés.

The men employed on the line have been included in the return for the South Indian Railway.

Police.

There was no Railway Police force, but one constable of the local police was deputed for railway duty at each station with an additional one at Nellore and Tirupati.

Medical department.

The cost of the Medical establishment employed on this branch ceased to be borne by Government from 1st January 1889; from that date the South Indian Railway made their own arrangements.

Stores.

At the close of 1888 the balance of stores in hand was of the value of Rs. 2,13,315 against Rs. 2,19,406 in 1887-88. The receipts and issues of stores during the year were Rs. 1,87,378 and Rs. 1,92,994 respectively.

Rolling-stock.

The rolling-stock on the line consists of 10 engines, 46 coaching vehicles, and 212 goods vehicles. This stock has been provided by the State. Third-class passengers were still conveyed in covered goods wagons for want of carriages; there were no first-class carriages and only 4 first and second class composites.

Comparison of earnings and working expenses.

The gross earnings for the period under review amounted to Rs. 2,35,659, or Rs. 54·30 per mile per week, and the working expenses, including the whole of the Government audit charges debited to revenue instead of to capital as was previously done, amounted to Rs. 2,76,239. The net result was a loss of Rs. 40,580. No useful comparison can be made with the previous year, as the line was only opened for traffic on 15th September 1887. The earnings under coaching and goods amounted to Rs. 1,71,150 and Rs. 61,572 respectively.

Passenger traffic.

The number of passengers (exclusive of troops and police) carried in each class was first-class 838, second-class 2,420, third-class 591,535, or a total of 594,793, and the receipts for each class were first-class Rs. 1,986, second-class Rs. 2,558, third-class Rs. 1,59,342, or a total of Rs. 1,63,886.

The other items of coaching traffic were as follow:—

—	1887.	1888.
	Rs.	Rs.
Troops and police including military stores, baggage, and horses ...	136	1,027
Passengers' luggage	604	3,088
Carriages, horses, &c.	191	1,314
Parcels	209	1,093
Special trains	...	544

The goods traffic is shown below:— Goods traffic.

—	1887.	1888.
Tons lifted	4,130	21,899
Ton miles	198,519	944,742
Receipts	RS. 10,013	RS. 43,404
Average receipt per ton per mile	PIES. 9·68	PIES. 8·82

The rates and fares were the same as those for the South Indian Railway. Rates and fares.

IMPERIAL POST. (1888-89.)

At the close of the year there were 1,282 post offices, 1,138 detached letter-boxes, 903 postmen, and 556 village postmen, showing an increase over the numbers at the end of the previous year of 150 post offices, 48 letter-boxes, 12 postmen, and 45 village postmen. 165 post offices were opened and 15 closed, and 224 letter-boxes were opened and 176 closed, leaving the balances noted above. Post offices, letter-boxes, postmen and village postmen.

The length of the railway line increased from 2,031 miles 6 furlongs on the 31st March 1888 to 2,249 miles 6 furlongs on the 31st March 1889. This increase of 218 miles was due to the opening of the railway between Hyderabad and Bezváda. Owing to the cancellation of the contract for the conveyance of the mails by transit between Calicut and Cannanore, the length of the mail cart lines decreased from 138 to 81 miles. The total mileage of lines served by runners rose from 6,722 to 6,893, owing to the re-establishment of a service of runners from Calicut to Cannanore and to the opening of new lines. The boat and steamer lines remained the same, namely, 15 and 1,207 miles respectively. In all there was a net increase of 332 miles in the total length of Imperial mail lines, the entire mileage being 10,446 against 10,114 on the 31st March 1888. There was also a slight improvement in the rate of speed on mail cart and runners' lines. Mail lines.

The correspondence of the year is compared with that of the previous year in the following statement:— Correspondence.

Description of articles.	Number given out for delivery in 1887-88.	Number given out for delivery in 1888-89.	Increase in the number given out for delivery.	Decrease in the number given out for delivery.	Percentage of increase.	Percentage of decrease.
Letters, paid	22,709,648	24,122,774	1,413,126	...	6·22	...
Do. unpaid	2,412,072	2,543,216	131,144	...	5·43	...
Do. registered	997,490	1,059,812	62,322	...	6·23	...
Do. value-payable registered	6,058	10,998	4,940	...	81·54	...
Do. insured	25,038	25,948	910	...	3·63	...
Do. service privileged	7,904	8,268	364	...	4·60	...
Post-cards, single	11,335,870	12,820,158	1,484,288	...	13·09	...
Do. reply	348,114	378,586	30,472	...	8·75	...
Newspapers	3,246,100	3,447,314	201,214	...	6·19	...
Book and pattern packets, unregistered	1,503,450	1,692,496	189,046	...	12·57	...
Book packets, registered	16,666	20,878	4,212	...	25·27	...
Do. value-payable, registered	11,596	11,830	234	...	2·01	...
Do. do. unregistered	62,348	95,628	33,280	...	53·35	...
Parcels, paid	81,484	90,402	8,918	...	10·94	...
Do. unpaid	47,008	44,122	...	2,886	...	6·13
Do. insured	32,526	32,188	...	338	...	1·03
Do. value-payable	54,626	63,544	8,918	...	16·32	...
Money orders, inland	861,432	990,288	128,856	...	14·95	...
Do. telegraphic	16,562	24,752	8,190	...	49·45	...
Do. foreign	11,804	23,920	12,116	...	102·6	...
Total	43,787,796	47,507,122	3,722,550	3,224	...	...
Net increase	...	...	3,719,326	...	8·49	...
Total number of articles given out for delivery in 1888-89	...	47,507,122	...	...	...	...
Total number of articles returned undelivered for 1888-89	...	1,202,266 or 2·5 per cent.	...	...	...	...

Value-payable system.

The following table furnishes statistics of the traffic in value-payable articles during the year and in 1887-88 :—

Years.	Value-payable articles.		
	Number.	Value.	Commission.
		Rs.	Rs.
1887-88	72,439	6,61,912	13,665
1888-89	89,903	7,80,350	16,250
Increase ...	17,464	1,18,438	2,585
Percentage of increase ...	24·108	17·89	18·91

There was a slight decline both in the number and value of value-payable parcels, but this was more than counterbalanced by a very large increase in the traffic in value-payable unregistered packets.

Insurance.

Statistics relating to insured letters and parcels posted are shown in the following statement and compared with the statistics of the previous year :—

Years.	Insured letters.		Insured parcels.		Total.		
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Commission.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1887-88	22,893	70,82,416	25,984	86,82,818	48,877	1,57,65,234	41,201
1888-89	23,821	73,90,966	26,349	97,03,948	50,170	1,70,94,914	44,514
Increase ...	928	3,08,550	365	10,21,130	1,293	13,29,680	3,313
Percentage of increase ...	4·05	4·35	1·404	11·76	2·64	8·43	8·23

Money orders.

The following is a comparative statement of money orders of all kinds issued and paid in the Madras circle during the year and in 1887-88 :—

Years.	Money orders issued.		Commission.	Money orders paid.	
	Number.	Amount.		Number.	Amount.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1887-88	678,739	1,33,54,662	1,82,022	714,231	1,52,87,215
1888-89	769,767	1,54,24,170	1,99,524	783,230	1,68,42,594
Increase ...	91,028	20,69,508	17,502	68,999	15,55,379
Percentage of increase ...	13·41	15·49	9·61	9·66	10·17

The figures given above include the particulars for inland ordinary money orders, inland telegraphic money orders, and foreign money orders. The commission for the last-named decreased by ·19 per cent., otherwise a large increase occurred under every head. The number and value of British postal orders increased in the percentages of 5·4 and 1·21 respectively.

Newspapers.

The total number of newspapers published rose to 233, an increase of 24 over 1887-88, and there was a considerable advance in the number of newspapers given out for delivery.

Savings bank.

Statistics relating to the Post Office savings bank in this circle are given in the following statement :—

Years.	Savings' bank deposits.		Savings' bank withdrawals.		Savings' bank accounts remaining open on 31st March.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
For 1887-88	85,831	40,41,215	56,797	35,80,323	40,570	49,84,579
For 1888-89	101,796	46,68,194	67,815	42,14,379	47,094	56,08,868
Increase ...	15,965	6,26,979	11,018	6,34,056	6,524	6,24,289
Percentage of increase ...	18·6	15·51	19·39	17·709	16·05	12·52

There were 33 cases of offences by post office officials against 34 in the previous year, and in 21 cases prosecutions were instituted. The number of complaints against postal officials during 1888-89 was 908; during the last five years there has been a considerable and almost continuous decline in the number of such complaints. Offences by post office officials.

There were 6 mail robberies committed during the year against none in the previous year. They occurred between (1) Madanapalle and Cuddapah, (2) Pálghát and Nellampalli, (3) Dhone and Kurnool, (4) Cumbum and Nandyál, (5) Tirupatúr and Káraikudi, and (6) Ongole and Darsi. A considerable portion of the property lost was recovered and several persons were convicted. Mail robberies.

There were 102 combined post and telegraph offices at the close of 1888-89, 20 new offices having been opened during the year. The net revenue rose from Rs. 1,00,579 in 1887-88 to Rs. 1,18,100, an increase of 17·42 per cent. Combined post and telegraph offices.

The total postal receipts during 1888-89 amounted to Rs. 21,08,473, and the disbursements to Rs. 11,39,548, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,68,925. Financial.

DISTRICT POST. (1888-89.)

The grant for the district post in the Madras Presidency for 1888-89 was Rs. 1,07,000, while the estimated charges amounted to Rs. 1,07,813. It was therefore found necessary to transfer certain remunerative establishments, costing Rs. 91 a month, to the Imperial department. There were 63 post offices and 588 letter-boxes at the beginning of the year against 68 and 592 respectively at its close. The total number of village postmen on the 31st March 1889 was 797 against 809 at the commencement of the year: the decrease was due to transfer to the Imperial department and to the classification of two stationary village postmen under the head of post offices. The total number of agencies of all kinds decreased from 1,506 to 1,499, but the decrease was more than covered by the conversion of establishment from District into Imperial. The District Post mail lines increased in length from 3,109 to 3,125 miles. The number of articles collected for despatch was 1,095,346, received for delivery 2,331,034, and returned undelivered 135,539, showing in every case an increase over the preceding year, and in the first case a very large increase (24·1 per cent.). The increase in the number of articles collected is attributable to the efforts made to effect an improvement in the rural service and showed itself in every description of article. Until the close of 1885-86 the district post was being worked at a loss. In the year under report the expenditure was Rs. 1,05,907, and the receipts Rs. 1,33,486, showing a profit of Rs. 27,579 as against one of Rs. 16,545 in the preceding year.

IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH. (1888-89.)

The following tables furnish statistics of the telegraph lines and offices in the province of Madras for the year 1888-89 :—

Lines.

Year.	Mileage of lines.				Mileage of wires.			
	At the end of previous year.	Added during the year.	Deducted during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.	At the end of previous year.	Added during the year.	Deducted during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.
1888-89 ...	4,493	406	...	4,899	12,147	875	...	13,022
Compare 1887-88.	4,414	82	3	4,493	11,374	777	4	12,147

Offices.

	Number of telegraph offices open at end of previous year.	Number opened during the year.	Number closed during the year.	Number open at the end of the year.	Number of telegrams despatched during the year from Government offices.	Increase over previous year.	Indian share of collections.
							RS.
Government offices ...	113	16	1	128	549,486	13,161	8,60,229
Railway and canal offices.	54	...	1	53			
Offices not open for paid telegrams	60	19	5	74			
Total ...	227	35	7	255			
Compare 1887-88 ...	199	45	17	227	536,325	48,754	9,35,681

Government offices were newly opened at Batlagundu, Bobbili, Colachel, Ferok, Gajapatinagar, Kodaikánal, Mána Madura, Mortandam, Máyavaram, Narsápur, Nellakóta, Pálakol, Parlákimedi, Rámesvaram, Sivaganga, and Srírangam. The following offices were closed :—(Government) Beypore, (Railway) Chief Engineer's office, Nellore.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE. (1888-89.)

I.—GROSS RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Gross income and expenditure.

THE gross income and expenditure, that is to say, the revenue and the service charges of the Civil, Military, and Public Works departments, and of the Excluded Local Funds as well as the issues to and receipts from the Postal and Telegraph departments, as they appear in the treasury accounts, are given in the following statement for each year since 1875-76. The figures of 1888-89 are subject to alteration since the Comptroller-General has not yet closed the Revenue and Finance accounts of that year, and the expenditure of the last *four* years, it should be noted, is exclusive of loss by exchange, amounting to the sums of Rs. 18,09,863, 11,96,341, 50,82,032, and 54,03,021, respectively, which have been transferred for adjustment in the accounts of the Comptroller, India Treasuries :—

Years.	Income.	Expenditure.	Surplus.	Deficit.	Provincial and local surpluses and deficits not included in the income and expenditure columns 2 and 3.	
					Surplus.	Deficit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1875-76	948,28,101	722,84,439	225,43,662	...	...	8,06,515
1876-77	791,61,412	898,55,654	...	106,94,242	...	13,48,688
1877-78	798,74,526	1,144,49,003	...	345,74,477	4,60,106	...
1878-79	1,005,07,293	740,53,291	264,54,002	...	16,70,612	...
1879-80	1,028,80,336	718,78,637	310,01,699	...	18,51,487	...
1880-81	985,05,486	751,59,831	233,45,655	...	1,17,782	...
1881-82	994,76,958	759,16,763	235,60,195	...	7,58,374	...
1882-83	995,87,130	794,83,365	201,03,765	...	6,25,184	...
1883-84	1,011,53,063	830,15,559	181,37,504	...	2,51,883	...
1884-85	985,37,381	887,79,614	97,57,767	...	...	12,35,305
1885-86	1,062,38,441	950,77,083	111,61,358	...	21,27,738	...
1886-87	1,093,52,501	1,013,38,289	80,14,212	...	14,36,980	...
1887-88	1,112,45,956	975,83,591	136,62,365	...	14,85,311	...
1888-89	1,138,81,863	919,06,023	219,75,840	...	13,17,684	...

The surplus in 1888-89 was about 83¼ lakhs more than that of 1887-88, and, of this excess, 26½ lakhs were due to an increase in the receipts and 56¾ lakhs to a decrease in the expenditure, chiefly in the Military department. On the receipts side, Salt and Excise rose by 20 and 7 lakhs, respectively, while Land Revenue fell by 8 lakhs.

Opening and closing balances.

The cash balances which stood at 210¼ lakhs on 1st April 1888 rose to a little over 213¼ lakhs on the 31st March 1889, and were distributed as follows :—

—	31st March 1888.	31st March 1889.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Branch Reserve treasury, Madras	11,70,862	23,73,133	+ 12,02,271
District treasuries	130,67,205	109,93,319	− 20,73,886
Bank of Madras	16,09,528	21,70,779	+ 5,61,251
Branches of the bank	51,78,900	57,91,672	+ 6,12,772
Total ...	210,26,495	213,28,903	+ 3,02,408

Debt and foreign transactions.

The following is a summary of the more important items of receipts and disbursements comprised in this group:—

—	1887-88.	1888-89.	—	1887-88.	1888-89.
Receipts.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	*Charges.*	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Guaranteed railways	58½	68	Interest on Government securities	30¾	34¼
Other deposits	7	...	Southern Mahratta Railway...	33¼	37¼
Receipts of Home Government	1	2½	Other deposits	...	5¼
Funds obtained by the Military department from other Governments	234¾	165¼	Advances repayable	2½	1¼
Repayment of loans	3	...	Loans	...	1
Maisur assigned tract ...	2¾	2½	Net unadjusted debits ...	...	7
London bills outstanding ...	13¼	...	Net unadjusted London bills account	...	15¾
Net unadjusted credits ...	5¾	...	Remittances to other provinces, including Council bills	363½	306¼
Cash and departmental balances lowered	18¼	4¼	Exchange transactions ...	50¾	54
Total ...	344¼	242½			
Add surplus revenue	136¾	219¾			
Grand Total ...	481	462¼	Total ...	481	462¼

Remittances to other provinces.

The following statement shows how the remittances to and from other provinces were made in 1887-88 and 1888-89:—

—	1887-88.	1888-89.	—	1887-88.	1888-89.
Remittances from Madras.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	*Remittances to Madras.*	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Bills and wire payments on Calcutta	88	86¾	Bills and wire transfers from Calcutta	4	5
Bills and wire payments on Bombay	197	179¼	Small silver coin	7½	½
Bills and wire payments on Rangoon	6	...	Currency notes	7¼	8
Transfers to currency ...	152½	120	Transfers from currency ...	185	190
Uncurrent silver	1½	¾	Copper coin	1¾	¾
Small silver coin	½	½			
Copper coin	1½	½			
Council bill payments ...	122	122½	Total received ...	205½	204¼
Total sent ...	569	510¼	Net sent from Madras ...	363½	306

Supply of different kinds of money—Currency notes.

Currency notes to the value of 14¾ lakhs were sent in 1888-89 from Madras to the district treasuries as compared with 15 and 16¼ lakhs in 1886-87 and 1887-88 respectively, while notes drawn to Madras from these treasuries amounted to 56¼ lakhs against 50¾ and 52½ lakhs in the two previous years.

Small silver coin.

Rs. 9,90,000 worth of small silver was received during the year from Bombay as compared with Rs. 76,000 received in the previous year. Unlike former years Rs. 9,50,000 of the above sum was remitted to the currency treasury instead of as formerly to the small coin depôt, in which, as will be seen from the following statement, the balance on the 31st March last was *nil*. The issues from this Presidency were Rs. 60,000, sent to Coorg as compared with Rs. 51,000 in 1887-88. The amount which passed into local circulation was 987 thousands as compared with 102 and 600 thousands in 1886-87 and 1887-88 respectively.

The following statement gives the quantity which remained at the close of 1887-88 and 1888-89:—

—	Revenue treasuries.	Currency treasuries.	Small coin depôts.	Total.
	In thousands.			
31st March 1888	684	283	RS. 459	1,426
31st March 1889	542	827	...	1,369
Difference ...	— 142	+ 544	— 459	— 57

The copper balance in this Presidency at the close of the last two years was as follows:— Copper coin.

—	Revenue treasuries.	Small coin depôts.	Uncurrent.	Total.
	In thousands.			
			Rs.	Rs.
31st March 1888	294	155	12	461
31st March 1889	280	35	13	328
Difference ...	— 14	—120	+ 1	— 133

Remittance of copper coin to the value of Rs. 37,000 and Rs. 32,000 respectively, were received from Bombay and Calcutta, as compared with Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 1,36,000 imported in 1887-88. The issues from this Presidency amounted to Rs. 51,000 sent to Coorg, while in the previous year Rs. 1,02,500 worth of copper was supplied to Coorg, Rs. 40,000 to Nagpur in the Central Provinces, Rs. 5,000 each to Broach and Ahmedabad in the Bombay Presidency, and Rs. 50,000 to Hyderabad, Berar. The local circulation thereby increased by 151 thousands, the corresponding increase in the two previous years, 1886-87 and 1887-88, being 20 and 161 thousands respectively.

During the year loans other than those granted to Native States and Presidency corporations were provincialized, and as a set off against the receipts accruing to Provincial Services under XII, Interest, they have been made to bear the interest calculated at 4 per cent. on the mean between the outstanding balance of loans in the beginning and the outstanding balance at the close of each year, while interest on the Madras Railway funds was transferred from 14, Interest, Imperial, to the debit of "Account between Civil and Guaranteed Railways." Mode of keeping accounts.

II.—DETAILED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The following statements give the receipts and charges in 1887-88 and 1888-89 of the Imperial, Provincial, and Local Fund services, of the Imperial Public Works, Military, Postal, and Telegraph departments, and of Excluded Local funds:—

Imperial, Provincial, and Local Fund Receipts.

Major head of account.	Imperial.		Provincial.		Local.		Total.		Actuals of 1888-89 compared with 1887-88.
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	
Principal Heads of Revenue.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land revenue	327,21,462	316,39,635	155,76,698	159,09,157	10,76,680	9,78,512	493,74,840	485,27,304	− 8,47,536
III. Salt	143,45,380	163,62,401	1,44,338	1,36,810	...	...	144,89,718	164,99,211	+ 20,09,493
IV. Stamps	14,92,901	15,33,984	44,78,704	46,01,955	...	...	59,71,605	61,35,939	+ 1,64,334
V. Excise	73,04,297	78,56,498	24,34,766	26,18,833	...	...	97,39,063	104,75,331	+ 7,36,268
VI. Provincial rates ...	...	...	...	...	68,74,903	69,90,542	68,74,903	69,90,542	+ 1,15,639
VII. Customs	15,31,221	16,95,108	27,280	28,908	...	...	15,58,501	17,24,016	+ 1,65,515
VIII. Assessed taxes ...	9,04,674	9,29,300	7,64,263	7,55,920	...	...	16,68,937	16,85,220	+ 16,283
IX. Forest	...	...	13,74,920	15,15,006	...	...	13,74,920	15,15,006	+ 1,40,086
X. Registration	4,53,810	4,79,165	4,53,809	4,79,164	...	...	9,07,619	9,58,329	+ 50,710
XI. Tributes	34,46,431	34,46,431	...	...	...	...	34,46,431	34,46,431	...
XII. Interest	2,31,667	1,94,958	2,342	35,167	83,277	94,963	3,17,286	3,25,088	+ 7,802
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint.									
Post office	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	+ 8
Telegraph	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receipts by Civil Departments.									
XVI. Law and Justice — A. Courts of Law...	...	...	4,57,897	4,95,179	...	...	4,57,897	4,95,179	+ 37,282
XVI. Law and Justice — B. Jails ...	...	...	1,49,100	1,65,894	...	...	1,49,100	1,65,894	+ 16,794
XVII. Police	...	...	3,62,276	3,83,613	...	...	3,62,276	3,83,613	+ 21,337
XVIII. Marine	...	...	13,846	200	...	...	13,846	200	− 13,646
XIX. Education	...	...	1,62,808	1,65,455	1,42,616	1,43,178	3,05,424	3,08,633	+ 3,209
XX. Medical	...	...	1,14,982	1,12,282	23,401	23,320	1,38,383	1,35,602	− 2,781
XXI. Scientific, &c., departments	...	...	90,358	1,15,897	...	...	90,358	1,15,897	+ 25,539
Miscellaneous.									
XXII. Superannuation ...	3,16,102	2,56,370	35,461	56,070	1,042	1,332	3,52,605	3,13,772	− 38,833
XXIII. Stationery and Printing	9,241	2,030	88,319	95,299	...	...	97,560	97,329	− 231
XXV. Miscellaneous	19,972	27,084	1,21,913	1,43,160	4,76,536	5,20,076	6,18,421	6,90,320	+ 71,899
XXVI. State Railways gross earnings	48,452	2,35,659	...	...	...	...	48,452	2,35,659	+ 1,87,207
Revenue from Productive Public Works.									
XXIX. Irrigation and navigation (direct receipts).	2,42,816	2,41,078	...	...	...	...	2,42,816	2,41,078	− 1,738
Receipts from Public Works not classed as Productive.									
XXX. Irrigation and navigation	...	...	1,00,303	1,10,908	...	...	1,00,303	1,10,908	+ 10,605
XXXI. Military works ...	26,973	27,384	...	...	...	...	26,973	27,384	+ 411
XXXII. Civil buildings, roads, &c.— In charge of Public works officers ...	...	...	1,07,121	98,230	5,261	5,945	1,12,382	1,04,175	− 8,207
XXXII. Civil buildings, roads, &c.— In charge of Civil officers	...	...	20,813	21,981	8,23,126	8,56,682	8,43,939	8,78,663	+ 34,724
Receipts by Military Department.									
XXXIII. Army	27,69,159	22,80,476	...	...	...	...	27,69,159	22,80,476	− 4,88,683
Contributions. Provincial to Local ...	...	...	...	...	3,64,442	2,29,073	3,64,442	2,29,073	− 1,35,369
Contributions. Local to Provincial	...	...	2,71,708	2,21,244	...	...	2,71,708	2,21,244	− 50,464
Contributions. Local to Local.	...	...	...	...	1,15,911	93,896	1,15,911	93,896	− 22,015
Total Receipts. Civil	626,36,747	642,49,584	271,46,601	280,57,202	99,81,934	99,31,574	997,65,282	1,022,38,360	+ 24,73,078
Total Receipts. Non-civil ...	32,27,811	29,57,977	2,07,424	2,09,138	5,261	5,945	34,40,496	31,73,060	− 2,67,436
Total Receipts. Excluded Local funds ...	...	...	...	...	6,03,495	5,94,725	6,03,495	5,94,725	− 8,770
Total ...	658,64,558	672,07,561	273,54,025	282,66,340	105,90,690	105,32,244	1,038,09,273	1,060,06,145	+ 21,96,872

Imperial, Provincial, and Local Fund Charges.

Major head of account.	Imperial.		Provincial.		Local.		Total.		Actuals of 1888-89 compared with 1887-88.
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and drawbacks	1,90,936	1,77,129	1,10,653	1,08,399	23,480	16,303	3,25,069	3,01,831	— 23,238
2. Assignments and compensations	11,21,550	11,65,825	...	...	...	...	11,21,550	11,65,825	+ 44,275
3. Land revenue	...	...	46,44,885	46,22,565	32,18,335	32,28,863	78,63,220	78,51,428	— 11,792
5. Salt	13,27,447	14,83,403	...	...	...	...	13,27,447	14,83,403	+ 1,55,956
6. Stamps	38,523	39,782	1,15,568	1,19,847	...	...	1,54,091	1,59,129	+ 5,038
7. Excise	2,02,061	2,46,710	67,354	82,287	...	...	2,69,415	3,28,997	+ 59,582
9. Customs	...	...	1,61,214	1,63,160	...	...	1,61,214	1,63,160	+ 1,946
10. Assessed taxes	16,744	7,677	16,744	7,977	...	...	33,488	15,954	— 17,534
11. Forest	...	...	11,26,525	12,11,421	...	...	11,26,525	12,11,421	+ 84,896
12. Registration	3,10,632	3,27,576	3,10,632	3,27,576	...	...	6,21,264	6,55,152	+ 33,888
13. Interest on ordinary debt	10,994	10,492	...	28,258	...	...	10,994	38,750	+ 27,756
14. Do. on other obligations	51,161	40,779	...	...	9,046	8,314	60,207	49,093	— 11,114
15. Post office	...	...	1,06,284	1,05,906	...	...	1,06,284	1,05,906	— 378
18. General Administration	2,77,663	2,65,962	9,64,269	9,68,858	1,97,803	2,20,439	14,39,735	14,55,259	+ 15,524
19-A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law	...	...	39,89,200	40,81,108	...	...	39,89,200	40,81,108	+ 91,908
19-B. Do. Jails	...	...	8,62,817	8,29,160	...	...	8,62,817	8,29,160	— 33,657
20. Police	27,265	27,816	37,92,990	37,56,697	...	...	38,20,255	37,84,513	— 35,742
21. Marine	...	...	26,738	11,063	...	...	26,738	11,063	— 15,675
22. Education	...	...	12,49,726	11,80,194	6,73,264	7,02,389	19,22,990	18,82,583	— 40,407
23. Ecclesiastical	3,30,452	3,30,167	...	...	...	...	3,30,452	3,30,167	— 285
24. Medical	...	...	11,50,854	10,91,269	5,09,667	6,06,087	16,60,521	16,87,356	+ 26,835
25. Political	9,083	8,308	81,445	71,528	...	...	90,528	79,836	— 10,692
26. Scientific, &c., departments	...	...	3,63,653	4,01,084	...	...	3,63,653	4,01,084	+ 37,431
27. Territorial and political pensions	10,36,580	9,66,559	...	...	...	...	10,36,580	9,66,559	— 70,021
28. Civil furlough and absentee allowances.	511	1,602	...	...	...	...	511	1,602	+ 1,091
29. Superannuation allowances and pensions	1,18,374	1,15,291	10,77,635	11,53,723	5,196	5,709	12,01,205	12,74,723	+ 73,518
30. Stationery and printing	2,95,166	1,96,682	8,98,242	8,14,174	...	...	11,93,408	10,10,856	— 1,82,552
32. Miscellaneous	43,393	34,130	1,62,501	1,74,899	5,55,445	6,23,153	7,61,339	8,32,182	+ 70,843
33. Famine relief	...	...	670	1,879	...	...	670	1,879	+ 1,209
34. Protective Works—Railways	9,66,462	9,73,811	228	...	...	...	9,66,690	9,73,811	+ 7,121
35. Do. Irrigation	3,29,571	2,60,724	...	...	...	...	3,29,571	2,60,724	— 68,847
Expenditure on Productive Public Works Accounts.									
39. Guaranteed and subsidized Railways (Interest and profit)	2,24,463	1,27,027	...	...	...	...	2,24,463	1,27,027	— 97,436
42. Irrigation and navigation (Working and Maintenance)	10,65,973	11,05,243	...	...	...	...	10,65,973	11,05,243	+ 39,270
Expenditure on Public Works not classed as Productive.									
43. Irrigation and navigation	— 82,390	...	26,27,459	32,94,403	...	1,070	25,45,069	32,94,403	+ 7,49,334
44. Military works (P.W.D.)	5,28,310	6,16,511	...	...	...	...	5,28,310	6,16,511	+ 88,201
45. Civil Works—									
Public works officers	22,214	20,186	19,42,590	20,77,463	2,15,766	2,07,867	21,80,570	23,06,536	+ 1,26,016
Civil officers	...	...	85,001	1,77,448	37,59,969	38,69,971	38,44,970	40,47,419	+ 2,02,449
Army Services.									
46. Army	421,05,507	344,70,192	...	...	...	...	421,05,507	3,44,70,192	— 76,35,315
Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Capital Account).									
47. Irrigation and navigation	11,17,227	13,77,901	...	...	...	...	11,17,227	13,77,901	+ 2,60,674
Contributions: Provincial to Local	...	...	3,64,442	2,29,073	...	...	3,64,442	2,29,073	— 1,35,369
Contributions: Local to Provincial	...	...	...	...	2,71,708	2,21,244	2,71,708	2,21,244	— 50,464
Contributions: Transfers between Local & Local	...	...	...	...	1,15,911	93,896	1,15,911	93,896	— 22,015
Total Expenditure	516,85,872	443,97,785	263,00,319	270,80,869	95,55,590	98,05,305	8,75,41,781	812,83,959	— 62,57,822
Civil	54,08,535	54,46,190	217,30,042	217,09,003	93,39,824	95,96,368	3,64,78,401	367,51,561	+ 2,73,160
Non-civil	462,77,337	389,51,595	45,70,277	53,71,866	2,15,766	2,08,937	510,63,380	445,32,398	— 65,30,982
Excluded Local Funds	...	...	...	...	5,64,665	5,29,773	5,64,665	5,29,773	— 34,892
Surpluses or Deficits: Imperial	+141,78,686	+228,09,776	...	...	...	...	+141,78,686	+228,09,776	+ 86,31,090
Surpluses or Deficits: Provincial	...	...	+ 10,53,706	+ 11,85,471	...	...	+ 10,53,706	+ 11,85,471	+ 1,31,765
Surpluses or Deficits: Incorporated Local	...	...	...	...	+ 4,31,605	+ 1,32,214	+ 4,31,605	+ 1,32,214	— 2,99,391
Surpluses or Deficits: Excluded Local	...	...	...	...	+ 38,830	+ 64,952	+ 38,830	+ 64,952	+ 26,122
Total Surpluses or Deficits	+141,78,686	+228,09,776	+ 10,53,706	+ 11,85,471	+ 4,70,435	+ 1,97,166	+157,02,827	+241,92,413	+ 84,89,586
Grand Total	658,64,558	672,07,561	273,54,025	282,66,340	105,90,690	105,32,244	1,038,09,273	1,060,06,145	+ 21,96,827

IMPERIAL SERVICES—(*A*) CIVIL.

This section deals with Imperial and Provincial civil receipts and charges only. The transactions relating to Local funds and Provincial services are shown later on. The figures to be reviewed here are entered in the accompanying statement:—

Difference between 1888-89 and 1887-88.	Receipts—(Actuals). 1887-88.	Receipts—(Actuals). 1888-89.	Major heads of account.	Charges—(Actuals). 1887-88.	Charges—(Actuals). 1888-89.	Difference between 1888-89 and 1887-88.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
− 7,49,368	482,98,160	475,48,792	Land revenue	46,44,885	46,22,566	− 22,319
+ 20,09,493	144,89,718	164,99,211	Salt	13,27,447	14,83,403	+ 1,55,956
+ 1,64,334	59,71,605	61,35,939	Stamps	1,54,091	1,59,129	+ 5,038
+ 7,36,268	97,39,063	104,75,331	Excise	2,69,414	3,28,947	+ 59,533
+ 1,65,515	15,58,501	17,24,016	Customs	1,61,214	1,63,160	+ 1,946
− 16,687	15,28,527	15,11,840	Assessed taxes	33,488	15,954	− 17,534
+ 1,40,086	13,74,920	15,15,006	Forest	11,26,525	12,11,421	+ 84,896
+ 50,710	9,07,619	9,58,329	Registration	6,21,264	6,55,152	+ 33,888
+ 25,00,351	838,68,113	863,68,464	Total	83,38,328	86,39,732	+ 3,01,404
			Miscellaneous other heads.			
...	...	...	Interest on ordinary debt	10,994	38,750	+ 27,756
− 3,884	2,34,009	2,30,125	Interest on other obligations	51,161	40,779	− 10,382
...	...	...	Refunds and drawbacks	3,01,589	2,85,527	− 16,062
...	...	...	Assignments and compensations	11,21,550	11,65,825	+ 44,275
...	34,46,431	34,46,431	Tributes from Native States	...	...	...
+ 8	...	8	Post office	1,06,284	1,05,906	− 378
...	...	...	Mint	...	...	...
...	...	...	General Administration	12,41,932	12,34,821	− 7,111
+ 37,282	4,57,897	4,95,179	Law and Justice—A. Courts of Law.	39,89,200	40,81,108	+ 91,908
+ 16,794	1,49,100	1,65,894	Do. B. Jails	8,62,817	8,29,160	− 33,657
+ 21,337	3,62,276	3,83,613	Police	38,20,255	37,84,513	− 35,742
− 13,646	13,846	200	Marine	26,738	11,063	− 15,675
+ 2,646	1,62,808	1,65,454	Education	12,49,726	11,80,194	− 69,532
...	...	...	Ecclesiastical	3,30,452	3,30,167	− 285
− 2,700	1,14,982	1,12,282	Medical	11,50,854	10,81,269	− 69,585
...	...	...	Political	90,522	79,836	− 10,686
+ 25,539	90,358	1,15,897	Scientific and other minor departments.	3,63,653	4,01,084	+ 37,431
...	...	...	Territorial and Political Pensions.	10,36,580	9,66,559	− 70,021
...	...	...	Civil Furlough and Absentee allowances.	511	1,602	+ 1,091
− 39,123	3,51,563	3,12,440	Superannuation allowances and pensions.	11,96,009	12,69,014	+ 73,005
− 230	97,560	97,330	Stationery and Printing	11,93,407	10,10,856	− 1,82,551
+ 28,359	1,41,885	1,70,244	Miscellaneous	2,05,894	2,09,029	+ 3,135
...	...	...	Famine Relief	670	1,879	+ 1,209
...	...	...	Protective Works—Railways	228	...	− 228
+ 10,605	1,00,303	1,10,908	Irrigation and Navigation	26,27,459	32,94,403	+ 6,66,944
+ 1,169	20,813	21,982	Civil works by Civil officers	85,001	1,77,448	+ 92,447
− 8,891	1,07,121	98,230	Do. by Public works officers.	19,42,590	20,77,463	+ 1,34,873
− 50,464	2,71,708	2,21,244	Contributions	3,64,442	2,29,073	− 1,35,369
+ 24,801	61,22,660	61,47,461	Total, other heads	233,70,518	238,87,328	+ 5,16,810
+ 25,23,438	897,83,349	923,06,787	Total, Civil	271,38,569	271,55,194	+ 16,625
+ 1,714	2,07,424	2,09,138	Total, Non-civil	45,70,277	53,71,866	+ 8,01,589
+ 25,25,152	899,90,773	925,15,925	Total, Imperial and Provincial	317,08,846	325,27,060	+ 8,18,214

The total receipts and payments in this section exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 25,25,152 and Rs. 8,18,214 respectively. Thus, the surplus in 1888-89 was better than that of 1887-88 by Rs. 17,06,938, being the difference between the two sums mentioned above.

Incidence of taxation.

The following statement shows the rate of assessment per head of population under some of the most important heads of revenue. The average incidence of land revenue fell from Rs. 1-9-1 in 1887-88 to Rs. 1-8-9 in 1888-89. It ranged from As. 7-9 in Vizagapatam to Rs. 3-1-9 in Kistna. That under salt showed an increase, due chiefly to the higher rate of duty. The average incidence under all heads rose from Rs. 2-9-7 in 1887-88 to Rs. 2-10-11 in 1888-89:—

—	Incidence of taxation per head of population.							
	Land revenue.	Income-tax.	Stamps.	Excise on spirits (abkári).	Opium.	Customs, sea and land.	Salt.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1888-89	1 8 9	0 0 9	0 3 2	0 5 1	0 0 4	0 0 11	0 7 11	2 10 11
1887-88	1 9 1	0 0 10	0 3 1	0 4 9	0 0 4	0 0 10	0 6 8	2 9 7

(1) Land Revenue.

The receipts from this source may be classified under the following heads :— Receipts and charges.

Minor heads.	1887-88.	1888-89.	Difference. + or −.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ordinary revenue	482,05,291	473,75,163	− 8,30,128
Sale-proceeds of waste lands, &c., and receipts for the improvement of Government estates	17,830	30,198	+ 12,368
Fisheries and other receipts classified as miscellaneous revenue	75,039	1,43,431	+ 68,392
Total ...	482,98,160	475,48,792	− 7,49,368

Owing to the change introduced during the year in the dates fixed for payment of instalment it is difficult to compare the collections of the past two years under this head, but the falling off in 1888-89 under Ordinary revenue is attributed generally to the season in that year having been less favorable for cultivation than that of 1887-88. The increase of Rs. 12,000 under sale-proceeds of waste lands, &c., was due to the sales of large plots of valuable land in the town of Madras, and to the large redemptions of quit-rent in Malabar, and the increase under Fisheries, &c., to the extensive pearl fishery organized in Tinnevelly, which yielded up to the end of March 1889 Rs. 86,222. The land revenue charges were booked as follows :—

Minor heads.	1887-88.	1888-89.	Difference + or —.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Charges of district administration	34,76,440	35,24,563	+ 48,123
Charges on account of fishery collections ...	8,586	20,383	+ 11,797
Survey and settlement	10,94,810	10,09,514	− 85,296
Land Records and Agriculture	50,964	51,562	+ 598
Inam Commissioners	14,085	16,543	+ 2,458
Total ...	46,44,885	46,22,565	− 22,320

The excess under the first head was due chiefly to the additional cost involved in the introduction of the new scale of Deputy Collectors. The increase under Fishery collections was more than covered by the excess receipts credited *per contra*, while the reductions effected in the departments account for the large saving under Survey and Settlement.

(2) Salt.

The long pending question of partially or wholly reverting from the excise to the monopoly system was settled during the year under review, and it was decided (1) to open a few new factories under the monopoly system in suitable localities, (2) in order to improve the quality of excise salt, to take power to destroy very bad salt after due warning, and to require the licensees to make arrangements for the elimination of the bitter salts, (3) to relax some of the Administration.

conditions imposed upon the excise licensees where it was possible to do so consistently with the safety of the revenue, (4) to relieve the licensees from large outlays on account of works so as to help those working independently and keep them from reliance upon capitalists, and (5) to investigate the cost of forming storage and sale platforms at the factories of the Ennore and Covelong circles with a view to the alteration of the present system and the introduction of sales at the factories themselves.

Excise system.

There was no further extension of the excise system, the number of factories worked remaining the same as in the previous year, but the working of the Manambádi factory, which had been relinquished by Messrs. Best and Company, was taken in hand by Government.

Manufacture.

The total quantity of salt manufactured and received into store in 1888-89 amounted to 8,994,063 against 8,867,644 maunds in the previous year, showing an increase of 126,419 maunds or 1·42 per cent. This increase was consequent on the season having been, on the whole, one of the most favorable on record for salt manufacture. Government salt and that stored under the excise system showed increases of 88,407 and 38,012 maunds respectively. The stocks of Government salt in the Presidency increased during the year by about 105,000 maunds and those of excise salt by 1,517,000 maunds. The subjoined statement gives the total quantity of salt issued under all heads as compared with 1887-88. 44,190, 148,394 and 14,000 maunds of salt were exported during the year to Calcutta, Travancore, and Penang respectively, while a larger supply was obtained from the licensees in 1888-89 for supply to the French Government. Arrangements were made for the suppression of the manufacture of earth salt in the Native State of Pudukóta on payment of an annual compensation grant of Rs. 38,000 :—

Items.	1887-88.	1888-89.	Difference + or —.
	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.
Issued for home and inland consumption ...	7,700,724	7,748,222	+ 47,498
Do. for fish-curing	151,300	172,897	+ 21,597
Do. for export	...	206,584	+ 206,584
Sold to French Government	60,905	57,168	— 3,737
Miscellaneous	185,499	208,093	+ 22,594
Total ...	8,098,428	8,392,964	+ 294,536

Revenue and expenditure.

The total receipts of salt revenue under all heads amounted to Rs. 161,75,305 as detailed below against Rs. 140,64,392 realized in 1887-88 :—

Items.	Receipts in 1888-89.			Total receipts in 1887-88.
	Duty.	Cost price.	Total.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Home and inland consumption ...	19,04,573	2,43,961	21,48,534	24,65,038
Issued to French Government ...	...	6,330	6,330	8,287
Do. for fish-curing	...	1,13,701	1,13,701	1,00,379
Customs duty	2,858	...	2,858	21,541
Excise duty	137,67,030	...	137,67,030	113,52,486
	156,74,461	3,63,992	160,38,453	139,47,731
Miscellaneous receipts ...	...	1,36,852	1,36,852	1,16,661
Total ...	156,74,461	5,00,844	161,75,305	140,64,392

The decrease under Customs duty was chiefly due to the differential duty collected in 1887-88 on duty paid imports which were landed after the duty was raised to Rs. 2-8-0 per maund. Under Miscellaneous receipts the actuals of 1887-88 include about Rs. 13,000 on account of the recovery of transport charges incurred by Government on behalf of the Covelong licensees in 1886-87, while those of 1888-89 include excess collections on account of cess which were in previous years shown under Deposits. Of the total receipts, Rs. 82,02,432 were realized on account of Government salt sold and excise salt removed on cash

payment, and Rs. 78,29,369 on account of salt issued on credit both before and during the year. Credit transactions increased during the year by 313,311 maunds. The total charges of the department, excluding the portion debitable to Excise and the expenses of the salt administration of Orissa, amounted to Rs. 13,76,172 against Rs. 12,50,148 in 1887-88. The excess of Rs. 1,26,024 is spread over the heads, Establishments, Office and Revenue contingencies, Rewards, Works and Purchase of Salt manufacturer's share, due chiefly to the extension of factories and to the expansion of departmental operations generally.

Orissa. The total receipts of Orissa salt revenue amounted under all heads to Rs. 3,23,906 against Rs. 4,25,326 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,01,420. This took place chiefly in duty on excise salt and was due to decrease in sales. The charges were Rs. 1,07,231 against Rs. 77,298 in 1887-88.

(3) Stamps.

The stamp revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 61,35,939, being the highest on record. Compared with the receipts of 1887-88, which amounted to Rs. 59,71,605, a large increase took place both under judicial and non-judicial stamps. The charges aggregated Rs. 1,59,129, and Rs. 1,54,091 in 1888-89 and 1887-88 respectively.

(4) Excise.

Abkári. The abkári revenue amounted to Rs. 98,66,750 against Rs. 91,45,486 in 1887-88, showing a large increase of Rs. 7,21,264. This result was brought about chiefly by the great competition among bidders owing to the sub-division of farms and the separate sale of shops as well as by the extension of the tree-tax system. The abkári charges were high in 1888-89, having amounted to Rs. 3,28,947 against only Rs. 2,69,414 in 1887-88. Of the large increase of Rs. 59,533, Rs. 23,000 was incurred under Temporary establishments and Rs. 27,905 under cost, freight, &c., of spirits in connection with the supply of arrack to the Mangalore taluk of the South Canara district.

Opium. The total opium receipts were Rs. 6,08,581 as compared with Rs. 5,93,577 in the previous year, the increase being due to the larger receipts under pass duty.

(5) Customs.

Sea customs. The receipts under this head, inclusive of miscellaneous items but exclusive of import duty on salt, aggregated Rs. 16,39,532 or Rs. 1,56,251 more than in 1887-88. The increase occurred both under Imports and Exports. The increase in the former was due chiefly to the new duty on imports of petroleum levied throughout the year under Act II of 1888, to larger clearances of spirit from bond and to larger imports of draught beer, while that under Exports was caused chiefly by a greater demand for rice from London. The sea customs charges amounted to Rs. 1,49,902 against Rs. 1,46,302 in the previous year. The small excess took place chiefly in the fees paid to clerks for overtime.

Land customs. The land customs receipts amounted to Rs. 84,484 against Rs. 75,219 in 1887-88. Larger exports of rice than in the previous year account for the increase. The charges were Rs. 13,257 and Rs. 14,911, respectively, in the past two years.

(6) Assessed Taxes.

Income-tax receipts amounted to Rs. 15,11,840 against Rs. 15,28,527 in 1887-88 in which the collections included considerable arrears for 1886-87. The charges were Rs. 15,954 and Rs. 33,488 respectively.

(7) Forest.

The figures recorded in the following statement show the receipts and charges under this head for the past five years:—

—	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1888-89 compared with 1887-88 + or −.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	11,66,915	11,98,650	12,46,911	13,74,920	15,15,006	+ 1,40,086
Charges	8,95,453	9,30,743	11,49,060	11,26,525	12,11,421	+ 84,896
Surplus ...	2,71,462	2,67,907	97,851	2,48,395	3,03,585	+ 55,190

The surplus in 1888-89 exceeded by Rs. 53,585 and Rs. 55,190, respectively, the Finance Committee's estimated annual surplus and the actuals of 1887-88. This improvement was due to larger sales of minor produce and sandalwood and to increased collection of grazing dues and seigniorage on timber and firewood. The charges did not increase in the same proportion as the receipts, although there was a comparatively large outlay on the collection of minor produce, and a sum of Rs. 40,000 was adjusted in connection with certain survey charges incurred by the Government of India.

(8) Registration.

The receipts and charges of the Registration Department are in the following statement given for the past five years :—

—	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1888-89 compared with 1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	7,58,407	9,26,353	8,71,219	9,07,619	9,58,329	+ 50,710
Charges	5,28,838	5,80,944	6,14,255	6,21,264	6,55,152	+ 33,888
Surplus ...	2,29,569	3,45,409	2,56,964	2,86,355	3,03,177	+ 16,822

The receipts from registration show a steady improvement year after year. Moreover some of the charges in 1888-89 really appertained to 1887-88, for, owing to the reorganization of the department from January 1888, salaries of some of the establishments of clerks were not disbursed until after 31st March 1888.

(9) Other Heads.

The aggregate receipts and charges comprised under this category were as follows :—

—	1887-88.	1888-89.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	61,22,660	61,47,461	+ 24,801
Charges	233,70,518.	238,87,328	+ 5,16,810

The net increase in the receipts was obtained by an increase of Rs. 1,43,739 under 9 heads and a decrease of Rs. 1,18,938 under 7 heads, as shown below :—

Increase.	Rs.
(*a*) Post office	8
(*b*) Law and Justice—Courts of Law	37,282
(*c*) Jails	16,794
(*d*) Police	21,337
(*e*) Education	2,646
(*f*) Scientific, &c., departments	25,539
(*g*) Miscellaneous	28,359
(*h*) Irrigation	10,605
(*k*) Civil works by Civil officers	1,169
Total ...	1,43,739

Decrease.	Rs.
(*l*) Interest	3,884
(*m*) Marine	13,646
(*n*) Medical	2,700
(*o*) Pensions	39,123
(*p*) Stationery, &c.	230
(*q*) Civil works by Public works officers ...	8,891
(*r*) Contribution	50,464
	1,18,938
Net increase ...	24,801
Total ...	1,43,739

Larger receipts from Printing, Translation fees, and Magisterial fines account for the increase under Law and Justice—Courts of Law, while an increase in the

sale-proceeds of Jail manufactures and larger pound fund collections raised the receipts under Jails and Police. The increase under scientific and other minor departments was due partly to the credit to this head of about Rs. 8,000, being the unexpended balance in connection with the late Colonial and Indian Exhibitions, but chiefly to larger receipts from Examination fees. The increase under Miscellaneous was consequent on the fluctuations in the receipts from Unclaimed deposits, Contributions, and other items. The increase under Irrigation was due partly to the development of traffic on the Buckingham canal and partly to the enhanced receipts for water supplied to the Madras Municipality during the year. The other variations do not call for special remarks. Among the heads which showed a decrease, the falling off under Marine was due to a change in classification under which the transactions in connection with pilotage are now shown under Port funds, instead of the charges being debited to Provincial and the surplus of pilotage receipts over charges transferred at the end of the year to Port funds. A falling off in the subscriptions to the Military and Medical Retiring funds caused the decrease under Pension receipts. The receipts from "Sale of buildings" in 1888-89 fell short of those of 1887-88: hence the decrease under Civil works by Public works officers. The figures of 1887-88 under Contributions were swelled by nominal adjustments in connection with the cost of the Educational Inspecting Agency, half of which was at first recovered from local bodies and afterwards remitted. The net excess expenditure of Rs. 5,16,810 resulted from an excess expenditure of Rs. 11,74,074 under 11 heads and a saving of Rs. 6,57,264 under 15 others:—

Increase.	Rs.
Interest on ordinary debt	27,756
Assignments and compensations	44,275
Law and Justice—Courts of Law	91,908
Scientific, &c., departments	37,431
Civil Furlough and absentee allowance	1,091
Pensions	73,005
Miscellaneous	3,135
Famine relief	1,209
Irrigation and navigation	6,66,944
Civil works by Civil officers	92,447
Civil works by Public works officers	1,34,873
Total	11,74,074

Decrease.	Rs.
Interest on other obligations	10,382
Refunds	16,062
Post office	378
General administration	7,111
Jails	33,657
Police	35,742
Marine	15,675
Education	69,532
Ecclesiastical	285
Medical	69,585
Political charges	10,686
Political pensions	70,021
Stationery and printing	1,82,551
Protective works, Railways	228
Contributions	1,35,369
	6,57,264
Net increase	5,16,810
Total	11,74,074

The increase under Interest on ordinary debt was due partly to the inclusion of the commission allowed under clause 8 of the Government of India Notification regarding the transfer of the 4½ per cent. loan of 1870, but chiefly to the introduction of the Provincial Loans scheme referred to above. The actuals in 1888-89 under Assignments and Compensations include arrears on account of the previous year. The appointment of an Additional Puisne Judge for 12 months, larger expenditure under Printing and Translation, and heavy charges under Law officers caused the excess under Law and Justice—Courts of Law. The increase under Scientific and other Minor departments was due chiefly to the special grant of Rs. 46,000 sanctioned for the Victoria Technical Institute, while the rapid growth of pensions, chiefly in the Revenue and Police branches of the public service, increased the Pension charges. The excess outlay under Irrigation and Navigation was due to the enhancement of the grant in the revised estimate and to the absence of any outlay on the Ganjam-Gopálpur canal during 1887-88, while a larger outlay in the Agency tracts accounts for the increase under Civil works by Civil officers. As regards the heads which showed a decrease—the decrease under Interest on other obligations was mainly the result of the transfer to account between Civil and Guaranteed Railways of the Interest on the balances of the Madras Railway funds. Payments under Refunds are necessarily of a fluctuating character. The short expenditure under Jails occurred mainly from more careful supervision resulting in a saving under rations in all classes of jails. Smaller

expenditure under clothing, coupled with the substitution of jail warders, for the large police guard formerly employed, reduced the expenditure under Police. The decrease under Marine has already been explained under receipts *per contra*. The decrease under Education was entirely in Grants-in-aid and payments by results, the grants for these purposes not having been fully utilized owing to the introduction of the reorganization of the inspecting staff. Under Medical an excess expenditure of about Rs. 30,000, under Medical establishment was more than counterbalanced by a short expenditure of about Rs. 85,000, under Hospitals and Dispensaries, due chiefly to a change in classification by which medical supplies to Municipal and Local Fund dispensaries are now shown under Debt heads. The Political charges in 1887-88 include the privilege leave allowances of the Resident in Travancore in addition to the pay of his *locum tenens*. Lapses arising largely from grant of commutations, and in some cases from death, caused the large saving under Political pensions. There was a decrease in 1888-89 of Rs. 98,000 under Stationery purchased and of Rs. 92,000 under Stationery issued from Central stores, due in each case to an abnormal expenditure in 1887-88. The actuals under Contributions in 1887-88 were swollen by nominal adjustments as explained on the receipt side, while the contributions made for Public works purposes in 1888-89 were considerably less than those of 1887-88, and the rate of contribution from the Pound fund surplus was reduced from 50 to 30 per cent. in the year under review.

IMPERIAL SERVICES—(*B*) PUBLIC WORKS.

The following statements bring into juxta-position the Imperial public works receipts and expenditure during the past two years :—

Nature of receipts.	Actuals.		Difference + or −.
	1887-88.	1888-89.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Irrigation and navigation—			
Direct revenue from productive public works	2,42,816	2,41,078	− 1,738
2. Military works	26,973	27,384	+ 411
3. Railways	48,452	2,35,659	+ 1,87,207
Total ...	3,18,241	5,04,121	+ 1,85,880

The receipts under Railways represent the gross earnings of the Villupuram-Dharmavaram, late Cuddapah-Nellore Railway, the figures for 1887-88 representing the receipts from the 15th September only, the date on which the line was opened for traffic.

Nature of expenditure.	Actuals.		Difference + or −.
	1887-88.	1888-89.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Railways—			
Villupuram-Dharmavaram Railway—			
Revenue account	91,536	2,70,595	+ 1,79,059
Capital account	8,59,475	6,99,513	− 1,59,962
Kadiri extension	6,847	...	− 6,847
Pâkala Villupuram	7,414	...	− 7,414
Hindupur survey	1,190	3,703	+ 2,513
State outlay on Guaranteed Railways	2,24,463	1,27,027	− 97,436
2. Irrigation and navigation—.			
Famine relief protective irrigation works	3,29,571	2,60,724	− 68,847
Productive public works, Capital account	11,17,227	13,77,901	+ 2,60,674
Do. do. Revenue account	10,65,973	11,05,243	+ 39,270
Works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept	− 80,197	...	+ 80,197
Agricultural works	− 2,193	...	+ 2,193
3. Military works	5,28,310	6,16,511	+ 88,201
4. Civil works	22,214	20,186	− 2,028
Total ...	41,71,830	44,81,403	+ 3,09,573

The Revenue account of the Villupuram-Dharmavaram Railway represents the working expenses of the line, the completion of which accounts for the decrease under Capital account. The excess under Hindupur survey in 1888-89 was due to the payment of compensation for lands taken up for that railway, while under Guaranteed Railways the expenditure on land fell short of that for 1887-88 by a sum of Rs. 1,03,987. The short outlay under Famine relief-works was due to the absence of a grant-in-aid for the Buckingham canal during the year under review, while the excess under the next two succeeding heads was due to a larger outlay on the Kistna delta and Periár project works and to the increased grants made in 1888-89 respectively. The minus entries against the next two heads in 1887-88 were due to certain transfers in accounts of the preliminary charges. The variations under Military and Civil works nearly correspond with the revised estimates of the two years.

IMPERIAL SERVICES—(*C*) MILITARY.

The following statement gives the Military receipts for 1887-88 and 1888-89 :—

Heads of accounts.	1887-88.	1888-89.	Difference + or − .
	RS.	RS.	RS.
I. Army and garrison staff	17	229	+ 212
III. Regimental pay allowances and charges	1,58,395	1,35,495	− 22,900
IV. Commissariat establishments, supplies and services ...	17,22,979	12,04,734	− 5,18,245
V. Remount establishments, supplies and services ...	54,720	53,525	− 1,195
VI. Clothing establishments, supplies and services ...	1,75,193	2,28,545	+ 53,352
VII. Barrack establishment, supplies and services ...	15,940	15,744	− 196
VIII. Administration of martial law	14,629	142	− 14,487
IX. Medical establishment, supplies and services	36,201	10,813	− 25,388
X. Ordnance establishments, stores and camp equipage ...	2,98,660	1,32,319	− 1,66,341
XII. Education	772	706	− 66
XIII. Sea transport charges	15,334	7,955	− 7,379
XIV. Miscellaneous services	94,191	3,90,767	+ 2,96,576
XVII. Military pensions to Europeans	86,153	...	− 86,153
XIX. Widows' pensions and compassionate allowances ...	95,975	99,502	+ 3,527
Total ...	27,69,159	22,80,476	− 4,88,683

These figures show a decrease of Rs. 8,42,350 under 10 heads, and an increase of Rs. 3,53,667 under the remaining 4 heads resulting in a net decrease of Rs. 4,88,683. A falling off under certain miscellaneous items caused the decrease under III, Regimental pay, allowances and charges. The large decrease of Rs. 5,18,245 under IV, Commissariat establishments, &c., was due to the withdrawal of a Bengal British regiment from Burma, while the actuals of 1887-88 included refunds of advances to the extent of Rs. 3,00,000 by the Irrawady Flotilla Company. Receipts from regimental, garrison, and station prisons are now deducted from Charges, hence the falling off under VIII, Administration of Martial law. Owing to the abolition of certain field hospitals, there was a decrease in the cost of supplies made to civil and police hospitals in Upper Burma in 1888-89 under IX, Medical establishments, &c., while the falling off under X, Ordnance establishments, stores, and camp equipage was due to the Hyderabad Contingent obtaining its supplies from other presidencies, and to smaller receipts from Unserviceable and other Ordnance stores. No credit was afforded under XVII, Military pensions, to Europeans on account of retired officers—Hyderabad administration. On the other hand the increase under VI, Clothing establishments, supplies and services, was due to an increase in the sales and to the adjustment of a debit raised on account of the triennial supply of clothing to the Hyderabad Contingent for 1887-88, while the large increase of Rs. 2,96,576 under XIV, Miscellaneous services, was caused by an adjustment of the unexpended balance of advances to officers commanding outposts in 1887-88 and to writes-back of erroneous debits against the Military department in the accounts of the Public Works Department, Burma. The military expenditure may be summarized as follows :—

Heads of account.	1887-88.	1888-89.	Difference + or − .
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Army and garrison staff	14,80,990	13,78,934	− 1,02,056
2. Administrative staff	4,61,859	4,67,669	+ 5,810
3. Regimental pay, allowances and charges	146,77,923	144,57,380	− 2,20,543
4. Commissariat establishments, supplies and services	148,95,701	95,14,158	−53,81,543
5. Remount establishments, supplies and services	7,14,958	8,07,417	+ 92,459
6. Clothing establishments, supplies and services	3,68,444	4,94,122	+ 1,25,678
7. Barrack establishments, supplies and services	7,00,693	5,93,992	− 1,06,701
8. Administration of martial law	90,726	98,369	+ 7,643
9. Medical establishments, services and supplies	17,99,295	14,18,639	− 3,80,656
10. Ordnance establishments, stores and camp equipage	7,85,171	7,17,697	− 67,474
11. Ecclesiastical	95,108	67,475	− 27,633
12. Education	1,40,648	1,42,871	+ 2,223
13. Sea transport charges	2,22,611	2,79,576	+ 56,965
14. Miscellaneous services	22,45,274	5,45,628	−16,99,646
15. Volunteer corps	3,70,157	4,07,067	+ 36,910
16. Rewards for military services	14,652	13,751	− 901
17. Military pensions to Europeans	5,67,812	5,55,239	− 12,573
18. Military pensions to Natives	22,40,996	22,74,929	+ 33,933
19. Widows' pensions and compassionate allowances	98,909	96,723	− 2,186
20. Departmental pensions	1,33,580	1,38,556	+ 4,976
Total ...	421,05,507	344,70,192	−76,35,315

The short expenditure in 1888-89 was, in most cases, due to the withdrawal of regiments and brigades from Upper Burma, and in some cases to their transfer from this presidency to England or to other presidencies. But the following variations were independent of these causes. The increase under 5, Remount establishments, &c., was rendered necessary by the large number of remounts purchased, and that under 6, Clothing establishments, supplies and services was due to payments for khaki drill and great coat cloth having been made in arrears and to the compensation paid in lieu of clothing being heavier than in the previous year. Under 9, Medical establishments, services and supplies, large savings accrued from the salaries and allowances of officers of the Indian Medical department and of the Subordinate Medical department, and a large deduction from charges was made on account of value of stores supplied to other departments. The last named cause and a diminution in the local purchases for the Gun Carriage Factory chiefly account for the decrease under 10, Ordnance establishments, stores, and camp equipage. The excesses under 13, Sea transport charges and 15, Volunteer corps were due, respectively, to heavy payments on account of passage money and to the increase in the strength of efficient volunteers and the appointment of additional serjeant instructors.

IMPERIAL SERVICES—(*D*) POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH.

The receipts and outgoings of these two departments for the past five years are given in the following statement:—

Years.	Postal.			Telegraph.		
	Receipts.	Charges.	Difference.	Receipts.	Charges.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1884-85	53,45,698	57,56,289	+ 4,10,591	6,35,815	10,44,281	+ 4,08,466
1885-86	58,25,915	63,92,090	+ 5,66,175	6,23,711	9,47,186	+ 3,23,475
1886-87	79,72,824	72,74,294	− 6,98,530	6,53,805	7,77,386	+ 1,23,581
1887-88	67,94,084	87,68,532	+19,74,448	6,42,599	7,08,616	+ 66,017
1888-89	72,13,769	92,02,130	+19,88,361	6,61,950	8,90,164	+ 2,28,214

The transfer of the District Savings Banks to the Postal department in 1886-87 has since led to large post office payments in the shape of withdrawals. The sale-proceeds of postage stamps and the discount allowed thereon are shown below:—

Years.	Postage stamps.	Service postage stamps.	Discount on sale of stamps.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1886-87	11,82,051	2,79,176	18,148
1887-88	12,67,978	2,97,422	19,449
1888-89	13,36,779	3,08,936	20,492

The Telegraph department charges show an increase over those of the two preceding years, being due to larger outlay on the construction of lines.

III.—PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

Under this heading are comprised: (1) Provincial services proper and (2) such Local funds as are placed at the unfettered disposal of the Provincial Government for Provincial uses. The latter have not only been incorporated with the general accounts, but form a material part of the Provincial services account of this Presidency, and are, therefore, separated from the rest of the Incorporated local funds dealt with in chapter IV of this report, which are not at the unfettered disposal of the Provincial Government.

(1) PROVINCIAL SERVICES PROPER.

The receipts and charges appertaining to this section are detailed in the subjoined statement, which shows that the receipts and charges of 1888-89 exceeded those of the previous year to the extent of Rs. 9,00,267 and Rs. 7,64,123 respectively. The difference between these two figures, viz., Rs. 1,36,144, indicates the net improvement in the year under report, the actual surplus of the year amounting to Rs. 11,96,790 as compared with Rs. 10,60,646 in 1887-88. The accumulated balance of Provincial services proper on 31st March 1888 was Rs. 52,93,498, and with the addition of the surplus of Rs. 11,96,790 closed on 31st March 1889, at Rs. 64,90,288, exclusive of the amount due from the Village Service fund, Nellore, which stood at that date at Rs. 81,434, a recovery of Rs. 7,971 having been made during the year. The minimum balance to be retained by the Provincial Government is still fixed at Rs. 17,00,000 :—

Major heads of accounts.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1888-89 compared with 1887-88.
Income, Provincial Proper.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
I. Land revenue	131,50,023	142,16,442	135,82,870	155,76,698	159,09,157	+ 3,32,459
III. Salt	45,101	91,295	1,20,116	1,44,338	1,36,810	— 7,528
IV. Stamps	28,24,516	29,49,749	29,10,338	44,78,704	46,01,954	+ 1,23,250
V. Excise	38,66,317	44,14,960	45,83,289	24,34,766	26,18,833	+ 1,84,067
VII. Customs	24,525	22,598	26,342	27,279	28,908	+ 1,629
VIII. Assessed taxes	2,16,381	2,16,735	2,16,735	7,64,263	7,55,920	— 8,343
IX. Forest	11,66,914	11,98,650	12,46,912	13,74,920	15,15,006	+ 140,086
X. Registration	3,79,203	4,63,176	4,35,609	4,53,810	4,79,164	+ 25,354
XII. Interest	2,342	2,342	2,342	2,342	35,167	+ 32,825
XIII. Post office	15	...	47	...	8	+ 8
XVI-A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law...	4,13,153	3,70,219	4,01,427	4,57,897	4,95,179	+ 37,282
XVI-B. Do. Jails.	2,03,216	1,69,084	1,54,336	1,49,100	1,65,894	+ 16,794
XVII. Police	83,669	61,593	89,451	84,456	91,878	+ 7,422
XVIII. Marine	5,068	4,019	4,506	13,846	200	— 13,646
XIX. Education	2,10,861	1,77,083	1,64,567	1,62,808	1,65,455	+ 2,647
XX. Medical	87,964	1,12,971	1,41,049	1,14,982	1,12,282	— 2,700
XXI. Scientific, &c., departments	1,68,518	1,67,096	1,43,887	87,212	1,14,619	+ 27,407
XXII. Superannuations	21,782	23,358	21,072	35,461	56,070	+ 20,609
XXIII. Stationery and printing ...	83,938	1,03,757	83,460	88,319	95,299	+ 6,980
XXV. Miscellaneous	72,730	85,693	68,640	1,21,913	1,43,160	+ 21,247
XXX. Irrigation and navigation..	52,717	58,982	74,472	1,00,303	1,10,908	+ 10,605
XXXII. Civil works—						
Civil officers	28,891	29,558	3,617	20,813	21,981	+ 1,168
Public works officers ...	79,207	97,989	1,08,737	1,07,121	98,230	— 8,891
Contributions from Local.	*1,87,903	2,08,243	2,20,485	2,71,708	2,21,244	— 50,464
Total ...	233,74,954	252,45,592	248,04,306	270,73,059	279,73,326	+ 9,00,267
Provincial Deficit ...	8,56,791	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	242,31,745	252,45,592	248,04,306	270,73,059	279,73,326	+ 9,00,267

Major heads of accounts.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1888-89 compared with 1887-88.
Expenditure, Provincial Proper.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Refunds and drawbacks ...	89,552	90,831	74,884	1,10,654	1,08,399	− 2,255
3. Land revenue	47,42,550	44,78,804	45,62,600	46,29,728	46,06,613	− 23,115
6. Stamps	83,979	80,010	81,432	1,15,568	1,19,347	+ 3,779
7. Excise	1,16,216	1,76,690	1,20,415	67,353	82,237	+ 14,884
9. Customs	1,60,128	1,65,363	1,76,150	1,61,214	1,63,160	+ 1,946
10. Assessed taxes	3,487	3,329	3,329	16,744	7,977	− 8,767
11. Forest	8,95,453	9,30,743	11,49,060	11,26,525	12,11,421	+ 84,896
12. Registration	2,64,419	2,90,472	3,07,127	3,10,632	3,27,576	+ 16,944
13. Interest on ordinary debt ...	...	...	...	...	28,258	+ 28,258
15. Post office	1,11,086	1,06,843	1,06,304	1,06,283	1,05,906	− 377
18. General administration ...	10,50,225	10,66,754	10,53,038	9,64,269	9,68,858	+ 4,589
19-A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law...	39,45,615	39,03,908	39,28,050	39,89,199	40,81,108	+ 91,909
19-B. Do. Jails ...	8,02,167	7,98,602	8,83,059	8,62,817	8,29,160	− 33,657
20. Police	36,78,419	36,39,797	37,37,270	35,95,940	35,38,091	− 57,849
21. Marine	27,295	22,785	18,389	26,738	11,063	− 15,675
22. Education	12,37,039	12,98,616	12,67,080	12,49,727	11,80,194	− 69,533
24. Medical	11,18,520	11,86,722	11,47,670	11,50,853	10,81,269	− 69,584
25. Political	...	...	...	81,445	71,528	− 9,917
26. Scientific, &c., departments.	3,10,979	3,19,799	3,40,290	3,29,053	3,55,500	+ 26,447
29. Superannuations	9,16,097	9,52,259	9,83,455	10,77,635	11,53,723	+ 76,088
30. Stationery and printing ...	7,60,488	7,62,775	6,64,968	8,97,329	8,12,354	− 84,975
32. Miscellaneous	2,82,117	2,52,660	2,51,940	1,62,502	1,74,899	+ 12,397
33. Famine relief	57,110	2,78,138	5,184	670	1,879	+ 1,209
34. Protective works—Railways.	6,003	38,534	38,891	228	...	− 228
43. Irrigation and navigation ...	4,44,978	6,22,020	4,22,802	26,27,459	32,94,403	+ 6,66,944
45. Civil works—						
Civil officers	3,57,820	2,38,933	2,05,283	85,001	1,77,448	+ 92,447
Public Works officers ...	25,29,891	18,64,533	21,76,954	19,42,590	20,77,463	+ 1,34,873
Contributions to Local ...	2,40,112	2,11,929	2,81,175	3,24,257	2,06,702	− 1,17,555
Total Provincial Charges ...	242,31,745	237,81,849	239,86,799	260,12,413	267,76,536	+ 7,64,123
Provincial Surpluses ...	...	14,63,743	8,17,507	10,60,646	11,96,790	+ 1,36,144
Grand Total ...	242,31,745	252,45,592	248,04,306	270,73,059	279,73,326	+ 9,00,267

The following statement gives details of the Provincial share of Land revenue for the past two years:—

——	1887-88.	1888-89.
	RS.	RS.
Total land revenue, Imperial and Provincial ...	482,98,160	475,48,792
Provincial share as divided proportionately ...	120,74,540	118,87,198
Add fixed assignment under the new contract...	33,01,000	33,01,000
Interprovincial adjustments	39,362	44,456
Political agency charges as per Government of India, Financial, No. 4883, dated 13th September 1887	75,000	75,000
On account of one-fourth duty on Colombo arrack credited to Customs	91,718	95,670
On account of charges for Burmese convicts transferred to Madras jails prior to April 1887 as per Government of India, No. 4162, dated 31st July 1888	44,448	31,196
On account of District Manuals as per Government of India, No. 5630, dated 22nd October 1887	1,000	1,000
On account of grant for tank restoration as per Government of India, Financial, No. 1302, dated 12th March 1888	...	5,00,000
On account of Additional Superintendent of Police and Inspector as per Government of India, Financial, No. 3726, dated 7th July 1888.	...	2,657
Total additions ...	35,52,528	40,50,979
Deduct amount payable from Provincial to Imperial—		
On account of transfers from Land Revenue to Forest and *vice versâ*	21,959	...
On account of reorganization of the Board of Revenue	27,700	27,700
On account of cost of Europe stores for Provincial departments	711	1,320
Total deductions ...	50,370	29,020
Net additions or deductions ...	35,02,158	40,21,959
Actual Provincial share of Land Revenue ...	155,76,698	159,09,157

(2) INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS AT THE UNFETTERED DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT.

This section comprises the transactions of the Cattle Pound fund and of Agricultural services, which are shown for the past five years in the accompanying statement:—

Major heads of account.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
Cattle Pound Fund.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	2,06,525	2,03,458	2,22,500	2,35,380	2,36,389
Expenditure	2,02,109	1,87,724	2,22,881	2,37,575	2,41,587
Surplus	4,416	15,734	...	...	...
Deficit	...	...	381	2,195	5,198
Opening balance	22,542	26,958	42,692	42,311	40,116
Closing do.	26,958	42,692	42,311	40,116	34,918
Agricultural Services.					
Receipts	36,705	45,929	45,660	45,586	56,624
Expenditure	57,165	58,480	75,901	50,329	62,745
Surplus	...	...	...	...	...
Deficit	20,460	12,551	30,241	4,743	6,121
Opening balance	1,25,138	1,04,678	92,127	61,886	57,143
Closing do.	1,04,678	92,127	61,886	57,143	51,022

Prior to 1888-89 half the surplus of the Cattle Pound fund used to be paid to Local and Municipal funds for general purposes, and the other half appropriated by Government for agricultural purposes, but in 1888-89 under Government Order, Financial, No. 1342, dated the 24th December 1887, the contribution to Agricultural services was raised to 70 per cent. by a corresponding deduction in that for Local and Municipal funds, hence the increase under Agricultural services receipts in 1888-89. The same reason accounts for the decrease under Contributions from Cattle Pound fund on the charge side. The expenditure under pounds exceeded the receipts of the year by a sum of Rs. 5,198, owing chiefly to increased commission to pound-keepers and to larger amounts spent in the construction of pounds. The year opened with 7,829 pounds and closed with 8,130. The balance at credit of this fund was thus reduced from Rs. 40,116 on 1st April 1888 to Rs. 34,918 on the 31st March 1889. Increased expenditure under Agricultural services was consequent on the larger expenditure on cattle disease inspection. The balance in favor of these services also diminished from Rs. 57,143 at the beginning to Rs. 51,022 at the close of the year, the result of the year's transaction being a deficit of Rs. 6,121. The following statement exhibits in one view the progress made in the administration of Provincial finances, both as regards Provincial services proper, and the Local funds at the unfettered disposal of Government during the past five years:—

——	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance of Provincial services proper	28,08,393	19,51,602	34,15,345	42,32,852	52,93,498
Surplus (+) or deficit (−)	− 8,56,791	+ 14,63,743	+ 8,17,507	+ 10,60,646	+ 11,96,790
Closing balances of Provincial services proper	19,51,602	34,15,345	42,32,852	52,93,498	64,90,288
Add balances of Local funds at the unfettered disposal of Government.	1,31,636	1,34,819	1,04,197	97,259	85,940
Total balances, Provincial services ...	20,83,238	35,50,164	43,37,049	53,90,757	65,76,228

IV.—FETTERED AND EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.

This division deals with funds that have been raised from special sources and devoted to specified objects rather than to the general purposes of the administration, and is divided into two sections, (1) such Incorporated local funds as are not at the unfettered disposal of the Local Government and (2) Excluded local funds.

(1) INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS NOT AT THE UNFETTERED DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT.

In this class are included (1) Local Funds (Act V of 1884), (2) Village service fund, (3) Irrigation cess fund, (4) Canal and ferry fund, and (5) Bhadráchalam road fund. In the following statement are given the receipts, charges, and balances of these funds as recorded in the Civil and Public Works books :—

	Total receipts.		Total expenditure		Surplus.		Deficit.		Opening balance.		Closing balance.	
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Local Funds (Act V of 1884)	62,48,349	62,50,099	61,32,326	63,29,286	1,16,023	...	...	79,187	26,81,235	27,97,258	27,97,258	27,18,071
Village Service Fund.	35,35,731	34,89,555	32,28,908	32,57,538	3,06,823	2,32,017	...	...	23,71,997	26,78,820	26,78,820	29,10,837
Canal and Ferry Fund	1,61,165	1,41,292	1,49,866	1,75,949	11,299	...	...	34,657	2,26,119	2,37,418	2,37,418	2,02,761
Irrigation Cess Fund.	40,886	54,582	42,491	40,545	...	14,037	1,605	...	70,952	69,347	69,347	83,384
Bhadráchalam Road Fund	1,065	1,991	2,002	1,986	...	5	937	...	1,958	1,021	1,021	1,026
Total ...	99,87,196	99,37,519	95,55,593	98,05,304	4,31,603	1,32,215	...	...	53,52,261	57,83,864	57,83,864	59,16,079

Under Local Funds (Act V of 1884) the receipts in 1888-89 were in the aggregate better than those of 1887-88 by a sum of Rs. 1,750 only.

All the heads, with the exception of Medical contributions and transfers from Local showed a large improvement as compared with the previous year. Under Land Revenue the improvement took place chiefly in the receipts from rents, &c., of fisheries, while larger realizations from house-tax and land-cess raised the receipts under Provincial rates. Further investments on account of the Railway Guarantee fund conduced to the increase of interest receipts, while under Miscellaneous the advance was chiefly due to an increase in sale-proceeds of avenue clippings. A large excess under Civil works by Civil officers was due partly to the receipts from certain tolls in the Trichinopoly district having been shown gross for the first time in the accounts of 1888-89 and without deduction of the charges for collection, but chiefly to the rapidly increasing receipts from tolls and ferries. Among heads which showed a decrease, the largest difference was under Contributions from Provincial, and was chiefly made up of the following items :— (1) Rs. 62,000, a merely nominal decrease in the contribution for education, as it also appears on the charge side, since recoveries on account of Educational inspection from Local Fund Boards were afterwards refunded under orders of Government ; (2) Rs. 11,000, under general purposes. In 1887-88 there was a special grant of Rs. 5,000 to the South Canara District Board, and the monthly grant to the Nílgiri Board was Rs. 1,635 against only Rs. 1,119 in 1888-89 ; (3) Rs. 47,000, difference in the grant for Public works ; and (4) Rs. 18,000, due to the rate of contribution from the Pound fund surplus having been in 1888-89 reduced from 50 to 30 per cent. The transfer of a smaller sum than in 1887-88 from Canal and Ferry fund to Local funds, Act V of 1884, caused a difference under Transfers between Local and Local. As regards Local Funds, Act V of

1884, the charges showed a net excess of Rs. 1,96,960 as compared with 1887-88. The following figures give the details of the variation:—

Increase.	Rs.	*Decrease.*	Rs.
Refunds	486	Interest	732
Administration	22,636	Civil works by Public Works officers	60,795
Education	29,124	Contributions	57,704
Medical	96,420		
Superannuations	513		
Miscellaneous	67,708		
Civil works by Civil officers	97,978		
Transfers	1,326		
Total ...	3,16,191	Total ...	1,19,231

The effect of the increased charge of Rs. 1,96,960, without a corresponding increase in the receipts has been to convert the surplus of Rs. 1,16,023 in 1887-88 into a deficit of Rs. 79,187 in 1888-89. The funded capital of Local Fund Boards has advanced from Rs. 12,54,105, given in the last report, to Rs. 13,54,105, by the further investment of a lakh of rupees by the Tanjore Board on account of the Railway Guarantee fund. Compared with the previous year the receipts of the Village Service fund showed a decline of Rs. 46,176 in 1888-89. Under Land revenue there was a large falling off of Rs. 1,14,102 mostly in the South Arcot district attributed to the absence of arrears among the collections of the year. This large decrease was to some extent counterbalanced by an increase of Rs. 35,453 under Provincial rates, and of Rs. 32,473 under Miscellaneous. The charges also exceed those of the previous year by a sum of Rs. 28,630. The largest excess was under Land revenue and was due chiefly to the payment of arrears of salary of Village officers in certain districts, and to the revision and the prompt payment of the current salaries in others. From the assets of the Village Service fund, Nellore, about Rs. 8,000 was adjusted during the year under review in liquidation of the debt to Provincial services in previous years; hence, the excess under Contributions. But the Refunds in 1888-89 were much less than those of 1887-88, which included large refunds of village fees chiefly in Godávari. There was no alteration during the year in the sums invested in Government Promissory Notes, which still amount to Rs. 4,46,500 in Kurnool, to Rs. 2,25,900 in Salem, and to Rs. 1,50,000 in Trichinopoly. The receipts of the Canal and Ferry fund exhibited a decrease of Rs. 19,873 as compared with 1887-88, chiefly due to a falling off in Ferry receipts on the extension of the railway to Calicut, and the consequent reduction in the contribution to Local Funds, Act V of 1884. Notwithstanding this, the total expenditure exceeded that of 1887-88 by a sum of Rs. 26,083 due chiefly to the construction of the new Ferry steamer in Godávari. The re-imposition of the cess in Salem, and the collection of arrears in Trichinopoly caused an improvement of Rs. 13,696 in the assets of the Irrigation Cess fund. The Irrigation Cess fund continued to hold Government securities to the extent of Rs. 7,600 in the Trichinopoly district.

(2) EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.

The following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the funds falling under this category for 1888-89 and 1887-88, together with the opening and closing balances:—

Funds.	Opening balance on 1st April 1887.	Receipts.		Charges.		Closing balance on 1st April 1889.
		1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Port and Marine funds	9,01,175	4,21,687	3,93,608	3,94,124	3,42,284	9,80,062
Cantonment funds	1,665	12,164	12,481	11,507	11,633	3,170
University Fee fund	31,782	1,69,644	1,88,636	1,59,034	1,75,856	55,172
Total ...	9,34,622	6,03,495	5,94,725	5,64,665	5,29,773	10,38,404

The closing balance of Port and Marine funds on the 31st March 1889 was Rs. 78,887 more than the opening balance on 1st April 1887, the surplus in

1887-88 and 1888-89 having amounted to Rs. 27,563 and Rs. 51,324 respectively. The assets of the remaining two funds also showed a steady increase. The amount invested in Government securities on account of the University fee fund remained at Rs. 1,05,000 as stated in last year's report.

V.—LOANS.

The following is a detailed statement of the loans granted by Government. The outstandings have been considerably reduced, the large loans granted to the Mysore State and the Rámnád Zemindári having been fully liquidated during the year under review. The balances remaining on 31st March 1889 were as follow:—(1) Madras Municipality Rs. 14,30,000, (2) Madras Harbour Works Rs. 29,67,230, (3) Banganapalle Nawáb Rs. 1,28,697, (4) Chingleput local fund board Rs. 1,16,875, and (5) Sundry others Rs. 1,33,869. The sinking fund instituted in connection with the loan to the Madras Municipality consisted on the 31st March 1889 of Rs. 5,77,200 in Government securities :—

Persons and corporations to whom loans have been granted.	On what account.	Amount of loan sanctioned.	Rate of interest.	Balance from last year.	Amount advanced in 1888-89.	Total.	Amount repaid in 1888-89.	Balance.	Amount of interest recovered and credited to revenue.	Balance of interest unpaid.
		Rs.	Per cent.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras Municipality ...	For water-supply project, 1869-1873	14,30,000	4	14,30,000	...	14,30,000	...	14,30,000	57,200	...
Ootacamund do.	For the completion of certain roads and water-supply channels, 1875	12,420	4½	6,313	...	6,313	672	5,641	276	...
Coonoor do.	For erecting market sheds, 1875	7,248	4½	2,667	...	2,667	284	2,383	117	...
Chingleput Local Fund Board.	For constructing an iron girder bridge across the Kortaliyar, 1873-1876 ...	1,99,790	4½	1,26,543	...	1,26,543	9,668	1,16,875	5,587	...
Calicut do. ...	For completing the Tamracheri ghát road and approach in Wynaad, 1874.	89,000	4½	27,992	...	27,992	4,665	23,327	1,260	...
Tellicherry do. ...	For completing the Peria ghát road and constructing a fair weather road in Wynaad, 1875	60,000	4½	33,311	...	33,311	3,000	30,311	1,432	...
Port Trust (Madras Harbour Works).	For expenditure on Madras Harbour Works	...	4½	24,47,230	6,20,000	30,67,230	1,00,000	29,67,230	1,00,245	...
Maisur State	Advances on account of famine, 1878	80,00,000	4	1,91,735	...	1,91,735	1,91,735	...	7,669	...
Ramnad Zemindári ...	For liquidation of debts, 1873,	12,72,830	5	1,75,000	...	1,75,000	1,75,000	...	3,699	...
Banganapalle Nawáb ...	Do. do. and repairs and improvements, 1873-1877	3,00,000	6	1,50,178	...	1,50,178	21,481	1,28,697	9,146	...
Andipatti Poligar	For liquidation of debt, 1881-82.	62,000	5	40,143	...	40,143	2,593	37,550	2,007	...
Panayur Mittadar	Do. do. 1882-83.	25,000	4½	7,200	...	7,200	...	7,200	324	...
Shulagiri Estate	For liquidation of debt, 1884.	35,000	5	29,483	...	29,483	2,026	27,457	1,474	...
	Total ...	114,93,288	...	46,67,795	6,20,000	52,87,795	5,11,124	47,76,671	1,90,436	...

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

SANITARY STATISTICS—GENERAL. (1888.)

Registration of births.

THE birth-rate during the year 1888 was 29·9 per 1,000, being, with the exception of that for 1887 (30·4), the highest on record. The total population for which returns were received was 27,852,474, being the lowest number since 1871. The birth-rates were higher in six districts than in 1887, but in all the others they were lower. The highest rates registered were 40·3 in Salem and 40·06 in Bellary-Anantapur. Excluding the Nílgiris, the rate was lowest in Ganjam (20·9), Godávari (21·0), and Vizagapatam (21·5). The rates for Ganjam have been steadily decreasing since 1884. In 2 districts the birth-rate was above 40 per mille, in 9 over 30 and under 40 per mille, and in 10 under 30 per mille. Of the births registered, 426,749 were males and 406,596 females. The birth-rate among males was 15·3 and among females 14·6 per 1,000 of population. There were thus 104·9 male births to every 100 female births. The Hindus returned the highest birth-rate (30·2), the Muhammadans came next (28·0), and then the Native Christians (22·6). The greatest number of births were, as usual, registered in July, and the fewest in February. On the whole, the birth-rate was 8·5 per 1,000 higher than the death-rate. The urban birth-rate for the Presidency was, as usual, smaller than the rural, the ratios being 27·0 and 29·8 respectively.

Deaths.

The death-rate of the Presidency in 1888 (21·4 per mille) was lower than the rate for 1887 (21·6), but a little higher than the average rate for the five years 1883–87 (21·0). 308,296 deaths occurred among males and 288,719 among females, the rate per 1,000 being 22·3 for males and 20·5 for females. For every 100 females who died, 106·7 deaths among males were thus registered. 21·5 per cent. of the total mortality took place among children below 1 year of age, being at the rate of 142·7 per mille of population. Between 1 and 5 years the rate was 28·8 per mille of population. The period when fewest deaths occurred was between the ages of 10 and 15. It appears that from infancy up to 15 years of age females have a better chance of life than males, and also from 30 years upwards. Between the ages of 15 and 30 the mortality amongst males is less than that of females. This experience is similar to that of former years. The death-rate of male children under 1 year of age was 156·3, and that of female children of the same age 129·1. Calculated on the number of children born, the death-rate among infants under 1 year in 1888 for the Madras Presidency was 153·9 per mille as against a rate of 142, the average of the decade 1877–86 in England and Wales. But no reliance can be placed upon the figures for the Presidency, and if we confine our attention to the Municipality of Madras, in which registration may be assumed to be fairly accurate, we find that the mortality among infants below one year of age during 1887 reached the enormous figure of 517·4 per mille, while in London the corresponding death-rate was only 158. The death-rate among Muhammadans was 23·1, among Hindus 21·4, among Native Christians 17·3, and among other classes 4·17. As usual the most unhealthy months were December, January, and February, while April and May were the most healthy. The highest death-rates occurred in Madras (37·8) and Kurnool (31·1), and the lowest in Vizagapatam (12·5) and Godávari (15·2). In 11 districts the recorded rates were higher in 1888 than in 1887, the greatest increase occurring in Malabar, South Canara, and Tanjore, where cholera and small-pox were prevalent. In South Canara there was also a marked increase in 1888 from "all other causes." The greatest decrease took place in Vizagapatam. The mortality in two districts was above 30 per 1,000, in 10 between 20 and 30, and in 9 below 20. The death-rates among the urban and rural populations were, respectively, 27·9 and 20·7 against 26·1 and 21·0 in 1887. In all districts the urban death-rate was higher than the rural. The average death-rate of the 55 municipal towns was 29·7 per 1,000, or 8·8 higher than the district rate. In 23 municipalities the death-rate ranged from 30 to 50

per 1,000, in 24 from 20 to 30, and in 8 the death-rate was below 20 per 1,000. The highest Municipal death-rates were those of the towns of Gudiyátam and Calicut, viz., 50·5 and 44·0 per 1,000 respectively, although the rates of the districts of North Arcot and Malabar were only 20·7 and 18·5 per 1,000 respectively. The lowest death-rates were recorded in the towns of Tirupati, Masulipatam, and Vániyambádi, the smallness of the figures being almost certainly due to defective registration.

Cholera. During the year there were 58,677 deaths from cholera, or 30,318 more than in the preceding year and 16,548 above the last quinquennial mean. The ratio of cholera deaths to the total population was 2·1 per mille and was higher among males than among females. There was no month when cholera was absent, but, as usual, the disease was at its worst in the cold months. The only district in which the epidemic did not appear was the Nílgiris. The disease was most severe in Tanjore, where 4·3 per 1,000 of population fell victims. Of the 77 towns, 64 suffered from cholera, and in 26 towns it caused a death-rate of over 5 per mille of population. In Gudiyátam the epidemic swept off more than 30 out of every 1,000 inhabitants. Of the 55 municipal towns (excluding Madras) 50 were affected, and in 38 municipal towns the death-rate from this cause exceeded that of the district. The measures which were resorted to by the district authorities to prevent the spread of the disease were generally satisfactory.

Small-pox. In 1888 the deaths from small-pox of 11,117 males and 10,741 females or a total of 21,858 persons were recorded against 21,472 in 1887 and a quinquennial mean of 34,510. The disease, as often happens, reached its maximum intensity in March, and the minimum was registered in October. A percentage of 20·7 of deaths occurred among infants under 1 year of age, whilst 38·8 per cent. took place among children over 1 and under 12 years. Deaths from small-pox were registered in all the districts. The highest ratios (2·4 and 2·2 per mille respectively) took place in Kurnool and Ganjam, while the lowest ratios (0·02, 0·04, and 0·09 respectively) occurred in the Godávari, Kistna, and Madras districts. The death-rate from small-pox in districts was 0·7, the same as in the previous year, and in towns 1·4 against 1·2 in 1887. In 44 of the 55 municipalities, deaths from this cause were recorded. The highest death-rate, 9·5 per 1,000 of population, was in Mangalore, the district-rate being 1·2. Parlákimedi came next with a ratio of 6·9, the rate for the district being 2·2. The lowest ratio (0·03 per 1,000 of population) was found in Masulipatam, which is one of the worst vaccinated, as Mangalore is one of the best vaccinated towns. In Madras town the death-rate per mille was ·08. The decrease of this disease in the Presidency town since the introduction of compulsory vaccination has been most marked.

Fevers. During the year 106,802 males and 97,759 females or a total of 204,561 persons died from fever against 240,860 in 1887. The mortality was less in 1888 than in any of the four preceding years. From 1879 to 1888 the deaths from fever were nearly seven times greater than the mortality from cholera. A principal cause in the reduction of the number of deaths from fever in 1888 would appear to have been the dryness of the year. In all the districts with the exception of Bellary, Malabar, and Nílgiris, fevers caused a lower mortality than in 1887, the greatest decrease (9,800) occurring in the Vizagapatam district. The cold weather months were those in which the greatest number of deaths occurred from this cause and it is probable that a great many cases of chest diseases are entered as "fevers." The minimum mortality (15,480) took place in the month of April. Among districts the highest death-rates were recorded in Kurnool (22·3 per mille) and Cuddapah (16·4), and the lowest in Tinnevelly (2·9) and Tanjore (1·2). The death-rates in 23 municipal towns were greater in 1888 than in 1887, in 29 less, and in 3 equal. The highest death-rate was, as in 1887, in Berhampore where, however, only 16·8 per 1,000 of population died against 43·2 per 1,000 in 1887. The lowest death-rate (1·3) was recorded by Palamcottah. In 14 municipal towns the mortality from fevers was greater than that of the districts. The death-rate for municipalities was 5·6 per 1,000 of population against 6·3 in 1887, and among the rural population it amounted to 7·4 against 8·8 in the previous year.

Bowel-complaints. During 1888 bowel-complaints caused the death of 14,687 males and 13,034 females, or a total of 27,721 persons, against a total of 26,679 in 1887. The death-rate for the year under review was 1·0 per 1,000 against 0·9 the rate for last

year, and 0·9 the average rate per 1,000 for the period 1883–1887. In 13 districts the death-rate was higher in 1888 than in 1887, in 2 equal, and in 6 lower. The increase in the death-rate in some districts was probably due to the deficient water-supply. Madras, as usual, headed the list with a mortality of 6·5 per 1,000 of population, or 0·8 less than in 1887. Chingleput had a ratio of 4·2 and South Canara of 2·3. The lowest ratio, viz., 0·3, was returned by the Kistna and Vizagapatam districts. As usual the greatest number of deaths from bowel-complaints occurred in January and the fewest in April. The District Presidency rate was 0·8 or 2·4 less than the Municipal Presidency rate (3·2). In 46 municipal towns the mortality was higher than in the districts. The highest death-rate in municipal towns from bowel-complaints was at Tuticorin (9·4 against 8·2 in 1887), the lowest (0·1) at Masulipatam and Ádóni.

Injuries.

The deaths from injuries in 1888 were 11,401, or 73 more than in 1887; of these 2,483 were due to suicide, 6,587 to wounds and accidents, and 2,331 to snakes and wild beasts. There was an increase in the number of suicides and of persons killed by snakes and wild beasts as compared with 1887, but a decrease in the deaths from wounds and accidents. The greatest number of suicides occurred in Nellore district and the fewest in Madras. The highest death-rate from injuries (0·7) was obtained by Nellore and the lowest (0·08) by Nílgiris.

All other causes.

There were 272,797 deaths registered under the head of "all other causes," being 3,280 less than in 1887. The ratio per mille was 9·8 as in 1887.

VACCINATION. (1888-89.)

The strength of the vaccine establishment consisted of 33 first- and 23 second-class Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, 242 first- and 427 second- class vaccinators, and 128 probationers, showing an increase of 2 second-class Deputy Inspectors, 1 first- and 8 second- class vaccinators, and 8 probationers over the establishment as it stood at the close of the previous official year. On the whole the outturn was comparatively satisfactory both as regards quantity and quality and an increase was observable in the numbers returned by nearly all classes of workers. Of the total number of operations (809,417), 95·0 per cent. proved successful against 94·3 per cent. in 1887-88. The cost of each successful case was As. 3-11 against As. 4-1 in 1887-88. Of the total primary successful vaccinations, 21·7 per cent. were among children under 1 year of age and 55·6 per cent. among those between 1 and 6 years. In six districts, viz., Malabar, Nellore, Nílgiris, North Arcot, South Canara, and Tinnevelly, the outturn was less than in 1887-88. The work done by municipal vaccinators, though greater than that of the preceding year, was yet, in some towns, far from satisfactory, and notably so in Tirupati, Cocanada, Mangalore, Calicut, Rajahmundry, Tellicherry, and Vizianagram, where the decrease in the number of operations, as compared with 1887-88, ranged from 65 per cent. in the first to 27 per cent. in the last-mentioned town. In four others —Cuddalore, Ongole, Parlákimedi, and Ellore—the decrease was over 12 per cent. Women formed 45·7 per cent. of the total number of persons vaccinated. The number vaccinated in dispensaries rose from 14,174 in 1887-88 to 18,827 in 1888-89: 57·9 per cent. of the cases done were inspected by first- or second- class Deputy Inspectors. Animal vaccination was conducted in ten districts (16 circles). The total number of such vaccinations amounted to 42,445, of which 94 per cent. proved successful. During the year vaccination was made compulsory in the towns of Masulipatam, Srírangam, Dindigul, Guntúr, and Coimbatore, raising the number in which the compulsory provisions of the Act are in force to 21.

HEALTH OF EUROPEAN AND NATIVE TROOPS,

AND

HEALTH OF PRISONERS IN JAIL.

Information on this subject has been given in Chapter III under the heads "Military" and "Prisons" respectively.

SANITARY STATISTICS—MUNICIPALITIES. (1888.)

Excluding the town of Madras, 55 towns were administered by the District Municipalities Act IV of 1884 during 1888 against 54 in 1887, the town of Bezváda, with a population of 9,336, having been constituted a municipality from the 1st April 1888.

Sanitary works.

No new sanitary works of any importance were undertaken. As usual, the improvements consisted in the sinking of wells, in the repairing and cleansing of tanks and wells, and in the repairing and construction of latrines, drains, roads, dust-bins, markets, slaughter-houses, &c. The great desiderata appear to be an improved water-supply and a good system of drainage. The system of conservancy generally was essentially the same as that detailed in former reports. The arrangements made in the majority of the towns were on the whole good and fairly well carried out. In some towns they were unsatisfactory, notably so in Coonoor and Tirupati. Private scavengering made a little progress during the year. It was undertaken by municipal agencies in 37 towns, being one more than in 1887, and 16,071 private dwellings, against 15,668 in 1887, were daily cleansed. In 19 of these 37 towns there was an increase in the number of private privies under municipal management and in 10 a decrease. The greatest advance made in this direction was in Calicut and Conjeeveram, where the numbers were increased by 270 and 99 respectively. In the 17 other towns the increase ranged from 1 to 45. The largest decrease in the numbers was in Pálghát (129) and Máyavaram (45), the decline in the 8 other towns ranging from 1 to 32. The municipalities which had the largest number of private privies under their control were Mangalore (2,373), Srírangam (1,995), Bellary (1,634), Tuticorin (1,291), Tanjore (1,026), and Negapatam (1,002). The total estimated income of the 55 municipalities, exclusive of Madras, amounted to Rs. 19,88,130 against Rs. 19,61,310, indicating an incidence of Rs. 1-5-10 per head of population against Rs. 1-5-9 in the previous year. The amount set apart for sanitation was Rs. 6,81,294 against Rs. 6,28,622 in 1887-88. The majority of the municipalities contributed very fairly out of their revenues towards sanitation. Trichinopoly (56·7), Cuddapah (56·4), and Vellore (54·7) contributed more than 50 per cent. In 6 towns the percentages were between 40 and 50, in 19 they were between 30 and 40, in 18 between 20 and 30, and in 9 below 20, which must be considered as inadequate. In Ongole the contribution was only 10·9 per cent. Although the contributions in Cuddapah and Vellore were so large, in the former, out of an allotment of Rs. 49,894 only Rs. 10,644, and in the latter, out of Rs. 40,577 only Rs. 11,267, were actually spent during the nine months ending December 1888. This, however, is to be explained by the fact that large provision was made for water-supply and drainage schemes in these two towns, and that the carrying out of the schemes was unavoidably delayed. Of the total sanitary grant of Rs. 6,81,294, Rs. 4,33,187 were spent during nine months of the year, leaving a balance of more than one-third to be spent in three months, an unsatisfactory result. Details of expenditure for 1887-88 and 1888-89 appear below :—

—	1887-88 (for the full year).		1888-89.	
	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent in nine months ending with December 1888.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For conservancy	3,88,146	3,76,888	4,03,010	2,96,669
„ improvement of town sites	56,346	46,706	43,938	46,960
„ improvement of water-supply, cleansing, repairing, and construction of tanks and wells	59,382	39,577	1,24,992	41,050
„ sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals ...	4,490	4,621	5,040	5,030
„ construction and repair of markets and slaughter-houses	40,636	40,682	34,442	15,781
„ other sanitary objects	79,622	50,833	69,872	27,697
Total ...	6,28,622	5,59,307	6,81,294	4,33,187

The subjoined table gives details for each municipality :—

Municipalities.	Population as per census of 1881.	Estimated income, 1888-89.	Rate per cent. of sanitary allotment to available income.	1888-89.*															
				Sanitary allotment.		Conservancy.		Improvement of town sites.		Improvement of water-supply including cleansing, repairing, and construction of tanks and wells.		Sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals.		Construction and repair of markets and slaughter-houses.		Other sanitary objects, including construction and repair of dust-bins, latrines, drains, &c.		Amount allotted for vaccination.
				Amount sanctioned.	Amount expended in nine months ending with Dec. 1887.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount expended.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount expended.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount expended.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount expended.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount expended.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount expended.	
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R s.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Anantapur	4,907	16,650	18·6	3,100	2,098	2,480	1,734	400	254	200	52	...	...	...	...	70	58	210
Adoni	22,441	27,820	22·9	6,380	6,223	5,780	4,553	...	...	...	513	...	...	...	220	600	937	190
Bellary	53,460	85,150	36·8	31,364	21,319	29,064	20,018	...	...	750	58	...	...	300	11	1,250	1,232	450
Conjeeveram ...	37,275	31,950	31·4	10,040	6,219	6,460	4,491	50	53	460	20	1,180	1,112	890	209	1,000	334	410
Coimbatore	38,967	40,390	30·6	12,360	8,613	9,210	7,021	...	...	500	786	...	...	400	166	2,250	640	280
Erode	9,864	16,190	17·9	2,900	1,887	2,180	1,616	40	1	70	87	110	72	120	42	380	69	190
Karur	9,205	16,720	23·1	3,870	2,291	2,770	2,030	...	...	240	45	...	...	50	101	810	115	130
Cuddapah	18,982	88,520	56·4	49,894	10,644	7,530	5,312	...	...	42,264	4,417	...	...	...	598	100	317	197
Berhampore ...	23,599	22,660	28·7	6,525	4,612	6,175	4,594	...	...	100	...	...	...	40	18	210	...	185
Chicacole	18,302	22,140	16·6	3,675	2,535	3,075	1,961	...	...	50	38	...	...	400	430	150	106	190
Parlakimedi ...	15,365	14,390	19·0	2,730	1,751	1,980	1,428	...	...	50	11	...	...	...	...	700	312	110
Cocanada	30,441	45,310	24·2	10,945	8,591	7,445	5,125	300	216	2,700	2,462	...	...	100	...	400	788	190
Ellore	25,092	22,610	28·9	6,540	4,379	5,470	3,845	...	...	160	173	...	...	500	...	410	361	300
Rajahmundry ...	24,555	30,180	36·9	11,130	8,430	9,120	7,395	...	...	770	612	...	...	700	103	540	320	540
Bezvada	9,336	18,890	36·3	6,861	4,196	4,112	2,642	...	...	1,485	591	80	...	...	...	1,184	963	180
Guntur	19,646	39,090	32·9	12,880	26,502	8,410	6,411	...	16,970	4,390	2,981	...	...	...	...	80	140	300
Masulipatam ...	35,056	39,880	29·7	11,857	10,932	8,192	5,174	...	...	2,465	2,740	...	...	250	86	950	2,932	300
Kurnool	20,329	36,150	21·4	7,751	6,531	6,841	6,232	...	...	160	13	...	...	...	...	750	286	220
Dindigul	14,182	21,280	34·0	7,250	4,313	3,640	2,613	...	...	2,200	818	...	...	1,210	716	200	166	250
Madura	76,847	1,25,180	31·5	56,300	27,707	23,900	17,123	...	...	29,000	7,984	2,000	2,398	500	...	900	202	500
Palni	13,315	12,000	43·6	5,240	3,205	2,600	1,939	1,950	964	50	24	170	4	50	57	420	217	150
Periyakulam ...	16,446	9,170	33·9	3,110	2,508	1,340	1,322	1,130	692	50	320	...	...	...	12	90	162	140
Calicut	57,085	62,180	13·9	8,628	7,264	8,428	6,909	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	355	...	...	550
Cannanore	26,386	26,260	38·5	10,100	8,099	6,110	4,964	2,870	1,986	300	...	100	1,051	510	85	210	13	310
Cochin	15,698	19,860	36·3	7,210	4,731	5,040	3,839	...	...	20	16	...	...	500	19	1,650	857	200
Palghat	36,359	53,260	12·3	6,570	3,823	4,510	3,133	...	...	300	96	30	25	...	...	1,730	569	400
Tellicherry	24,581	55,640	34·7	19,360	9,711	7,260	5,414	...	...	800	503	...	...	10,200	3,000	1,100	794	760
Nellore	27,505	32,210	22·8	7,361	4,915	6,395	4,610	...	...	183	75	...	...	...	...	783	220	363
Ongole	9,200	23,240	10·9	2,590	1,956	2,190	1,571	50	60	300	278	...	...	...	...	50	47	150
Gudiyatam ...	16,690	15,870	35·9	5,706	3,012	3,728	2,241	...	...	352	156	...	25	726	3	900	587	125
Tirupati	13,232	12,080	23·4	2,830	2,099	2,530	2,099	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220
Vellore	40,958	74,110	54·7	40,577	11,267	11,187	7,774	...	...	400	104	...	...	...	803	28,990	2,586	480
Walajapet	10,387	14,590	19·2	2,810	1,853	2,710	1,788	...	...	50	65	...	...	...	...	50	...	140
Coonoor	4,778	25,260	34·9	8,826	7,174	5,840	4,406	...	...	350	151	...	...	2,486	2,497	150	120	300
Ootacamund ...	12,335	65,690	33·2	21,847	18,059	18,320	15,125	1,771	1,727	902	769	...	...	742	319	112	119	310
Salem	59,631	66,290	36·9	24,525	16,391	20,345	14,985	...	...	1,735	901	...	...	300	56	2,145	449	532
Tirupatur	14,278	14,370	18·9	2,730	1,721	2,580	1,716	...	...	100	3	...	...	...	...	50	2	130
Vaniyambadi ...	15,933	9,730	29·1	2,840	1,733	2,690	1,733	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	130
Chidambaram ...	19,837	15,940	27·9	4,460	3,503	3,028	2,308	...	...	852	714	50	15	230	191	300	275	250
Cuddalore	43,545	37,430	28·2	10,580	6,620	8,940	5,893	...	...	590	174	...	...	20	16	1,030	537	230
Mangalore	32,099	47,620	23·4	11,150	7,014	6,680	5,150	...	...	1,070	221	...	...	2,440	789	960	854	300
Kumbakonam ...	50,093	60,410	40·6	24,530	15,559	12,480	8,768	9,850	6,211	1,000	3	...	...	100	555	1,100	22	830
Mannargudi ...	19,409	23,120	40·8	9,456	5,156	2,926	2,171	5,230	2,530	1,000	348	250	104	...	...	50	3	320
Mayavaram... ...	23,044	29,360	35·9	10,540	6,342	6,120	4,524	...	...	370	284	150	146	...	8	3,900	1,380	300
Negapatam	53,776	73,580	29·2	21,535	16,067	17,040	12,752	...	...	3,835	2,879	200	...	200	115	260	321	580
Tanjore	54,745	59,810	41·7	24,995	14,027	15,681	10,723	2,000	1,024	3,010	1,893	...	...	1,100	323	3,204	64	410
Palamcottah ...	17,964	20,480	21·2	4,350	3,291	2,870	2,481	1,300	810	...	...	...	...	130	...	50	...	210
Tinnevelly	23,221	30,460	41·2	12,550	3,953	4,200	3,500	...	...	7,100	76	100	62	500	...	650	315	210
Tuticorin	16,281	26,350	43·9	11,574	7,149	4,435	3,128	3,750	2,295	3,149	1,657	...	...	50	...	190	69	205
Srirangam	19,773	21,220	30·7	6,520	4,251	5,710	4,085	...	...	...	...	600	16	200	142	10	8	150
Trichinopoly ...	84,449	96,980	56·7	55,062	40,882	26,093	19,640	12,647	10,883	7,130	4,293	...	...	7,498	3,502	1,694	2,564	750
Anakapalli	13,341	11,660	29·4	3,440	2,294	2,630	1,876	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	810	418	160
Bimlipatam ...	8,582	15,350	33·7	5,180	4,199	2,250	1,714	600	284	250	262	...	...	...	...	2,080	1,939	200
Vizagapatam ...	30,291	43,120	29·6	12,780	8,971	8,880	7,298	...	...	1,180	182	...	...	800	234	1,920	1,257	350
Vizianagrum ...	22,577	22,280	24·0	5,360	4,615	4,960	3,772	...	...	200	202	...	...	...	...	200	640	270
Total ...	1,455,660	19,88,130	34·3	6,81,294	4,33,187	4,03,010	2,96,669	43,938	46,960	1,24,992	41,050	5,040	5,030	34,442	15,781	69,872	27,697	16,387

* Amount expended is only for nine months ending with December 1888.

SANITARY STATISTICS—DISTRICT CIRCLES. (1888.)

As in the previous year the District Local Fund Boards numbered 21, corresponding with the number of collectorates. There were also 85 Taluk Boards and 237 Union Panchayats. No works of any importance were undertaken during the year, but various minor improvements were carried out, which consisted, as usual, in improvements to water-supply and village sites, and in the construction and repair of markets, slaughter-houses, dust-bins, latrines, and drains. Some of the sources of water-supply were set apart for drinking purposes only and guarded from pollution. There was no change in the system of drainage, which consisted chiefly of side-cuttings to carry off storm water. In some few towns, however, masonry drains exist, but they form no part of a regular system. Sewage and

waste water from houses either flow into the side-cuttings and drains, or are caught in cess-pools, or allowed to run into backyards where they sink in the soil. Conservancy, chiefly surface cleansing, was attended to in 704 kasbah towns and large villages against 672 in 1887. Special establishments are maintained in them according to the circumstances of each, and the street sweepings, filth, rubbish, &c., are collected and removed to a distance; in the majority of instances they are used as manure in fields, in other cases buried or burnt. In 9 districts the number of conserved villages remained the same as in the previous year, in 11 it increased (the increase in Nellore being from 0 to 14), and in 1 (Coimbatore) it decreased. The total sanitary grant made by all the District Boards for the year 1888-89 amounted to Rs. 4,85,357 against Rs. 4,48,010 in 1887-88. Taken as a whole the allotment seems to have been fair, but in four districts, viz., Malabar, Nellore, Ganjam, and South Canara, the contributions were inadequate. Of the total sanitary allotment Rs. 2,61,862 were spent during the nine months ending December 1888, leaving no less than Rs. 2,23,495 to be expended in the remaining three months of 1888-89. In 1887-88 a balance of Rs. 76,234 was left unexpended, in every district except five (Ganjam, Godávari, Chingleput, Anantapur, and Nílgiris) portions of the sanctioned grant having been allowed to lapse. In this respect Nellore, with its marked apathy and indifference to sanitation, stood pre-eminent. In the following table an abstract is given of allotment and expenditure for the nine months ending with December 1888 under each head of sanitation:—

	1887-88 (for the full year).		1888-89.	
	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent in nine months ending with December 1888.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For conservancy	1,92,408	1,70,484	2,10,041	1,40,674
„ improvement of town sites	41,648	31,491	52,008	18,291
„ improvement of water-supply, cleansing, repairing, and construction of tanks and wells ...	87,476	71,378	1,02,463	51,414
„ sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals.	14,343	10,924	13,604	5,221
„ construction and repair of markets and slaughter-houses	59,107	44,439	63,724	12,056
„ other sanitary objects	53,028	43,060	43,517	34,206
Total ...	4,48,010	3,71,776	4,85,357	2,61,862

The importance of sanitary improvement appears to be becoming generally appreciated by Local Boards.

MEDICAL RELIEF. (1888.)

Civil hospitals and dispensaries.

At the end of 1887 there were 344 hospitals and dispensaries in existence, and during 1888 31 new institutions were opened, making a total of 375; of these 345 belonged to class II. 235 hospitals and dispensaries were located in special buildings and 140 in rented houses. In 150 hospitals accommodation for in-patients was provided. Owing mainly to military requirements several of the head-quarter stations had to be placed in charge of Assistant Surgeons. 2,308,097 patients in all, consisting of 43,447 in- and 2,264,650 out- patients were treated during the year against 2,170,287 in 1887. The daily average attendance in all hospitals in 1886 amounted to 15,236·81, in 1887 to 16,475·68, and in 1888 to 17,349·21. About 35 per cent. of the total number of patients were females. The total mortality amongst in-patients was 2,949 or 6·78 per cent. The principal diseases treated were malaria (189,674), rheumatic complaints (112,240), and respiratory affections (85,451). There were only 250 cases of small-pox. In 1888 the number of surgical operations performed amounted to 73,176 against 63,409 in 1887 and 61,737 in 1886. 4·71 per cent. of the 4,960 major operations proved fatal.

Presidency hospitals.

There was a considerable increase in the number of in- and out- patients treated in the Presidency hospitals during the year, and a falling off in the death-rate as compared with the previous year.

Administration and finance.

The Presidency hospitals and others mainly supported by Provincial funds were under the direct control of the Surgeon-General, but the district hospitals were mostly under the management of district boards and municipalities. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 9,80,720, or Rs. 91,510 in excess of last year. The increase was chiefly due to the increased number of patients and dispensaries. The sources of income amounted to Rs. 9,78,494, of which Government subscribed Rs. 3,45,890 and Local funds Rs. 5,84,704. The remainder was made up of interest and donations. Judging from the proportion of hospitals to population an extension of medical relief appears to be most needed in Malabar, Ganjam, South Arcot, North Arcot, Coimbatore, and Trichinopoly.

Lunatic asylums.

There are three asylums for civil and criminal insanes situated at Madras, Vizagapatam, and Calicut. The accommodation was again found inadequate and numerous criminal lunatics were accordingly confined in jails. The general results of the year were not very favorable. Of a total of 795 (603 males and 192 females) treated, 39 died, 61 were cured, 27 transferred to the care of friends, and 21 discharged otherwise. 22 criminal insanes were admitted during the year, making a total of 156 lunatics of this class under treatment; of these 5 died and 9 were transferred, leaving 142 in the asylums. The most common form of insanity treated was mania. There were 320 cases of this class. Next came dementia and melancholia. The other forms were idiocy and paralytic, puerperal, epileptic, senile, and toxic insanity. Of the 39 who died 24 were males and 15 females. The chief causes of death were phthisis, epilepsy, dysentery, and diarrhœa. The asylums were free from epidemics, but in Calicut there was a case of small-pox. Except in Vizagapatam the buildings were in good repair. The total receipts under lunatic asylums amounted to Rs. 1,22,522 against Rs. 1,28,302 in 1887, and the average monthly cost per patient varied from Rs. 15-11-5 (Europeans) in Madras to Rs. 8-15-9 (Natives) in Vizagapatam.

Contagious Diseases Act and Madras Lock Hospital.

The Contagious Diseases Act is said to have worked smoothly until the 30th June 1888, when its operation was suspended. On the 31st March 1888 there remained in the Health Officer's register 615 women. The number on the register when the Health office was closed in June was 620. The total number examined during the three months was 3,962; of these 141 were found diseased and sent to the Lock Hospital, where, during 1888, 464 women were under treatment. The number admitted into the hospital during the first half of 1888 was 305; in June the Contagious Diseases Act was withdrawn, and the admissions in the second half under the voluntary system fell to 102, accompanying a great increase in the number of admissions for venereal diseases into ordinary hospitals. Of those treated in the Lock Hospital, 420 were cured and discharged and 5 died, leaving 39 at the end of the year. The total charges for working the Lock Hospital during the year were only Rs. 9,308 against Rs. 13,671 in 1887.

EMIGRATION. (1888.)

Regulated emigration—(*a*) to British colonies.

Mauritius and Natal were, as usual, the only two colonies which maintained agencies at Madras. Messrs. Parry and Company continued to be in charge of the latter Agency and Dr. C. G. Conran of the former. Recruiting for Mauritius was carried on from January till September and for Natal throughout the year. 766 emigrants were admitted into the Mauritius depôt between the months of January and September: adding 106 remaining at the close of 1887, the total strength amounted to 872. Of these, 148 were rejected, receded from their engagements, deserted, or died, and 714 (viz., 434 men, 178 women, and 102 children) were shipped during the year, leaving 10 in the depôt on the 31st December 1888. 146 emigrants were detained in the depôt for over three months. Vizagapatam, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, and Chingleput furnished the largest number of emigrants. 47 British subjects left Pondicherry for Mauritius during the year, but not, apparently, as emigrants. 374 emigrants, consisting of 221 men, 95 women, and 58 children as against 991 in 1887, returned from Mauritius, bringing savings amounting to Rs. 12,279, or about Rs. 39 for every adult. There

were 173 emigrants in the depôt awaiting embarkation for Natal at the end of 1887. The total number of admissions in 1888 was 1,927, making a total of 2,100. Of these, 187 renounced or deserted, 201 were rejected (139 by the Medical Inspector) and 80 were detained in hospital. 1,413 emigrants were shipped to the colony in six batches, and the balance, 219, were detained for future shipment. Of the emigrants that embarked, 451 came from Madras, 397 from Tanjore, and 246 from Vizagapatam. Emigration to Natal has increased largely of recent years. 838 emigrants, viz., 360 men, 180 women, and 298 children returned from Natal during the year. Their aggregate savings amounted to Rs. 1,35,290, or Rs. 250 per head, excluding the children. 6 deaths occurred on the return voyages. It having been brought to the notice of Government that the master of the barque *Natal*, which brought return emigrants from Natal in March 1888, had been guilty of issuing insufficient rations to them, and that the Surgeon had connived at his action, a penalty of Rs. 650 was inflicted on the former and of Rs. 50 on the latter.

(*b*) to French colonies.

Emigration to French colonies, which had been in abeyance since 1884-85, was revived during the year under report. The steamer *Nantes et Bordeaux* left for Guadaloupe in November, having on board 361 coolies from this Presidency, of whom 78 were women. Owing to the late arrival of the steamer from Réunion, and to her having to proceed to Calcutta to embark laborers recruited there, the Madras emigrants were detained for several months at the Pondicherry and Kárikal depôts; during detention their health and conduct were good. Future emigration to Martinique and Guadaloupe was prohibited by the Government of India on the 1st November 1888. 1,340 emigrants returned from the French colonies during the year against 3,195 in 1887. Of these, 331 were from Cayenne and 1,009 from Réunion. 2 of the Cayenne and 15 of the Réunion coolies died during the voyage. The Cayenne emigrants brought back savings amounting to Rs. 33,010, or Rs. 119 per head, excluding children. The aggregate savings of the Réunion emigrants were Rs. 12,000, or only Rs. 15 per adult head.

(*c*) to the Straits Settlements.

The British Consular Agent at Pondicherry and Kárikal having proceeded on leave, the Government abolished the appointment of Emigration Commissioner and transferred the supervision of the Emigration Agents at Negapatam and Porto Novo to the Collectors of Tanjore and South Arcot respectively, of the Agent at Kárikal to the British Consular Agent, and of the Agent at Madras to the Protector of Emigrants. Emigration to the Straits continued to be carried on under the rules issued in G.O., 5th May 1887, No. 635; and in May 1888 these were supplemented by a series of rules dealing with the issue of licenses to recruiters and the inspection of depôts. 5,116 emigrants registered under form A embarked for the Straits Settlements against 5,047 in 1887, while the number of free passengers rose from 11,892 to 15,643.

Free emigration.

Emigration to Burma was, as usual, confined to the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and Tanjore, including the French port of Kárikal. In all 38,014 free emigrants sailed for Burma during the year against 38,956 in 1887. 67 free passengers left Pondicherry for Mauritius; of these, 3 immigrated into Réunion: precautionary measures were taken to prevent this illicit immigration in future. Emigration to Ceylon was, as in 1887, almost entirely confined to Madura and Tinnevelly. The number registered was 78,302 against 69,980 in the previous year.

General.

The total number of British subjects, including children, who left this Presidency for countries outside India in the year under review was 139,563 against 126,698 in 1887.

Financial.

The receipts from fees amounted to Rs. 7,104 against Rs. 2,755 in 1887. The increase was partly due to the large number of emigrants and partly to the raising of the fee from Rs. 2½ to Rs. 3 a head. The total expenditure on emigration, including fees paid in Mysore, was Rs. 22,143, the corresponding figure for the previous year having been Rs. 22,287.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT. (1888-89.)

I.—General Statistics.

Number of schools and scholars.

The year under review was one of unusual importance not only because of the general advance in education as indicated by the statistics of schools and scholars which are referred to below, but also because of the important changes that were introduced in the administration of the department. The total number of institutions furnishing returns advanced from 17,355 to 18,931, and the number of pupils from 505,658 to 552,152. Compared with the previous year the increase in schools was 9·08 per cent. and in scholars 9·19 per cent., whilst in 1887-88 there was an advance of 4 per cent. in schools and 3 per cent. in pupils; in other words against an increase of 718 schools and 16,716 pupils in 1887-88, the year under review shows an advance of 1,576 schools and 46,494 pupils. Since 1882-83 there has not been so large an accession to schools and to scholars. The accompanying statement gives particulars for the different classes of institutions:—

Classes of institutions.	1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on 31st March.
Public Institutions.				
University—				
Arts colleges	34	3,036	32	3,069
Special colleges	5	409	5	414
Secondary schools for boys—				
English High schools for boys	133	6,795	147	7,466
Do. Middle schools for boys	367	22,898	377	23,613
Vernacular do. do.	70	670	64	541
Secondary schools for girls—				
English High schools for girls	23	112	26	141
Do. Middle schools for girls	31	776	62	1,341
Vernacular High schools for girls	1	4	1	3
Do. Middle schools for girls	117	1,072	100	637
Primary schools for boys and girls—				
Primary schools for boys	13,301	388,199	13,800	412,903
Do. for girls	650	37,764	677	39,395
Training schools for masters	41	967	46	1,039
Do. for mistresses	13	311	13	331
Special schools	27	1,641	29	1,621
Total, Public Institutions	14,813	464,654	15,379	492,514
Private Institutions.				
English High schools for boys	3	35	...	...
Do. Middle schools for boys	4	227	8	243
Advanced Schools, teaching—				
Arabic or Persian	28	667	41	706
Sanskrit	60	993	80	1,312
Elementary Schools, teaching—				
Arabic or Persian	63	2,885	183	4,878
Sanskrit	2	108	5	55
Vernacular Primary schools	2,382	36,089	3,235	52,444
Total, Private Institutions	2,542	41,004	3,552	59,638
Grand Total	17,355	505,658	18,931	552,152

One striking feature of the statistics of the year under review is that the advance in schools and scholars noted above was not confined to private schools but extended to public institutions as well. Against a decrease in 1887-88 of 36 public institutions and an advance of only 6,565 pupils, the year 1888-89 showed an advance of 566 schools and 27,860 scholars. The largest advance under public institutions occurred in primary schools for boys, which advanced in numbers by 499 schools and 24,704 pupils; in the previous year the number of such schools declined by 57 and that of pupils advanced only by 5,989. A comparison of private institutions and pupils studying in them shows an increase of 1,010 schools and 18,634 scholars.

Distribution of schools and scholars by districts.

Only one district, Ganjam, indicated a decrease in schools as well as scholars. The retrogression was no doubt due to the prevalence of famine and disease in the district. Three districts, Godávari, Salem, and Trichinopoly, showed a smaller number of institutions, but a very appreciable advance in pupils. In the Nílgiri district there was a slight decline in attendance. As many as 17 districts exhibited an advance in schools and scholars. The most conspicuous increase in the number of pupils occurred in the following districts:—Kistna, Nellore, Madras, Cuddapah, North Arcot, South Arcot, Madura, Malabar, and South Canara. In Cuddapah, in 1887-88, there was a loss of 98 schools and 1,401 pupils, which has been more than made good by the gain last year. Nellore has shown within the last two years an increase of 286 schools and 5,804 pupils. The progress of Anantapur, Bellary, and Salem is not in keeping with the general progress of the Presidency as a whole. On the other hand Vizagapatam and the Western districts show an encouraging advance.

Distribution of schools and scholars according to standard.

Tanjore takes the lead as regards upper secondary education and Madras in Middle School education. Malabar showed the largest number of pupils in primary schools for boys. Upper secondary education of girls is mostly confined to Madras. As regards primary education of girls, Tinnevelly comes next to Madras.

Distribution of schools according to agency.

Particulars relating to the agencies that maintain schools are given below:—

Classes of Institutions.	1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on 31st March.
Government or departmental institutions	149	8,619	170	9,183
Institutions under local bodies or committees	1,506	56,380	1,736	66,832
Aided institutions	9,829	324,040	8,680	302,115
Unaided institutions including private institutions	5,871	116,619	8,345	174,022
Total ...	17,355	505,658	18,931	552,152

The fluctuations under "aided" and "unaided" are mainly due to a change in classification. The number of aided institutions fell by 1,149, but compared with the figures of 1886-87 there was an increase of 548 institutions. The fall was confined to primary schools. The increase under Government institutions was due chiefly to the opening of Primary schools in the Agency tracts.

Education in relation to population.

Five years ago there were 6 districts in which the proportion of pupils to population was less than 1 in 100; in 1888-89 there were only 3 districts with this proportion. Five years ago there were only 2 districts in which the proportion exceeded 1 in 50; at the close of the year in question there were 8 such districts.

Education in relation to male and female population.

The proportion of boys under instruction to population of school-going age has increased from 19·2 to 21·05, and that of girls from 2·8 to 2·9. In 11 districts, excluding Madras, the proportion of boys under instruction exceeded 20 per cent., but as regards girls, Madras alone showed a proportion exceeding 20 per cent. There were only 5 districts in which more than 5 per cent. of girls of school-going age are under instruction.

The proportion of pupils to classes of population is shown below :—

Distribution of pupils according to classes of population.

Classes.	Population of school-going age.		Pupils under instruction.		Percentage.		Proportion of total pupils to total population.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	1887-88.	1888-89.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	2,745	2,165	3,863	3,144	141	145	1 in 5	1 in 5
Native Christians	48,791	51,254	26,715	13,520	55	26	1 „ 17	1 „ 17
Muhammadans	142,249	146,444	50,125	6,353	35	4	1 „ 40	1 „ 34
Hindus (Brahmans	82,667	84,243	67,080	9,913	81	12	1 „ 66	1 „ 60
Hindus (Vaisyas and Sudras ...	1,364,712	1,392,866	301,260	32,056	22	2		
Hindus (Others	648,212	659,684	31,962	4,546	5	1		
Others	2,359	1,885	1,274	341	54	19	1 „ 594	1 „ 758
Total ...	2,291,735	2,338,541	482,279	69,873	21	3	1 in 61	1 in 56

Each class showed an advance, but the most appreciable progress occurred among Hindus and Muhammadans. Leaving out Europeans and Eurasians it is observed that Brahmans take the lead with regard to the education of boys, and Native Christians with regard to the education of girls. In secondary and collegiate departments of institutions for boys the number of Brahman pupils far exceeds that of any other class. In the secondary departments of English and Vernacular schools for girls Native Christians muster strongest and in English schools Europeans and Eurasians. The largest portion of the attendance in primary schools was furnished by Sudras. Training schools are taken the greatest advantage of by Brahmans and Native Christians, and special schools chiefly by Eurasians, Native Christians, and Muhammadans. Viewing the proportion of pupils seeking higher education to those in the primary stage, it is found that the Brahmans take the lead and the Native Christians take the second place; whilst as regards the distribution of the students at college between arts and special colleges, the Native Christians hold as good a position as the Brahmans, but both are far behind Europeans and Eurasians.

Distribution of pupils according to wealth.

Pupils of the poorer and middle classes increased by 9 per cent. each, whilst those of the richer classes advanced by 22 per cent. Collegiate education is taken advantage of chiefly by the middle classes, whilst in secondary and primary schools, more especially the latter, children of the poorer classes predominate. Normal and special schools and private schools are taken advantage of more by the poorer than other classes. The attendance of pupils of the artizan class advanced from 38,292 to 44,068 or by 15 per cent., whilst the total increase in pupils was only 9 per cent.

Distribution of pupils according to languages studied.

The total number of pupils studying English increased from 78,687 to 84,101 or by 7 per cent. The largest advance occurred in the number of pupils studying Tamil which rose from 248,785 to 272,887, while the number of boys studying Hindustani was 10,131 against 8,386 in the previous year.

Vaccination.

The proportion of unvaccinated boys in the various classes of schools remained stationary at 13 per cent.

Schools and scholars in Municipalities and Local Fund circles.

The number of schools in municipalities advanced from 2,175 to 2,320 or by 7 per cent., and that of pupils from 123,483 to 130,681 or by 6 per cent. In rural circles there was an increase of 9 per cent. in schools and 13 per cent. in scholars. In municipalities there was a very appreciable increase in secondary schools for boys. Primary schools for boys in municipalities as well as in the rural tracts advanced by 9 per cent. The proportion of male pupils to those of school-going age in municipalities increased from 73 per cent. to 78·04, but that of female pupils fell from 18·4 to 18·2 per cent.

Summary of receipts and expenditure from all sources.

The total expenditure on education, excluding the cost of private schools, which amounted to Rs. 1,27,556, was Rs. 47,61,664 against Rs. 47,37,791 in 1887-88, thus showing an increase of Rs. 23,873. The above sum does not, however,

represent exactly the actual increase of educational expenditure, for in 1887-88 the military pay of the Principal and Professors of the Medical College, amounting to Rs. 80,328, was included, but this item has been excluded from the figures of 1888-89. Hence virtually there has been an increase of over Rs. 1,00,000 in the expenditure from all sources on public instruction. Particulars of expenditure appear below :—

Heads of expenditure.	1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Total.	Percentage to total expenditure.	Total.	Percentage to total expenditure.
University Education.	RS.		RS.	
Arts colleges	4,81,812	10·17	4,97,970	10·46
Professional colleges	1,40,170	2·96	78,303	1·64
School Education.				
General	29,36,588	61·98	29,07,100	61·05
Special	3,46,803	7·32	3,64,199	7·65
General.				
University	1,32,633	2·80	1,36,020	2·86
Direction and inspection	3,91,838	8·27	3,87,031	8·13
Scholarships	48,831	1·03	50,022	1·05
Buildings	1,87,223	3·95	2,53,871	5·33
Miscellaneous including grants for furniture	71,893	1·52	87,148	1·83
Total	47,37,791	100·00	47,61,664	100·00

Provincial receipts and expenditure.

The following is a summary of the receipts and charges appertaining to Provincial funds :—

Receipts and charges.	1887-88.		1888-89.	
Charges.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direction	...	45,233	...	46,004
Inspection	...	2,81,465	...	2,69,954
Government colleges and schools { General	2,77,917		2,76,507	
Government colleges and schools { Special	2,97,249		2,36,571	
		5,75,166		5,13,078
Scholarships in colleges and schools { General	5,501		6,633	
Scholarships in colleges and schools { Special	21,093		20,512	
		26,594		27,145
Grants-in-aid { Schools under private management	3,90,549		3,29,052	
Grants-in-aid { Do. Municipal management	29,149		29,790	
Grants-in-aid { Do. Local Fund Boards	69,707		58,917	
		4,89,405		4,17,759
Book department and registration		31,939		26,830
Purchase and collection of oriental manuscripts		2,842		2,572
Refunds and miscellaneous charges		3,184		7,138
Government educational buildings		67,155		57,062
		15,22,983		13,67,542
Receipts.				
Fees in colleges and schools (general and special) credited to Government	1,16,761		1,19,120	
Income on endowments credited to Government	2,342		2,342	
Departmental examination fees	1,930		2,060	
Book department	41,852		40,333	
Sales at the Schools of Arts	9,335		8,647	
Contributions from Local and Municipal funds	21,574		29,165	
Private contributions	120		1,210	
Miscellaneous receipts	8,196		16,944	
		2,02,180		2,19,821
Net Expenditure		13,20,803		11,47,721

Local Fund operations.

District Boards maintained 1,588 schools with 57,324 pupils against 1,383 schools with 47,845 pupils in the previous year. Of these, 94 were of secondary grade, 33 were training schools, and 2 medical schools. The remaining 1,459

schools were of the primary grade, 40 being girls' schools. The net cost to the Local Boards for their schools was Rs. 2,37,435. The revenue from fees rose from Rs. 1,21,450 to Rs. 1,32,396. During 1888-89 the Local Boards spent Rs. 18,678 on institutions maintained by the department, Rs. 2,05,533 on grants-in-aid, Rs. 63,601 on inspection, Rs. 1,438 on scholarships, Rs. 24,191 on buildings, and Rs. 12,171 on miscellaneous items. The gross expenditure was Rs. 7,02,389.

Municipal operations.

The municipalities maintained 146 institutions—2 colleges and 29 secondary, 111 primary and 4 industrial schools—with 9,143 pupils against 121 institutions with 8,174 scholars in 1887-88. The net cost of the schools to them was Rs. 31,571. The fee income amounted to Rs. 74,027. The municipalities also spent Rs. 10,753 on departmental schools, Rs. 3,179 on schools maintained by District Boards, Rs. 95,435 on grants-in-aid, Rs. 111 on scholarships, Rs. 6,732 on buildings, Rs. 7,472 on inspection, and Rs. 8,643 on miscellaneous items. The gross outlay on education amounted to Rs. 2,52,950.

Receipts and charges of institutions under private management.

Annexed is a statement exhibiting the expenditure on aided institutions :—

Institutions.	From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions.	From endowments and other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges	60,479	...	...	94,684	9,874	92,641	2,57,678
Secondary schools, including primary departments	1,32,054	10,967	36,797	4,47,589	47,067	2,93,037	9,67,511
Primary schools	70,343	1,94,244	58,638	2,92,087	23,549	2,21,404	8,60,265
Training do.	16,097	...	...	...	8,600	24,092	48,789
Other special schools	10,391	...	...	2,557	6,713	43,713	63,374
Total ...	2,89,364	2,05,211	95,435	8,36,917	95,803	6,74,887	21,97,617

Owing chiefly to the change adopted in the classification of "aided" schools, the total expenditure is returned as Rs. 21,97,617 against Rs. 23,21,345 in the year previous. The amount of aid given from Provincial funds fell from Rs. 3,40,425 to Rs. 2,89,364, which is accounted for by short fall under "salary" and "results" grants. From Local and Municipal funds increased aid was given. The direct outlay on unaided schools aggregated Rs. 4,27,355 against Rs. 3,19,846 in 1887-88, the increase being due partly to the change in classification already adverted to. As far as can be gathered from the returns furnished, the outlay on private schools was Rs. 1,27,556.

Distribution of expenditure among the different classes of institutions.

The subjoined summary gives the distribution of expenditure on public instruction among the different classes of institutions.

Classes of institutions.	From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions, endowments, and other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government	3,48,362	18,678	10,753	1,19,429	16,980	5,14,202
Board	80,565	2,37,435	34,750	2,06,423	13,717	5,72,890
	48,000	...	...	2,617	84,891	* 1,35,508
Aided	2,89,364	2,05,211	95,435	8,36,917	7,70,690	21,97,617
Unaided	...	...	...	2,74,232	1,53,123	4,27,355

Of the net outlay by Government on departmental institutions, 41 per cent. was on arts, 10 per cent. on professional colleges, 32 per cent. on training and special institutions, 5 per cent. on secondary, and 12 per cent. on primary schools. The total net outlay from Provincial funds on secondary and primary schools amounted to Rs. 1,30,002 and Rs. 1,80,184 respectively. In secondary schools for boys maintained by district boards and municipalities, Local funds expended Rs. 11,858 against Rs. 12,047 in the previous year; the municipalities, however, made a profit of Rs. 604 against an expenditure of Rs. 7,510 in the previous year.

* Expenditure on the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund.

The expenditure from both these funds on primary schools for boys rose from Rs. 1,59,232 and Rs. 22,848 to Rs. 1,70,457 and Rs. 24,718, and this must be attributed chiefly to the establishment of new schools. Aided institutions received less from Provincial and more from Local and Municipal funds than in the preceding year.

School fees.

The total income from fees from all classes of institutions advanced from Rs. 14,87,447 to Rs. 15,26,461 or by 2·6 per cent. During the last ten years the increase in fee income has been 120 per cent., whilst the advance in attendance has been only 106 per cent. The increase in fee income was shared by all classes of schools, but more especially by Board institutions. The average fee per head was about Re. 1 a year in 1879-80; in 1888-89 it was roughly Rs. 3 a head. The fee income of Government institutions advanced from Rs. 1,17,033 to Rs. 1,19,429. The increase was shared by all grades of institutions, excepting upper secondary schools for boys. Notwithstanding the decrease in the average number on the rolls in Board upper secondary schools, the fee income advanced from Rs. 70,659 to Rs. 77,327, thus raising the average contribution per pupil from 21·50 to 24·34. There was also an appreciable rise in the fee receipts of Board primary schools. The fee receipts of aided colleges decreased slightly, but under aided high schools for boys and secondary and primary schools for girls an increase was apparent. The fee receipts of unaided and private institutions advanced from Rs. 2,67,763 to Rs. 3,61,075. The average fee contribution of a pupil in an unaided institution was 2·27, whereas that in an aided institution was 2·81. The fee receipts from girls' schools, secondary and primary, advanced from Rs. 50,091 to Rs. 53,645 or by 7 per cent., though the average strength of pupils only rose by 3 per cent.

Expenditure in relation to fee income.

In the accompanying statement fee receipts are compared with total cost. The expenditure on primary departments of secondary schools is included under secondary schools :—

Classes of institutions.	Government.			Board.			Aided.			Unaided and Private.			Total.		
	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Arts colleges ...	1,99,499	53,656	27	6,479	3,346	32	2,57,678	94,684	36	34,314	13,714	40	4,97,970	1,65,400	33
Professional colleges ...	78,303	40,197	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78,303	40,197	51
Upper secondary schools for boys ...	28,499	14,163	50	1,04,234	77,327	74	4,57,245	2,94,431	65	1,36,969	88,644	65	7,26,947	4,74,565	65
Lower secondary schools for boys ...	2,580	309	12	2,15,059	72,165	34	2,44,699	1,12,350	46	74,219	50,357	68	5,36,557	2,35,181	44
Secondary schools for girls	14,441	2,032	14	32,915	598	2	2,65,567	40,808	15	12,414	816	7	3,25,337	44,254	13
Primary schools for boys	20,682	520	3	2,49,674	55,439	22	7,40,831	2,84,391	38	2,81,316	2,06,332	73	12,92,503	5,46,682	43
Primary schools for girls	11,664	450	4	10,511	33	3	1,19,434	7,696	6	11,703	1,212	10	1,53,312	9,391	6
Special schools ...	1,58,534	8,102	5	89,526	132	1	1,12,163	2,557	2	3,976	...	...	3,64,199	10,791	3
Total ...	5,14,202	1,19,429	23	7,08,398	2,09,040	29	21,97,617	8,36,917	38	5,54,911	3,61,075	65	39,75,128	15,26,461	38
Compare 1887-88 ...	5,76,602	1,17,033	20	6,87,589	1,99,041	29	23,21,345	9,03,610	39	4,36,027	2,67,763	61	40,21,554	14,87,447	37

Grants-in-aid.

The entire expenditure on grants-in-aid from public funds (Provincial, Local and Municipal) for the past nine years is noted in the following table. The year under report shows a fall of Rs. 58,170 compared with the expenditure of 1887-88. But the decrease is confined to Provincial funds, the grants paid from Local and Municipal funds having risen by Rs. 8,187 and Rs. 5,289 respectively :—

Sources.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Provincial funds ...	2,41,466	2,60,934	3,31,951	3,47,913	4,10,440	4,73,904	4,47,454	4,89,405	4,17,759
From Local funds ...	1,78,467	2,53,819	3,01,099	2,83,095	2,76,938	2,59,100	1,99,100	1,97,346	2,05,533
From Municipal funds ...	34,899	43,768	59,115	74,926	1,01,677	1,04,881	91,217	90,146	95,435
Total ...	4,54,832	5,58,521	6,92,165	7,05,934	7,89,055	8,37,885	7,37,771	7,76,897	7,18,727

The decrease in the amount of grants from Provincial funds is to some extent nominal. Owing to the suspension of payments by results in March 1887, the special arrears due for 1886-87 were paid in 1887-88 and led to the swelling of expenditure on such grants. Besides this Government made a special assignment of Rs. 27,000 in 1887-88 to wipe off building grants sanctioned, but remaining unpaid at the time. There was a decrease of Rs. 15,891 in the amount of salary and rent grants, a decrease of Rs. 19,491 in building grants, and an increase of Rs. 6,041 in scholarship grants. The total amount of results grants paid from Provincial funds amounted to Rs. 1,08,325, of which Rs. 13,909 were paid in Local Fund schools, Rs. 434 in municipal schools, and Rs. 93,982 in schools under private management. The corresponding figures of 1887-88 were Rs. 27,195 in local schools, Rs. 1,988 in municipal schools, and Rs. 1,29,465 in schools under private management. The grants paid in local schools amounted to Rs. 58,917.

Cost of the University and the departmental examinations.

A sum of Rs. 1,72,460 was realized from examination fees against Rs. 1,53,085 in the previous year, and the income from sale of books and other sources amounted to Rs. 16,071. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 1,88,531. The expenditure connected with establishment and the examinations, &c., was Rs. 1,36,020, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 52,511 in favor of the University. The examination in method and school-management prescribed in the Grant-in-aid Code was held as usual twice during the year. A sum of Rs. 2,062 was obtained from fees, of which Rs. 1,550 were paid as honoraria to examiners.

II.—Controlling Agencies.

Reorganization of the inspecting agency.

The scheme for the reorganization of the inspecting agency was introduced on the 20th December 1888, and before the close of the official year the arrangements were complete and the scheme in fairly satisfactory working order. Particulars of the new circles are given below:—

Circles.	Districts.	Head-quarters.
Northern circle ...	Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godávari, Kistna, and Kurnool.	Rajahmundry.
Central do. ...	Madras, Nellore, Chingleput, Bellary, Cuddapah, Anantapur, South Arcot, and North Arcot.	Madras.
Southern do ...	Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, Nílgiris, and Salem.	Coimbatore.
Western do.	Malabar and South Canara	Calicut.

Under the new scheme only colleges and upper secondary schools for boys and normal schools for masters are now under the direct supervision of the Inspectors except in the Western circle.

Inspectresses of girls' schools.

Girls' schools were under the control of the Inspectress of Girls' Schools in only 11 out of 22 districts up to the date of reorganization, but from the 20th December 1888 two Inspectresses have been at work.

Assistant Inspectors.

9 assistant inspectorates, designated *divisions*, were created under the reorganization scheme:—

Divisions.	Districts.	Head-quarters.
First division	Ganjam and Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam.
Second do.	Godávari	Rajahmundry.
Third do.	Kistna and Kurnool	Masulipatam.
Fourth do.	Nellore, Madras, and Chingleput ...	Madras.
Fifth do.	Bellary, Anantapur, and Cuddapah ...	Bellary.
Sixth do.	South Arcot and North Arcot	Vellore.
Seventh do.	Coimbatore, Nílgiris, and Salem ...	Coimbatore.
Eighth do.	Tanjore and Trichinopoly	Tanjore.
Ninth do.	Madura and Tinnevelly	Madura.

All lower secondary and permanent upper primary schools for boys are entrusted to the charge of Assistant Inspectors, and they are held responsible especially for the promotion of primary education.

Sub-Assistant Inspectors of schools.

In the place of 73 deputy inspectorships under the old scale, the reorganization scheme created 58 sub-assistant inspectorships, divided into four classes—8 first-class sub-assistants on Rs. 150, 12 second-class sub-assistants on Rs. 125, 26 third-class sub-assistants on Rs. 100, and 12 probationary sub-assistants on Rs. 75. Of the 58 sub-assistants, 53 are in charge of boys' schools and 5 of girls' schools. The sub-assistant inspectors of boys' schools are entrusted with the direct supervision of all lower primary schools and of non-permanent upper primary schools.

Inspecting schoolmasters

Of the 181 inspecting schoolmasters, 27 were paid from municipal funds and 1 from provincial funds, while the rest (153) were maintained from local funds.

Superintendents of schools.

4 superintendents were employed, as in the year previous, for the supervision of primary schools in the agency tracts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and Godávari. 10 municipalities also employed superintendents of their own for the supervision of elementary schools.

III.—University Education.

Convocation for conferring degrees.

The annual convocation of the University of Madras was held on the 19th March and 224 degrees were conferred. Compared with the previous year, the number of degrees conferred in the Faculties of Arts and Medicine was less, but in the other faculties an increase was noticeable.

Changes in bye-laws.

A proposal to change the dates of the examinations in the Arts course from November, December and January to March, April and May occupied the attention of the Senate for a considerable length of time, but the question was not finally settled. The high school examination scheme also came under consideration, and the whole question has been referred to a committee of ten fellows. The minimum required for a pass in the classical languages at the Matriculation examination was raised to that fixed for the vernaculars. It was also decided that the standard for the B.C.E. degree should be raised and the whole course remodelled, and a committee of the Faculty of Engineering was appointed to prepare a revised scheme. The question of the establishment of a separate Law College came under the consideration of the Faculty of Law. The bye-laws relating to the new degree of Licentiate in Sanitary Science were finally approved by His Excellency the Governor. A proposal to institute an examination in Dentistry also engaged the attention of the Faculty of Medicine.

Affiliated institutions.

4 colleges, viz., the Cuddalore College, the Native College, Berhampore, the Native College, Madura, and the Victoria College, Pálghát, were affiliated to the University up to the First in Arts standard. This raises the number of colleges affiliated to the University up to the F.A. standard to 29. There were altogether 16 colleges affiliated up to the B.A. standard. Within the last ten years the number of affiliated institutions has increased from 22 to 45.

University Fee fund.

The financial success of the University during the year under review was noteworthy. The sum realized from examination fees was Rs. 1,72,460 against Rs. 1,53,085 in the previous year, and the income from sale of books and other sources amounted to Rs. 16,071, thus giving a total gross income of Rs. 1,88,531. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,36,020, the balance being Rs. 52,511. On the 31st March the cash balance exceeded Rs. 54,000, and arrangements were made to invest a further sum of Rs. 50,000.

Endowments.

The total value of endowments at the disposal of the University at the close of 1888-89 was Rs. 60,100. During the year the only endowment received was a sum of Rs. 1,600 presented by the Rev. Dr. Miller, C.I.E., the proceeds of which are to be applied for a prize termed the "Northwick Prize," to be presented to the candidate who passes the B.A. degree examination with the highest number of marks in the History branch.

University examinations.

The total number of candidates who appeared for the various University examinations was 10,599 against 9,426 in the previous year, the advance being chiefly due to the increase, from 6,378 to 7,327, in the number of candidates for the Matriculation examination. The number passed was 3,030 against 3,012 in

the previous year, the percentage of passes declining again from 29·7 to 28·5. In the accompanying table the results of all the University examinations, except the Matriculation, are shown distributed according to the different classes of institutions :—

Names of examinations.		Number examined.							Number passed.						
		Madras Government institutions.	Government institutions Native States.	Board institutions.	Aided institutions.	Unaided institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Madras Government institutions.	Government institutions Native States.	Board institutions.	Aided institutions.	Unaided institutions.	Private students.	Total.
Arts.															
Master of Arts	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
	1888-89	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Bachelor of Arts. Language Branch.	1887-88	129	94	...	209	14	33	479	73	31	...	117	3	12	236
	1888-89	153	99	...	252	34	30	568	81	61	...	142	21	13	318
Bachelor of Arts. Optional Branch.	1887-88	106	51	...	175	4	16	352	69	29	...	96	...	7	201
	1888-89	120	80	...	197	30	19	446	69	47	...	116	13	10	255
First Examination in Arts.	1887-88	434	274	23	832	112	70	1,745	145	80	8	236	34	13	516
	1888-89	480	288	20	881	261	49	1,979	125	96	4	226	53	6	510
Law.															
Master of Laws	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1888-89	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Laws	1887-88	112	10	...	...	...	...	122	39	1	...	...	...	...	40
	1888-89	140	10	...	...	...	...	150	44	4	...	...	...	...	48
Medicine.															
Second M.B. and C.M.	1887-88	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
	1888-89	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
First M.B. and C.M.	1887-88	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	1888-89	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Preliminary Scientific examination.	1887-88	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1888-89	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
Second L.M.S.	1887-88	34	...	...	...	...	...	34	26	...	...	...	...	...	26
	1888-89	21	...	...	...	...	...	21	11	...	...	...	...	...	11
First L.M.S.	1887-88	66	...	...	...	...	...	66	17	...	...	...	...	...	17
	1888-89	55	...	...	...	...	...	55	14	...	...	...	...	...	14
Engineering.															
Bachelor of Civil Engineering.	1887-88	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
	1888-89	16	...	...	...	...	...	16	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Teaching.															
Licentiate in Teaching.	1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
	1888-89	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Total	1887-88	912	429	23	1,216	130	134	2,844	376	141	8	449	37	38	1,049
	1888-89	1,006	477	20	1,330	325	114	3,272	359	208	4	484	87	34	1,176

There was a noticeable increase in the number of candidates that pursued the Arts course; the number of candidates for the F.A. examination alone rose from 1,745 to 1,979 or by 13 per cent., though the proportion of passes fell from 29·5 to 25·7 per cent. For the Language and Optional branches of the B.A. degree examination also a larger number of candidates were examined in 1887-88, and the results of these examinations, at which 55·9 and 57·1 per cent. respectively of the candidates passed the test, were more favorable than those of the First in Arts examination. The striking difference in the proportion of passes at the F.A. and B.A. degree examinations is an indication of the comparatively low standard of the Matriculation examination. Within the last five years the number appearing for the B.L. degree examination has risen from 57 to 150, but there has been no appreciable advance in the proportion of passes. There was a fall in the number of candidates for the various medical examinations of from 125 to 97, but the

percentage of passes increased from 37 to 40. 16 candidates appeared for the B.C.E. degree examination against 6 in the previous year, but only 2 succeeded in passing. The number of candidates for the Teacher's diploma continued to increase.

Relative success of the different classes of institutions at the F.A. and B.A. examinations.

The large increase, from 112 to 261, in the number that appeared from unaided institutions for the First in Arts examination is noteworthy, but it was partly due to the transfer of the S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly, from the aided to the unaided list. The results of the F.A. examination, so far as Government institutions were concerned, were disappointing, the proportion of successful candidates (26 per cent.) being not much in excess of the average for the Presidency. In the last First L.M.S. examination only 25 per cent. passed after two years' study, and the results in the Second L.M.S. were not very encouraging. In both cases the Medical College authorities attribute the failure to the low attainments of the candidates in general education. A great improvement was shown in the results of the F.A. examination of Government institutions in Native States. There was an appreciable increase in the number of candidates that appeared from all classes of institutions for the Language as well as for the Optional branches of the B.A. degree examination. The proportion of passes in the Language branch rose from 49 in 1887-88 to 55·9, but in the Optional branches it remained almost stationary at 57. Out of 318 successful candidates for the Language branch of this examination, 25 per cent. were from Government colleges, 45 per cent. from aided institutions, 19 per cent. from Government institutions in Native States, and the rest were from unaided colleges or were private students. At the examination in the Optional branches, the corresponding figures were 27, 45, and 18 per cent. The results, so far as Government colleges are concerned, were disappointing. The average age of candidates for the Matriculation examination was 18·7 years, for the F.A. 19·2, and for the B.A. 21·8.

(a) *Arts.*

M.A. degree examination.

For the M.A. degree examination only 9 candidates appeared against 12 in the previous year, and out of this number 2 passed against 4. The English branch continued to be the most popular. The entire absence of candidates taking up Mathematics and Science was noteworthy.

B.A. degree examination.

The proportion of passes in English in the B.A. examination increased from 49 to 60, while in the Optional language over 80 per cent. of candidates succeeded and in some of the Optional languages, *e.g.*, Telugu, Canarese, and Malayalam, the percentage of passes ranged between 90 and 100. In Tamil the percentage was 75 and in Sanskrit 71. There was an increase in the number of candidates who took up Mathematics as their Optional subject, but the proportion of passes was only 40 per cent. Science still continued to draw a fair proportion of candidates, and the number of History candidates trebled.

F.A. examination.

The proportion of passes in the F.A. examination fell from 30 to 26 per cent. The worst results appeared in Mathematics.

Classes of communities represented at the B.A. and F.A. examinations.

There was a conspicuous increase in the number of Brahman candidates at the B.A. degree examination. All the other communities put together did not secure even 30 per cent. of the total number of passes in either the B.A. or the F.A. examination. The proportion of passes of Brahman students in the B.A. degree examination was very creditable; but not so in the F.A. examination. The figures relating to non-Brahman Hindus were encouraging compared with those of the previous year, so far as the Language and the Optional branches of the B.A. degree examination are concerned, though very unsatisfactory when the total population is taken into consideration. At the F.A. examination the proportion of passes showed a considerable falling off notwithstanding the increase in the number of examinees. 3 Muhammadans passed the Language branch of the B.A. degree examination and 2 the Optional branch against 5 and 4 respectively in the previous year. Native Christian candidates acquitted themselves very satisfactorily at both the F.A. and B.A. degree examinations.

The following table shows the attendance in the Arts colleges :— Attendance in colleges for general education.

Colleges, general.	Number on the rolls at the end of									
	1884-85.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Degree.	F.A.	Degree.	F.A.	Degree.	F.A.	Degree.	F.A.	Degree.	F.A.
First-grade Colleges.										
Departmental (3)	267	340	232	389	241	398	269	379	284	369
Aided (7)	274	783	329	834	398	885	437	881	430	895
Unaided (2)	28	131	39	158	50	171	35	143	33	192
Total ...	569	1,254	600	1,381	689	1,454	741	1,403	747	1,456
Second-grade Colleges.										
Departmental (6)	...	264	...	278	...	280	...	240	...	177
Board (2)	...	24	...	39	...	36	...	41	...	78
Aided (17)	...	321	...	314	...	432	...	472	...	521
Unaided (2)	...	83	...	76	...	88	...	139	...	90
Total ...	...	692	...	707	...	836	...	892	...	866
Grand Total ...	569	1,946	600	2,088	689	2,290	741	2,295	747	2,322

Pachaiyappa's college was raised during the year to the first-grade standard, whilst the B.A. classes of the Doveton Protestant college were temporarily suspended, hence the number of first-grade colleges on the 31st March last was 11, the same as what it was in the previous year. 5 second-grade colleges, 2 of which were Government institutions, ceased to be borne on the list. The Government college at Berhampore was closed in May 1888, and the Madura college in December last. Five years ago, when there were 6 second-grade colleges maintained by Government, the number of private colleges entirely managed by native committees was only 4; last year the number of Government colleges was 2, whereas the latter class of institutions numbered 7. Two other second-grade colleges were closed, viz., Lutheran Mission institution, Tranquebar, and Pittapuram Rájá's college, Cocanada. The total number of second-grade institutions was 21 against 23 in the previous year.

There was a decrease in the number of Hindus other than Brahmans reading in Arts colleges. The number of Native Christian pupils increased from 223 to 261, and the number of Muhammadans from 46 to 54. Classes of communities to which the pupils in Arts colleges belonged.

(b) *Law.*

The strength of the Law department attached to the Presidency college fell from 222 to 201. A sum of Rs. 20,450 was realized from fees alone, and after meeting the salaries of the Professors and contingent charges, there was a net profit to Government of Rs. 9,280. Law class, Presidency college.

(c) *Medicine.*

The strength of the College department, including casual students, increased from 133 to 149. In the L.M.S. classes the number of pupils rose from 110 to 118, but in the M.B. classes it fell from 15 to 14. There was an appreciable increase in the number of European and Eurasian students. The results of the University examinations held in July last were satisfactory so far as the First M.B. and Second L.M.S. examinations were concerned: in the other examinations less than 25 per cent. were successful. There was a very appreciable increase in the number of female students. The fee receipts advanced from Rs. 14,788 to Rs. 15,815 and the total expenditure was Rs. 31,569, the net cost of education of each pupil being thus Rs. 106. Medical college, Madras.

(d) *Engineering.*

All the important arrangements for the reorganization of the college were completed before the close of the calendar year, and the new buildings were College of Engineering.

completed and handed over in August last year. The attendance in Engineers' and Engineer Subordinates' classes fell from 52 to 34. For the B.C.E. degree examination 16 candidates appeared, but only 2 passed. The results of the final examination for certificates and of the term examinations showed some improvement over those of the previous year. An important novelty was the opening of morning and evening classes for maistries. The total cost of the College department was Rs. 15,165, of which Rs. 3,463 were met from fees. The net cost per pupil was Rs. 616.

(e) *Agriculture.*

College of Agriculture.

The strength of the Agricultural college, including the junior department, rose from 56 to 64. Brahmans form the majority. There was not a single Muhammadan pupil in the college. At the Higher examination in Science, Arts, and Industries fairly satisfactory results were produced. Three special courses of lectures in Chemistry, Agriculture, and Electro-metallurgy were delivered during the session and were availed of, to a considerable extent, by outsiders and also pupils of the Teachers' college. The total expenditure of the college, including the school department, amounted to Rs. 29,169, excluding buildings and scholarships against Rs. 33,333 in the previous year. The net cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 397.

(f) *Training.*

Teachers' college, Madras.

The number of students that availed themselves of a full course of normal training in the college during the year was 52, exclusive of military students. On the 31st of March last there were 55 students on the rolls against 67 on the corresponding date in the previous year. Of the 55 students, 11 were B.A.'s, 18 F.A.'s, and 26 Matriculates. With the exception of 6 free students all the students are in receipt of Government stipends or scholarship grants. There was not a single Muhammadan pupil, nearly all are Brahmans. The results of the examination in Method and School-management were very satisfactory. For the Teachers' diploma, 2 qualified out of 4 that appeared. 57 students left the institution during the year after undergoing a complete course of training. With the exception of 3 all were suitably employed. The total cost of the department was Rs. 3,798.

IV.—Secondary Education.

(a) *Matriculation Examination.*

Matriculation examination.

A large increase occurred in the number of candidates that appeared for the Matriculation examination in December 1888, the figure being 7,327 against 6,582 in the previous year. The proportion of passes, however, was only 25 per cent. against 30 in 1887-88 and 34 in 1886-87. The results of last year indicate more emphatically than ever how utterly inadequate is the training which the pupil in an upper secondary institution receives.

Particulars relating to the results of the Matriculation examination are given in the accompanying statement:—

General results.		Government schools.	Board schools.	Schools in Native States.	Aided schools.	Other schools.	Private students.	Total.
Examined	1887-88	192	291	489	2,114	1,922	1,574	6,582
	1888-89	182	343	897	2,261	1,736	1,908	7,327
Passed—								
First class	1887-88	11	18	21	120	46	3	219
	1888-89	4	8	17	57	25	6	117
Second class	1887-88	72	113	89	685	496	189	1,744
	1888-89	72	117	280	691	403	174	1,737
Total	1887-88	83	131	210	805	542	192	1,963
	1888-89	76	125	297	748	428	180	1,854
Percentage of passes	1887-88	43	45	43	38	28	12	30
	1888-89	42	37	33	33	25	9	25

The largest number of candidates, as in the previous year, appeared from Madras and from the districts of Tanjore, Malabar, and Trichinopoly. As in the previous year the highest proportion of passes was secured by students from the South Canara district. The lowest percentage of passes was in English. The mathematical results were also very unsatisfactory compared with those of the previous year. The figures relating to different classes of population represented at the Matriculation examination are given below :—

Classes.	1887-88.			1888-89.		
	Examined.	Passed.	Per-centage.	Examined.	Passed.	Per-centage.
Brahmans	3,738	1,180	32	4,201	1,116	27
Other Hindus	2,028	488	24	2,202	444	20
Muhammadans. ...	168	35	21	196	39	20
Native Christians ...	456	169	37	532	172	32
East Indians	116	58	50	118	50	42
Europeans	71	30	42	73	30	41
Others	5	3	60	5	3	60

(b) *Public High or Upper Secondary Schools for Boys.*

Number and strength of High (Upper Secondary) schools for boys.

A further increase was noticeable in the number and strength of Upper Secondary schools as appears from the annexed table. The number of institutions advanced by 10 per cent., and the total attendance, including pupils in the Primary departments, by 8 per cent. For the official year 1887-88 the percentage of increase in schools was 10 and in pupils 5 :—

Circles.	1887-88.						1888-89.					
	Number of schools.	Strength on the 31st March 1888.					Number of schools.	Strength on the 31st March 1889.				
		Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Total.		Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Total.
Northern Circle ...	23	965	2,184	319	386	3,854	27	1,181	2,378	302	347	4,208
Central do. ...	44	2,247	4,663	1,127	1,712	9,749	47	2,389	4,963	1,018	1,741	10,111
Southern do. ...	51	2,745	4,109	535	818	8,207	56	3,052	4,022	661	1,098	8,833
Western do. ...	15	838	1,128	174	206	2,346	17	844	1,304	278	457	2,883
Total ...	133	6,795	12,084	2,155	3,122	24,156	147	7,466	12,667	2,259	3,643	26,035

Distribution of High schools according to Agency.

In the accompanying table high schools are distributed according to agency :—

Circles.	1887-88.				1888-89.			
	Govern-ment schools.	Board schools.	Aided schools.	Unaided schools.	Govern-ment schools.	Board schools.	Aided schools.	Unaided schools.
Northern Circle ...	1	6	12	4	...	7	14	6
Central do. ...	2	7	26	9	2	7	26	12
Southern do. ...	1	8	24	18	...	10	21	25
Western do. ...	2	3	5	5	2	4	7	4
Total ...	6	24	67	36	4	28	68	47

The number of Government schools diminished from 6 to 4 owing to the closing of the Government institutions at Berhampore and Madura. Out of the 24 Board schools given in the last report, the Municipal High school, Guntúr, ceased to be borne on the list, but five new schools appeared in the year. The Tanjore district contained the largest number of high schools. Next came Madras, but the largest average attendance in the Upper Secondary department was in schools in the Trichinopoly district.

(c) *Public Middle or Lower Secondary Schools for Boys.*

Middle School examination.

The percentage of passes to examinees at the Middle School examination increased from 45 to 47.. Particulars appear below :—

—	December 1887.				December 1888.			
	Examined.	Passed.			Examined.	Passed.		
		First class.	Second class.	Third class.		First class.	Second class.	Third class.
Government and Board schools	1,479	99	425	165	1,624	79	418	198
Aided and private schools	5,019	255	1,366	594	5,134	246	1,511	713
Schools in Native States	980	34	284	157	1,187	46	415	146
Private pupils	1,235	105	275	129	1,624	196	419	150
Total ...	8,713	493	2,350	1,045	9,569	567	2,763	1,207

Each of the chief classes of pupils showed an increase compared with the figures of the previous year so far as male candidates are concerned. The number of East Indian and Native Christian girls examined indicated, however, a decrease. As regards the percentage of passes under " pupils," the Native Christian candidates showed a considerable advance over others, Europeans excepted. The percentage of passes under Muhammadans was discouraging. The new optional subjects taken up were Geology, Mensuration and Wood-engraving. The number of candidates taking up the technical subjects proper continued to be very low, but the results were fairly encouraging.

Number and strength of middle schools for boys.

The total number of middle schools for boys (English and Vernacular included) increased from 437 to 441. The increase was confined to English schools, whose number advanced from 367 to 377. The strength of the middle departments of English middle schools advanced from 10,814 to 10,946 or by 1 per cent. nearly, and that of the primary departments from 13,524 to 13,911. The number of Vernacular schools decreased by 6, and there was also a slight fall in attendance in the middle departments. The average attendance in the middle department of an English middle school was 29.

(d) *Standard Examinations.*

Results of the fifth, sixth and seventh standard examinations relating to boys.

The number of schools that presented pupils for the fifth, sixth and seventh standards were 202, 116 and 72 respectively. Particulars appear below :—

Standards.	1887-88.			1888-89.		
	Number presented.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes.	Number presented.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes.
Fifth	1,692	1,212	72	1,596	1,104	69
Sixth	1,023	574	56	1,060	668	63
Seventh	860	302	35	969	324	34
Total ...	3,575	2,088	58	3,625	2,096	58

A comparison with the figures of the previous year shows that a larger number of candidates were presented for the sixth and seventh standards on the pure results system, whereas in the fifth standard there was a slight decrease. Only from 4 districts against 6 in the previous year were pupils presented for the higher standards on the combined system.

Salary-results system.

In 8 districts against 6 in the previous year pupils were presented for the fifth and higher standards on the salary-results system.

Salary system.

Schools on the salary system presented pupils for standard examinations from Kistna alone.

V.—Primary Education.

(a) *Primary Schools (Public) for Boys.*

From the abstract appended it will be observed that the year was marked by an improvement both in the number and strength of public primary schools for boys, the advance in numbers being 3·8 per cent. and in strength 6·4 per cent. The average attendance also rose from 27·5 to 28·2 :— Number and strength of public primary schools for boys.

Classes of schools.	1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Under Public Management.				
Government schools	69	2,359	83	3,817
Board schools	1,301	43,718	1,515	53,624
Under Private Management.				
Aided schools	8,762	254,728	7,692	235,425
Unaided do.	3,169	65,082	4,510	97,528
			U.P. 2,683	112,649
			L.P. 11,117	276,745
Total ...	13,301	365,887	13,800	389,394

The decrease in the number of aided schools (1,070) is simply nominal, being due to a change in the classification whereby only schools which have received aid have been treated as aided schools in the returns for 1888-89.

If the attendance at private schools furnishing returns be taken into account, it will be found that 19 per cent. of the male children of school-going age were at school. The proportion of boys in public primary schools and classes to the male population varied from 9 per cent. in Vizagapatam and Cuddapah to 28 per cent. in Tinnevelly and 44 per cent. in Madras. Including private schools, the total attendance of boys in primary schools and classes was 442,537 against 401,942 in 1887-88. Distribution of boys in primary schools and classes.

Of the 83 schools maintained by the department 75 were situated in the agency tracts, and the remaining 8 schools were Muhammadan schools in the town of Madras. Departmental primary schools.

A marked advance, from 264 to 354, was noticeable in the strength of the Muhammadan primary schools in the town of Madras, though the number of schools remained stationary. Government primary schools in Madras.

Primary schools under the management of local boards increased in numbers by 15·9 per cent. and in strength by 22·7 per cent. when compared with the previous year. In three districts the number of schools remained stationary, in two declined, while in all the remaining districts there was more or less increase. Primary schools for boys maintained by municipalities showed an aggregate increase of 19 schools and 858 pupils. Additional or new schools were opened in 13 out of 35 municipalities, and in 5 there was a fall. Board and Municipal primary schools

(b) *Standard Examinations.*

The number of schools that presented pupils for each of the primary standards is given below :— Number of schools that presented and passed pupils for one or more standards.

Standards.	That presented pupils.			That passed pupils.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Infant	6,788	498	7,286	6,419	495	6,914
First	9,089	493	9,582	8,617	476	9,093
Second	7,999	462	8,461	7,529	438	7,967
Third	5,743	371	6,114	5,260	343	5,603
Fourth	1,752	231	1,983	1,599	193	1,792

Number of boys presented and passed under the infant and first four standards.

The total number presented for the various standards increased from 167,848 to 180,061, and the number of passes from 114,790 to 127,187. The largest increase was under the infant standard. In as many as 16 districts there was an increase in the number of pupils presented for the infant standard, and the advance in the first and second standards extended to 15 and 13 districts respectively. But the number presented for the third standard showed a decrease of 744 pupils. The percentages of passes rose from 77, 68, 67, 65 and 64 in 1887-88 to 80, 69, 70, 66 and 65 in the infant and first four standards, respectively. In the first and second standards there was an appreciable increase in the number of pupils that passed in each of the compulsory subjects. The results in optional subjects were also, on the whole, encouraging.

VI.—Schools for Special or Technical Training.

Number and strength of schools and classes for special or technical training.

Particulars of the number and strength of schools and classes for special and technical instruction appear below :—

Classes of institutions.	Number.		Strength.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Training schools for masters	41	46	967	1,039
Do. for mistresses	13	13	311	331
Schools of Art	1	1	299	212
Schools of Medicine	3	3	197	225
Schools of Engineering	1	1	75	76
Schools of Agriculture	1	1	32	28
Commercial schools	2	1	314	169
Industrial schools	18	20	640	739
Ordnance Artificers' school	1	1	84	87
Reformatory school, Chingleput	...	1	...	85
Total ...	81	88	2,919	2,991
Special classes	5	8	296	609
Grand Total ...	86	96	3,215	3,600

(a) *Training Schools.*

Training schools for masters.

The resuscitation of the Church Mission Society's Training Institution, Masulipatam, the organization of a normal department in connection with the St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, for training teachers of the secondary grade higher and lower, and the establishment of three new normal schools raised the total number of training schools for masters from 41 to 46. The 3 new schools contained together 48 pupils, so that there was, on the whole, an increase of 24 in the number on the rolls of the previously existing schools. The average attendance in each normal school was 23. The results obtained by the Normal schools at the Special Primary examination were less satisfactory than in the previous year, the percentage of passes having fallen from 64 to 58. Owing to the introduction of the reorganization scheme towards the close of the year, nearly one-half of the normal schools could not be examined for certificates before 1st April last, and thus only 10 primary higher and 215 primary lower normal certificates were issued during the year against 380 primary lower certificates in 1887-88.

Training schools for mistresses.

As at the close of the previous year 13 training schools for mistresses were at work and their aggregate strength rose from 311 to 331. At all the public examinations a general advance in the number of passes was observable. For the first time native girls appeared for the Matriculation examination after receiving definite instruction in a school, and 5 out of 7 passed. More than two-thirds of the teachers in secondary schools were mistresses, whilst in primary schools the proportion was below 50 per cent.

Presidency training school for mistresses.

There were 42 pupils under training in the Presidency Training school for mistresses against 50 at the close of the previous year. The decrease chiefly occurred under Native Christians. The results of the several public examinations

were on the whole fair. At the School Management examination of the secondary grade, lower, all the 18 pupils presented were successful.

(b) *Schools of Arts.*

School of Arts, Madras.

The working of the School of Arts will be noticed separately.

(c) *Schools of Medicine.*

Number and strength of Medical schools.

In the second and junior departments of the Madras Medical College there were altogether 177 pupils against 148 in the previous year. For the primary and final examinations for the apothecary grade certificate, respectively, 5 and 4 female candidates presented themselves, and all were successful. Sudras and Native Christians formed more than 76 per cent. of the total attendance. Out of 58 students that appeared for the final examination of the hospital assistants' grade only 42 passed. The strength of the Nellore Board Medical School remained stationary at 17, and for the first time female students were admitted. The strength of the Prince of Wales' Medical School, Tanjore, also stood the same as in the previous year, viz., 31. At the annual examination for hospital assistants' grade 13 students appeared and 12 passed.

(d) *Schools of Civil Engineering.*

School of Engineering, Madras.

The strength of the school department of the College of Engineering increased from 75 on the 31st March 1888 to 76 on the 31st March 1889, the increase being due to the opening of the sub-overseer's class as all the other classes declined in numbers.

(e) *Schools of Agriculture.*

School of Agriculture, Saidápet.

28 students went through the junior course of the College of Agriculture against 32 in the previous year. The students of the school department also receive instruction according to the syllabus of the subjects for the higher examinations in Science, Arts and Industries.

(f) *Commercial Schools.*

Chengalvaraya Nayakar's commercial school, Madras.

During the year Chengalvaraya Nayaker's Commercial School, Madras, was raised to the status of a first grade high school. The attendance on the 31st March last was 169 against 225 in the previous year. Non-Brahman Hindus formed the majority of the students. The results of the higher examination in commerce and the technical branches of the Middle School examination were very satisfactory.

Commercial and science class, Trichinopoly.

The Commercial School, Trichinopoly, which was worked as a special school in 1887-88, ceased to work as such from January last. The subjects of Commercial Correspondence and Commercial Arithmetic are, however, being taught to a few pupils in the upper fourth class.

(g) *Industrial Schools.*

The number of industrial schools advanced from 18 to 20, and pupils studying in them from 640 to 739 or by 18 per cent. 2 schools ceased to be borne on the list, and there were 4 additions. 12 different industrial subjects are being taught in the schools in the Presidency. An appreciable increase was noticeable in the number of pupils taking up carpentry, blacksmith's work, tailoring, carpet-making and weaving and lace-making. On the other hand those taking up Muhammadan embroidery, decreased from 43 to 7. The most perceptible increase in numbers occurred among Native Christians and Muhammadans, but for the first time this year Brahman pupils are found studying in industrial schools.

(h) *Ordnance Artificers' School.*

Ordnance Artificers' school.

There were 87 pupils in the Ordnance Artificers' school, besides 10 volunteers, on the 31st March 1889 against 84 pupils on the corresponding date in 1888.

(i) *Reformatory School, Chingleput.*

Particulars will be found under Prisons, Chapter III.

VII.—Female Education.

Total number and strength of girls' schools.

The most important event of the year with reference to female education was the organization of a qualified female inspecting agency for the whole of the presidency. Under the new scheme there are 2 inspectresses of girls' schools assisted by 5 sub-assistants. The year closed with 891 schools and 42,116 pupils, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 838 and 42,114. The number of girls under instruction in all classes of schools increased from 65,535 to 69,873.

(a) *Public High or Upper Secondary Schools for Girls.*

Results of the Matriculation Examination and the Higher Examination for Women.

34 female candidates appeared for the Matriculation examination in the year 1888-89 against 15 in the previous year, and 19 were successful against 7 in 1887-88. The number of passes is the largest on record. Out of the 19 successful candidates 7 were Native Christians, 6 East Indians, and 6 Europeans. For the Higher Examination for Women 234 candidates appeared; of these, 154 passed. The numbers examined and passed in the previous year were 188 and 104 respectively. The percentage of successful candidates was thus 66 against 55 in 1887-88. Almost all the candidates were Europeans, East Indians, and Native Christians.

Number and strength of high schools for girls.

The number of high schools for girls increased from 24 at the close of 1887-88 to 27, and the pupils studying in them advanced by 140, the strength of the upper secondary department alone rising from 116 to 144. The number that passed the higher examination for women from secondary schools increased from 34 to 58. The percentage of passes was in excess of the average for the presidency. The number of successful pupils in the Middle School examination advanced from 87 to 119.

Distribution of pupils according to classes of the population.

The number of Eurasian and Native Christian pupils showed an appreciable advance, but among Hindus a decrease was noticeable. There was not a single Brahman or Sudra girl reading in the upper secondary departments.

(b) *Public Middle or Lower Secondary Schools for Girls.*

Number and strength of middle schools for girls.

The number of middle schools for girls (English and Vernacular) increased from 148 to 163, and the attendance in the middle departments from 1,262 to 1,345. The number of English middle schools doubled itself, for it increased from 31 to 62, and the attendance in the middle departments of English schools more than trebled itself, for the number of pupils increased from 231 to 748, thus raising the average attendance in the lower secondary departments in each school from 7 to 12. There was also a conspicuous advance in attendance in the primary departments. The average strength of each school in the primary departments increased from 50 to 61. There was a decrease of 16 Vernacular schools, and the figures relating to attendance also diminished. Whilst 81 per cent. of the total number of girls' schools were aided, the percentage in the case of boys' schools was only 61.

Distribution of pupils in the middle departments according to the classes of population, &c.

The increase in the number of English schools was shared by all the circles.

Including the pupils in the middle departments of high schools there were altogether 1,978 pupils against 1,848 in 1887-88, distributed as follows among the different classes of the community—Europeans and Eurasians 614, Native Christians 998, Muhammadans 6, Brahmans 39, Vaisyas 16, Sudras 283, and others 22.

(c) *Primary Schools for Girls.*

Number and strength of public primary schools for girls.

Particulars of these schools are given below. If the attendance in the primary departments of public secondary schools is taken into consideration, the number of pupils advanced from 37,764 in 1887-88 to 39,395.

Class of schools.	1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Under Public Management.				
Government schools	28	1,400	U.P. 22 L.P. 16	1,026 698
Board schools	42	1,928	U.P. 21 L.P. 34	1,278 1,286
Under Private Management.				
Aided schools	535	20,929	U.P. 210 L.P. 242	11,185 7,216
Unaided schools	45	2,044	U.P. 24 L.P. 108	949 2,818
Total ...	650	26,301	U.P. 277 L.P. 400	14,438 12,018
Grand Total ...	650	26,301	677	26,456

Out of a total of 677 schools no less than 41 per cent. were of the upper primary grade, a state of things which speaks well for the efficiency of primary schools for girls. The average attendance of an upper primary school (52) was considerably in excess of that of a lower primary school (30). For the first time a pupil from a Government girls' school in the mofussil passed the Middle School examination.

(d) *Standard Examinations.*

Number of girls presented and passed for the fifth and higher standards.

Particulars relating to the number of girls presented and passed for the fifth and higher standards are given in the following statement. The total number presented was 521 against 548 in the previous year. This decrease is, however, nominal, as returns relating to girls' schools in the Godávari and Kistna districts have not been received:—

Standard.		Number presented.	Number passed.
Fifth standard ...	1888-89	346	265
	1887-88	365	272
Sixth do. ...	1888-89	157	132
	1887-88	166	129
Seventh do. ...	1888-89	18	10
	1887-88	17	17

The total number of public primary schools for girls was 677, and of these nearly 500 presented pupils for one or other of the primary standards.

VIII.—Education of Special Classes.

(a) *Europeans and Eurasians.*

In 1887-88 there was a decrease of 288 in the number of European and Eurasian pupils under instruction, but in 1888-89 the total number was 7,007, thus showing an increase of 329 or 5 per cent.

(b) *Muhammadans.*

Muhammadan pupils.

The total number of Muhammadan pupils under instruction advanced from 48,098 to 56,478 or by 17 per cent.

Education of Mappillas.

The number of Moplah pupils increased from 13,376 to 15,228 or by 13 per cent.

(c) *Aboriginal and Backward Classes.*

The number of schools in the Agency tracts advanced from 145 to 220 and pupils from 4,137 to 4,686.

IX.—Indigenous Education.

Number and strength of indigenous schools.

A very appreciable increase is noticeable in the number and strength of private or indigenous schools. The total number of institutions increased from 2,542 to 3,552 or by 40 per cent., and that of scholars from 41,004 to 59,638 or by 45 per cent.

X.—Scholarships.

Government scholarships awarded on the results of the University examinations.

In January 1889 the number of B.A. scholarships was raised from 10 to 16 and that of F.A. scholarships from 20 to 30. Two B.A. and 3 F.A. scholarships were specially reserved for Moplahs, and the number of Uriya scholarships was also raised to the same limit in each grade. All the Muhammadan and 2 Uriya scholarships were awarded during the year, and 2 F.A. scholarships were awarded to Moplahs. None of the scholarships intended for the special classes (with the exception of one B.A. scholarship) and none of the F.A. scholarships were taken up; 2 B.A. scholarships were also left unutilized.

Scholarships awarded under the Grant-in-aid Code.

Nine institutions received scholarship grants under chapter VII of the Grant-in-aid Code. The total amount of grant was Rs. 3,985 against Rs. 4,318 in the previous year.

Government scholarships in girls' schools.

There was a decrease in both the number and amount of Government scholarships in girls' schools: in number from 181 to 154, and in the amount from Rs. 1,650 to Rs. 1,537.

Other scholarships.

Besides the Colleges of Engineering and Agriculture and the School of Arts, the Government institutions in which scholarships were held, the Art and Industrial School, Nazareth, drew Rs. 2,784 as scholarship grants for pupils receiving technical and industrial instruction. The Negapatam Municipal Council expended Rs. 111 on scholarships in their industrial school and the Anjuman, Madras, spent on scholarships Rs. 1,720.

Expenditure on scholarships.

The entire expenditure on scholarships in other than training institutions aggregated Rs. 50,022: Rs. 34,082 from Provincial funds, Rs. 1,438 from Local funds, Rs. 111 from Municipal funds, and Rs. 14,391 from subscriptions and other sources.

XI.—General Remarks.

Physical education.

Considerable attention was paid during the year to physical education in colleges and upper secondary schools. Most of the former are provided with gymnastic instructors; and out of 147 upper secondary schools, 95 are provided with either gymnastic or drill instructors. In middle schools also systematic attention is beginning to be paid to physical exercises. In primary schools as yet much has not been done to organize this branch of education, though in a large number of village schools gymnastics are taught on the Native system and out-door games played.

Accommodation and sanitary condition of colleges and schools.

So far as arts colleges are concerned the provision made for ordinary accommodation was on the whole satisfactory. A considerable improvement is noticeable in the accommodation provided for upper secondary schools, but in the Tanjore district the buildings are anything but suitable for school purposes. There are considerable differences in the accommodation provided in lower secondary schools in the different districts. Even in Madras some of the middle schools are held in cramped and ill-ventilated buildings without any play-grounds attached. Schools maintained by boards are better off than institutions under Native management, but even with regard to the former there is room for much improvement. The accommodation provided for primary schools under mission management is fairly satisfactory. The accommodation provided for girls' schools is more satisfactory, chiefly because a large number of girls' schools are under Mission management.

Libraries.

The provision for libraries in colleges is on the whole very satisfactory.

Grant-in-aid Code.

During the year there was a considerable shortfall in payments under results. Against a budget provision of Rs. 1,57,500 for results grants, including such grants to Board schools, and a sum of Rs. 1,30,089, results grants that remained in arrears at the close of 1887-88 and grants passed for payment in 1888-89, there was actually paid during the year only the sum of Rs. 1,08,325, thus showing a saving of about

Rs. 27,000, besides arrears exceeding Rs. 21,000, notwithstanding that the aggregate estimate exceeded the budget provision by Rs. 15,659 in order to provide against shortfalls. The chief cause of the shortfall noted above was the inaccuracy of the estimates under results grants fixed for each school, which, in most cases, were so high that the district rates had to be reduced to bring the expected earnings within the budget allotments after adding thereto an excess of more than 20 per cent. for shortfalls.

Recommendations of the Education Commission.

The most important measure carried out with reference to secondary education was the institution of the Upper Secondary examination which received the final sanction of Government in July last.

Relative expenditure from public funds on Secondary and Primary education.

The expenditure from public funds on secondary and primary schools for the past two years is compared in the annexed statement with the total outlay on these classes of schools. As in the previous year, the cost of primary departments of secondary schools is shown against "Primary"—

Classes of institutions.		1887-88.				1888-89.			
		From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	Total from all sources.	From Provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	Total from all sources.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Secondary schools	For boys ...	1,43,205	13,245	29,448	9,79,274	1,01,237	11,858	23,095	9,22,167
	For girls ...	46,875	324	55	1,35,931	47,938	385	311	1,47,876
Primary schools	For boys ...	1,31,507	3,55,098	88,694	14,73,122	1,16,475	3,75,177	93,566	15,06,999
	For girls ...	1,16,419	6,732	5,330	3,48,261	92,536	6,138	7,782	3,30,058
	Total ...	4,38,006	3,75,399	1,23,527	29,36,588	3,58,186	3,93,558	1,24,754	29,07,100

Payment by results.

On payments by results Rs. 1,08,325, Rs. 65,082, and Rs. 1,79,712 were, respectively, expended from Provincial, Municipal, and Local funds against Rs. 1,58,648, Rs. 62,285, and Rs. 1,68,456 in the previous year. The above figures do not include results earnings of Salary-results schools maintained from the above funds. On the whole only 52 per cent. of the boys registered were actually presented for examination. Under girls the percentage was 40.

General financial review.

The net cost to Local funds was Rs. 5,63,047. This sum includes Rs. 24,258 on account of buildings and Rs. 21,399 for Medical schools. Omitting the above items, which respectively appertain to Grant I and Grant III, the net expenditure under Grant II was Rs. 5,17,390, which is about 12 per cent. of the income from land-cess. The aggregate allotment made in the Local fund budgets for 1888-89 for "Grant II, Education" was Rs. 8,62,690, but the actual gross outlay, including a nominal adjustment of Rs. 4,493 as contributions to Provincial funds, was Rs. 7,06,882, thus resulting in a saving of Rs. 1,55,808 to Local funds. A large proportion, 61 per cent., of this saving appertained to the head "Grants-in-aid" for which Rs. 3,00,625 were allotted, and out of which Rs. 2,05,533 were expended. The net expenditure from Municipal funds rose from Rs. 1,52,508 in 1887-88 to Rs. 1,63,896, or by Rs. 11,388. Of this sum, Rs. 9,814 appertain to the Madras Municipality. The balance, viz., Rs. 1,54,082, represents about 80 per cent. of the revenue from taxation that is expected to be made available for educational purposes against 75 per cent. in the year previous. The total allotment in the revised budget estimate for 1888-89 under Grant II was Rs. 2,70,948, out of which Rs. 2,52,950 were spent and a saving of Rs. 17,998, or 6·6 per cent. of the estimated sum, was thus saved. Nearly the whole of this saving is due to short outlay on grants-in-aid. A sum of Rs. 1,12,615 was budgeted under grants-in-aid, but of this sum only Rs. 95,435 were expended. The assignment for results grants alone was Rs. 78,740, while the actual payments aggregated Rs. 65,082, resulting in a saving of Rs. 13,658—a marked contrast to the savings under Local funds. Except in Kurnool, in which results grants were paid at maximum rates instead of at 80 per cent., the rates remained the same as in 1887-88.

MEDICAL COLLEGE. (1888-89.)

Strength. The strength of the Madras Medical College rose from 295 in 1887-88 to 344 in 1888-89, the students in the senior department having increased in numbers by 18, those in the second department by 8, and those in the junior by 23, the total increase being 49. In the senior and second departments the increase was conspicuous among European and Eurasian pupils, but Brahmans stood at the same figure as in 1887-88, while the number of Native Christians actually declined. The continuous decrease among Muhammadan pupils in these departments is noteworthy, their attendance during the last five years, commencing from 1884-85, having been as follows: 8, 7, 5, 3, and 1.

Casual students. The number of casual students at the college advanced from 3 in 1886-87 and 17 in 1887-88 to 28 in 1888-89. The increase is apparently due to the arrangement by which casual students are admitted to all courses of instruction on payment of uniform rates of fee. Twenty of them were students who had failed at one or other of the University examinations.

Second department. The second department, which had been closed to all but female students, was re-opened to males during the year in accordance with G.O., No. 5824, dated 27th August 1888. The efforts that were made to recruit the warrant branch of the subordinate medical department from among self-educated medical graduates having proved a failure, the entertainment of 10 "military pupils" was sanctioned, who, under the terms laid down in clause 83 of the India Army Circular of 1884, will receive stipends and be gratuitously educated. Besides these 10 military pupils, there were 31 female students in this department.

Female students. The attendance of female students has increased more than three-fold between 1884 and 1889. In the senior and second departments alone there were in the year under review 34 female students, one of whom proceeded to the degree of M.B., being the first lady who has taken that degree at the Madras University.

University examinations. The results of the University examinations held in July 1888 were, so far as the M.B. students are concerned, very satisfactory; the percentage of passes at the Preliminary Scientific, and the First and Second M.B. examinations being 50, 80, and 75 respectively against *nil*, 20, and 25 in the previous years. The results of the Second L.M.S. examination were also satisfactory; but at the First L.M.S. there were a large number of failures, chiefly in the subjects of physiology, anatomy and chemistry. The following table exhibits the results of each of these examinations:—

	1888.			1887.		
	Number examined.	Number passed.	Percentage passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Percentage passed.
First L.M.S. examination	55	14	25	66	17	25·8
Second L.M.S. do.	21	11	54	35	26	74·3
Preliminary Scientific	10	5	50	12	...	...
First M.B. and C.M.	5	4	80	5	1	20
Second M.B. and C.M.	6	4	75	8	2	25
Total ...	97	38	39	126	46	36·5

General. Various additions and alterations to the college buildings were effected at a cost of Rs. 19,037. The most important of these were the addition of an upper storey to the north wing of the college and the laying down of water-service pipes to the laboratory.

Scholarships. Eleven new scholarships were founded during the year by the Mahant of Tirupati and by various municipalities in connection with the Madras Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

Library. Thirty-nine volumes were added to the library, bringing up the total number of books to 7,207, and the annual grant for the purpose of purchasing books was raised from Rs. 500 to Rs. 800. Various additions were also made to the museum and herbarium.

The fee receipts of the college amounted to Rs. 18,565, the highest figure yet reached, and the income from all other classes, including contributions from Local Boards, was Rs. 28,985, making an aggregate of Rs. 47,550. The gross expenditure, excluding the military pay of the Principal and Professors, was Rs. 75,911, and the net cost to Provincial Funds was thus Rs. 28,411. Financial.

OOTACAMUND LAWRENCE ASYLUM. (1888-89.)

The strength of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum increased from 283 at the beginning of the official year 1888-89 to 290 at its close, there having been 69 admissions and 62 departures during the year. Of the total number of pupils, 104 were Europeans and 186 East Indians. The results of the various examinations in the telegraph classes were satisfactory, and out of 25 candidates for the Middle School examination 10 passed, 1 being in the first class. At the close of the year there were 49 pupils in the various technical classes, and the band class numbered 23. The gymnasium was attended by 160 boys. The health of the male pupils was not very satisfactory: 3 deaths occurred among them and several boys were returned to their parents on medical grounds; 1 of those so returned was suffering from leprosy. The balance on hand on the 1st April 1888 amounted to Rs. 14,289, the receipts to Rs. 92,846, and the expenditure to Rs. 1,06,032; the closing balance was thus only Rs. 1,103. Compared with the previous year there was a decline in receipts of Rs. 5,532, occurring mainly under the head of industries and due principally to the credit in that year of Rs. 3,110 properly appertaining to 1885-86. The expenditure also advanced upon that of 1887-88 by Rs. 14,301, of which sum Rs. 10,000 represent expenditure on the new hospital now under construction. The average cost per boy, however, declined from Rs. 314 in the previous year to Rs. 298. Male branch.

Owing to 11 departures against 8 admissions during the year the female branch declined in numbers from 66 on the 1st April 1888 to 63 on the 31st March 1889. The results obtained at the public examinations were very creditable. In spite of several severe cases of fever the health of the pupils was generally good. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 19,333, which was reduced to a balance at the close of the year of Rs. 14,583 owing to an expenditure of Rs. 29,476 against receipts amounting to only Rs. 24,726. The outlay was largely in excess of that in the preceding year, the increase being partly assignable to the debit to the female branch of one-third of the salaries of the Principal and other members of the staff, to an advance of Rs. 5,251, and to contribution to the new hospital. The average cost of each girl rose also from Rs. 227 to Rs. 276, the advance being attributable to debit to the female branch of a portion of the general establishment charges. Female branch.

UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS. (1888-89.)

During the year 1888-89 the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service examinations held 13 examinations, or 1 more than in the preceding year. The increase was due to an examination of candidates for the warrant branch of the Subordinate Medical Department held in September 1888.

The total number of candidates registered for the several Special Tests was 4,151, of whom about 12 per cent. failed to present themselves for examination. Of the candidates that appeared, 28 per cent. were successful. This proportion is the lowest recorded during the last six years. The results in Précis-writing and Translation, Lower, were particularly poor. The difference between the proportions of passes in Tamil and in Telugu for Translation, Lower, was remarkable. While only 63 out of 400 passed in Tamil, nearly twice as many, or 123, passed out of a smaller number of candidates in Telugu. 751 candidates qualified during the year by means of the Special Tests for various classes of public appointments. Of these, 246 passed only the Translation, Lower. Deducting these, there were Special Tests.

505 candidates qualified against 525 in 1887 and 252 in 1886. The number of candidates who qualified for the public service in 1888-89 through the General Tests conducted by the Commissioner was 1,438.

Law and Salt Tests.

139 candidates presented themselves for the Law Tests prescribed for Inspectors of Police and 21 passed. The numbers registered and passed were greatly in excess of those in previous years. 689 candidates appeared for the various examinations for the Salt Department and 399 were successful. The corresponding figures for 1887 were 553 and 287 respectively.

Higher examinations in Science, &c.

The Higher Examinations in Science, Arts, and Industries were held thrice in the year. The total number of entries was 582, and of individual candidates who entered 170. On the results of these examinations 412 single subject certificates were issued.

Middle School Examination.

At the Middle School examination held in December 1888 the following descriptions and numbers of candidates were registered, examined, and declared passed:—

	Registered.		Examined.		Passed.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Pupils	7,737	378	7,576	369	3,500	272
Others	1,677	53	1,578	46	742	23

The total percentage of passes was 46 against 43 in the previous year. The most favorable results were obtained by schools under other Governments, while "Madras Government schools" stood last and private and aided schools in the Madras Presidency second. The proportions in which male candidates belonging to the various communities proved successful at the Middle School examination were as follows; Europeans 58 per cent., Native Christians 57 per cent., and Brahmans 50 per cent. A little less than half of the registered candidates were Brahmans, while a little more than one-third were Hindus other than Brahmans. The number of candidates who brought up Optional Languages at the Middle School examination of 1888 was 7,437. 499 candidates were examined in English only. The number bringing up Sanskrit rose from 965 to 1,090, Tamil 2,872 to 3,084, Canarese 605 to 709, and Malayalam 551 to 568, while Telugu was stationary at 1,842. There has been a steady advance in the numbers bringing up Sanskrit, Canarese, and Malayalam during the last five years. Physical Geography and English History were, next to Mathematics, the most popular among the optional subjects brought up.

Special Upper Primary examination.

The number of candidates for the Special Upper Primary examination has diminished since 1885-86, although the proportion of passes has advanced from 63·85 to 68·25 per cent.

Female education.

The following table exhibits the results of female education as tested by examinations during the last five years:—

	Special Upper Primary.		Middle School.		Higher Examination for Women.		Total.	
	Registered.	Passed.	Registered.	Passed.	Registered.	Passed.	Registered.	Passed.
1884-85	537	288	282	191	160	45	979	524
1885-86	657	282	336	89	218	123	1,211	494
1886-87	739	460	468	281	184	142	1,391	883
1887-88	808	315	480	265	188	104	1,476	684
1888-89	757	329	431	295	234	154	1,422	778

The percentage of passes among female candidates for the Special Upper Primary examination was highest among Native Christians (47·4) and lowest among Brahmans (18·75).

The charges during 1888-89 amounted to Rs. 77,314 and the receipts exceeded this amount by Rs. 11,984, a sum more than thrice the balance of the previous year. Receipts and charges.

REGISTRATION OF BOOKS. (1888.)

The total number of works registered during 1888 was 1,169, which is the highest for any year on record, and shows a continuance of the steady increase which has occurred since 1884. This figure is made up of 942 books and pamphlets and 227 periodicals. The number of distinct periodicals which the 227 issues represent is 26, distributed according to languages as follows: English 9, Tamil 9, Telugu 3, Malayalam 1, Canarese 3, and Sanskrit 1. Of the total of registered works, 579 were original publications, 37 translations, and 554 republications, as shown below:— Books registered.

Description of works.	Books published in English and other European languages.		Books published in the vernacular languages spoken in the province.		Books published in the Indian classical languages.		Books published in more than one language.		Total.	
	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
Original works, including new editions ...	168	187	255	309	11	5	56	78	490	579
Translations	2	3	17	30	...	...	3	4	22	37
Republications	68	68	399	396	35	70	29	20	531	554
Total ...	238	258	671	735	46	75	88	102	1,043	1,170

The republications were made up of 314 religious works, 70 educational works, and 170 works on general literature, while out of the total number of publications registered in the year of report, 226 were of an educational and 943 of a non-educational character, the former class showing a decrease of 6 works and the latter an increase of 132 as compared with the figures of the previous year. The extension of English education is evidenced by the fact that, whilst in six years, the number of English publications has more than doubled, the number of vernacular publications has increased by only 25·8 per cent., and of works in the Indian classical languages by only 27 per cent.

But few of the publications of the year are worthy of any remark. History and Biography were almost entirely neglected, but there was an increase in light literature; even in this branch, however, nothing original of any importance was produced, efforts being chiefly confined to the production of translations and short tales. Compendiums, keys, analyses and such like examination aids were more than ever in favor, but several important dictionaries were also under compilation. The most noteworthy law books were Mr. Griffith's "Commentary on the Indian Trusts Act," Mr. Weir's "Law of Offences," and an Epitome of Law in Telugu by Venkatasubba Ráo. The only medical work on the Hindu system which deserves mention is the standard Sanskrit work entitled "Ashtanga Hridayam or Bapatam with commentary" and a Telugu explanation, of which only a part has been published. Several vernacular works on the European system adapted from, or inspired by, English works were also produced. The number of poetical works, though larger than usual, contained very few original poems of any merit. Among the new poetical works and new editions may be mentioned an expurgated edition of the fourth book of Kamban's Rámáyana; Nallattuvanar Kalittokai, a classical poem; Jivakarunya Vilakkam, on the pleasures of meditation and the like topics; the Story of the Mahabhárata, told briefly in twenty stanzas; Ramakrishna Viloma Kavyam in Sanskrit couplets; Vichitra Rámáyana, a new poem in Telugu, by a living writer; Trivarga Pradipika, a metrical translation in Telugu of the Kural; Nacheketu-Upakhyanam, or poetical description of a visit to hell; and Tani Padat Tirathi, a book of extracts and quotations from Tamil poets and other authors. The discussions in connexion with the aims of the Indian National Congress led to the publication of five political tracts and catechisms besides the reprint of a lecture Subjects.

by Dr. W. W. Hunter on "England's Work in India." There was a general increase in all classes of religious literature. Publications of this nature numbered 490 or about 42 per cent. of the works registered during the year, and were made up as follows: Hindu 265, Christian 132, Muhammadan 60, Anti-Christian 9, Theosophic 22, and Brahmo 2. The scientific publications were all of a most elementary nature. There were only two books of travel, both in English. A book by Mr. H. S. Thomas "Tank Angling in India" also deserves attention.

Copyrights. The number of works registered for copyright in 1888 was 206, of which 202 were private and 4 Government publications. Vigorous and effective measures were taken during the year to check the infringement of copyright.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The Madras School of Arts. (1888-89.)

The number of students on the roll of the Madras School of Arts declined from 299 on the 31st March 1888 to 212 at the close of the official year 1888-89. The decrease occurred almost altogether in the elementary free-hand class, the strength of which fell from 200 in 1887-88 to 109. The decrease is attributed mainly to greater strictness in exacting fees and to the dismissal of all pupils absent continuously for more than three months. The chief falling off occurred among "Europeans and Eurasians" and "non-Brahmin Hindus." The number of girls dropped from 36 to 18. The work of the school, as judged by the results of the Middle School examination, also declined in comparison with the previous year. 45 students were presented for the Drawing branch of that examination against 55 in 1887-88, and 22 were successful against 32 in that year. The numbers presented and successful in other Art branches of the Middle School examination in 1888-89 were 7 and 5 respectively: in 1887-88 the corresponding numbers were 4 and 3. At the Higher Examination in Science, Art, and Industries, 45 pupils of this institution were examined against 28 in the previous year, but the number of certificates awarded was the same in both years, *i.e.*, 14. To the previously existing industries of pottery, metal-work, wood-carving, and lacquerwork, carpet-weaving was added during the year. The number of scholars and apprentices in the Industrial department was 51 or 2 more than in 1887-88. The sums realized from manufactures amounted to Rs. 12,230 against Rs. 14,742 in the previous year. There was a decrease in the outturn of pottery which is attributed to a temporary cessation of manufacture owing to an accident to the kiln. The charges of the school amounted to Rs. 40,618 against Rs. 36,485 in 1887-88, and the receipts to Rs. 15,526 against Rs. 13,591. The increase in the former case was chiefly under contingencies and repairs, and in the latter case under outstandings at the end of the year. The receipts of the Artistic department were Rs. 1,374 and the charges Rs. 18,421; those of the Industrial department were Rs. 14,152 and Rs. 22,197 respectively. The total Government grant amounted to Rs. 26,476 against Rs. 23,252 in the previous year, and the credit balance of the school, viewed independently, at the close of the year, was Rs. 1,384 against a deficit of Rs. 918 at the end of 1887-88. Roughly the average cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 50 in the Artistic and Rs. 130 in the Industrial department.

Government Central Museum. (1888-89.)

Visitors. The total number of visitors to the museum during the year was 337,801 against 264,182 in 1887-88. The number of gosha visitors was 1,779 against 1,811.

Herbarium. The species of the orders Caprifoliaceæ—Scrofulariaceæ were re-arranged. A collection of forest wood specimens was presented by Mr. J. S. Gamble, Conservator of Forests.

Many specimens illustrative of the marine fauna and flora of the Gulf of Manaar were collected by the Superintendent. A large shark (Rhinodon) was also acquired for the museum. The collections of corals, mollusca, &c., were classified, and the collection of butterflies of the Nílgiris was arranged and exhibited. The skeleton of the elephant shot last year was set up. Natural history.

A pair of copper doors, made at the Madras School of Arts, were fixed at the entrance of the art gallery. Some of the arms from the Tanjore armoury were arranged, and a collection of jewellery was exhibited. Art gallery.

The minerals and rocks were arranged by the Government Mineralogist and a catalogue was under preparation. Mineralogy.

The history and catalogue of coins of the East India Company were still in the Press. Among the most interesting additions to the collection of coins were a rare fanam of Haidar Ali, a lead Indo-Portuguese coin, a collection of coins of the Danish East India Company, a silver piece corresponding to one of the types of gold Ráma Tanka, and a gold Kanauj, issue of Muhammad ibn Sám. Numismatics.

A marble pillar bearing an inscription, and some pottery and other remains were received through Mr. A. Rea of the Archæological Survey. An old gun was received from the Collector of Cuddapah. The collections of burial pottery, iron instruments, and palæolithic and neolithic implements were arranged. Ethnology and antiquities.

Oriental Manuscripts Library. (1888-89.)

Of the yearly grant of Rs. 600 for the purchase and transcription of manuscripts, only Rs. 450 were expended during the year. Of this sum Rs. 220 were spent on the purchase of manuscripts, Rs. 73 on transcription, and Rs. 157 on contingent charges. It was not possible to expend the whole grant owing to the difficulty of inducing owners to part with valuable manuscripts. In all 158 manuscripts were purchased, 8 were transcribed from originals lent by the owners, and 10 were presented to the library. Among the acquisitions were several very rare copies of works on Sanskrit grammar, logic, and poetry. The library was visited by 888 persons, of whom 505 were readers, 180 copyists, and 203 visitors. The preparation of a revised descriptive catalogue of the library was begun during the year, and the work made good progress.

The Madras Observatory. (1888.)

The second volume of the new series of "Madras Meridian Circle Observations, 1865, 1866, and 1867," was completed during 1888. The third volume containing observations made during the years 1868, 1869, and 1870 was also nearly ready for press at the end of the year. Publication.

Ordinary time determinations were the sole work of the Meridian Circle, all requisite observations for the star catalogue having been completed early in 1887. With the equatoreals as little interruption of publication was permitted as possible. An appeal to Astronomers, made by Professor Otto von Struve, the Imperial Astronomer of Russia, for special observations of the occultations of small stars by the dark body of the moon during the total eclipse on January 28th, with a view to the correction of the moon's diameter, was responded to and observations recorded. The minor planet Vera, the last Madras discovery made in 1885, was re-observed on five nights. Observations.

The Meridian Circle room is in great need of repair and the Troughton and Simms' equatoreal also needs partially dismounting for thorough cleaning. All the other instruments were in fair working order in 1888. Buildings and instruments.

An electrical motor clock by Shepherd and Company placed in the Observatory library indicated Madras mean time to the Madras public, to the shipping, and to every Government Telegraph office in India. It drops a small semaphore at the Post office at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m., fires the fort time-signal gun at noon and 8. p.m., and controls a sympathetic electrical clock at the Custom House facing the harbour, Madras mean time.

a second inside the hall of the General Post and Telegraph offices, and a third in the Mount Road, at the establishment of Messrs. P. Orr and Sons. In addition, a hand roll is transmitted to the Government Telegraph office daily at 4 p.m., which is passed on to the other Government Telegraph stations in India with sufficient accuracy for all ordinary purposes. The fort time gun is the most reliable signal of all. Out of the 732 gun fires during the year, 701 were effective, the gun missing fire on 23 occasions only, and so indicating true time in 96·9 per cent. of the whole signals transmitted.

Meteorology. The Madras Meteorological register was continued in the form adopted since the year 1861, and the results were communicated to the Meteorological Reporter, Madras, besides being published in a supplement of the *Fort St. George Gazette* and in the two leading local newspapers. Weather telegrams were despatched to Simla, Calcutta, and Bombay daily about noon throughout the year. The rainfall at the observatory was 62·48 inches, being nearly 13 inches or 26 per cent. in excess of the average of the past 75 years. The north-east monsoon rain was unusually heavy, especially about the end of October. A considerable cyclone passed over Madras on October 31st, on which date the rain was 9·2 inches and the daily velocity of the wind 661 miles. A second storm, with its centre southward of Madras, also brought strong wind and considerable rain about December 13th. Thunder storms occurred on 18 days and lightning was seen unaccompanied by thunder on 64 days.

Madras Meteorological Department. (1888-89.)

The reorganization of the Meteorological department of India occasioned numerous changes in the working of the Madras Presidency Meteorological department during the year 1888-89. The chief alterations effected were as follows:—(1) the permanent substitution of 8 a.m. for 10 a.m. as the hour for recording observations for the Indian daily weather chart from the 1st of January 1889; (2) the abolition of the 10 p.m. observations hitherto taken at the Bangalore, Cochin, Negapatam, Salem, Secunderabad, Trichinopoly, and Wellington observatories from the 1st of April 1888 and of the 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. records at the Bangalore, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Madura, Mangalore, Masulipatam, Negapatam, and Rajahmundry observatories from the 1st of January 1889; (3) the introduction of the tri-weekly hourly observations at the two second-class observatories of Bellary and Trichinopoly throughout the official year; (4) the re-classification of the observatories and a corresponding revision of the scale of allowances to the observers; (5) the introduction of new forms and books for recording and reducing the observations and the discontinuance of the reduction of observations at the mofussil stations; (6) special arrangements and instructions for recording extra observations during storms; (7) the grant of extra monthly allowances of Rs. 5 to observers at coast stations, who are required to send special weather telegrams in connection with the storm-warning work of the department, and of Rs. 3 to those who take special observations of solar radiation thermometers; (8) a reduction in the staff of assistants employed at the Madras Meteorological office. Uninterrupted registers were maintained as usual at 18 meteorological observatories. The new classification introduced on the 1st January 1889 groups these observatories in the following order:—Second class, viz., those at which observations are recorded at 8, 10, and 16 hours, Madras (Meteorological office), Amíni Divi, Bellary, Cochin, Mercara, Salem, Secunderabad, Trichinopoly, and Wellington. Third class, viz., those at which observations are only recorded at 8 a.m., Bangalore, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Madura, Mangalore, Masulipatam, Negapatam, Nellore, and Rajahmundry. In consequence of the decrease of the work at the various stations under the new rules, reductions have been made in the scale of allowances to the observers; in future second-class observers will get Rs. 18 and third-class Rs. 10 per mensem. New observatories were opened at the Nellore and Cuddalore telegraph offices. The following 9 observatories were inspected during the year: Bellary, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Madura, Mercara, Negapatam, Salem, Trichinopoly, and Wellington, and were, generally speaking, found to be in efficient working order. Slight increases were

observed in the index errors of the barometers in use at Bellary and Cuddapah, and a considerable or variable correction to the instrument in use at Mercara. Although the list of instruments supplied was considerably larger than that of the preceding year, breakages were rare; the increase in the number issued was mainly due to changes in the system of working requiring new methods of reduction and permanent corrections. To protect the barometers from injury wire cages were supplied to all the observatories excepting Amíni Divi. Nearly all the thermometer sheds were repaired more or less during the year. Daily weather telegrams of the 8 a.m. readings of the instruments were regularly submitted either to Calcutta or Simla from all the observatories excepting Amíni Divi.

Revenue Board rain stations.

Rainfall was recorded at 314 Revenue Board rain stations in the Madras Presidency up to the 1st of January when two new stations were added. Monthly rain registers were regularly received at the Madras Meteorological office from the 21 districts and the results tabulated and published in the usual form in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. 43 new rain gauges were tested by the Meteorological Reporter and issued together with glass measures to various officers.

Returns.

The following tables show the mean and extreme meteorological results for 1888 as registered at the various observatories:—

Mean annual meteorological results for 1888.

Stations.	Barometric pressure.	Vapour tension.	Solar heat in vacuo.	Temperature in shade.	Daily range.	Relative humidity.	Daily velocity of wind.	Rainfall on ground.	
	INCHES.	INCHES.	°	°	°	CENTS.	MILES.	INCHES.	DAYS.
Amíni Divi ...	29·898	·830	...	81·9	9·8	74	...	51·81	106
Bangalore ...	26·961	·554	...	73·8	....	67	107	29·45	79
Bellary ...	28·391	·551	...	81·5	21·9	52	159	20·36	58
Cochin ...	29·900	·818	...	80·4	12·4	79	...	113·51	160
Coimbatore ...	28·554	...	137·7	82·9	...	...	89	15·08	75
Cuddapah ...	29·441	·623	...	84·6	20·5	54	...	26·94	80
Kurnool ...	28·927	·534	...	82·7	22·2	46	...	24·72	75
Madras ...	29·858	·820	141·1	81·1	15·7	77	160	62·48	106
Madura ...	29·420	·671	...	83·6	20·1	59	80	31·33	69
Mangalore ...	29·882	·785	...	80·0	12·2	78	78	129·21	142
Masulipatam ...	29·848	·803	...	82·3	17·4	73	109	28·19	75
Mercara ...	26·171	·518	...	68·8	15·9	75	132	126·28	163
Negapatam ...	29·870	·807	...	82·1	13·6	74	128	54·03	89
Rajahmundry.	29·730	·639	...	83·2	18·9	56	...	32·28	70
Salem ...	28·961	·748	...	82·1	23·5	68	80	33·94	104
Secunderabad.	28·068	·579	...	79·7	22·4	57	182	22·75	68
Trichinopoly ...	29·624	·706	...	83·6	20·3	62	142	23·38	56
Wellington ...	24·256	·390	129·9	62·0	17·3	70	68	41·62	143

Extreme meteorological results for 1888.

Stations.	Highest reading of sun maximum.		Highest reading of shade maximum.		Lowest reading of shade minimum.		Greatest velocity of wind.		Heaviest fall of rain.	
	°	On	°	On	°	On	MILES.	On	INCHES.	On
Amíni Divi ...	...	...	94·8	May 17	67·2	Dec. 28	...	...	3·11	Sept. 28
Bangalore ...	...	...	...	...	51·9	Dec. 26	272	June 19	2·97	Nov. 1
Bellary ...	...	...	108·6	April 27	51·8	Dec. 13	401	July 11	3·52	Nov. 5
Cochin ...	...	...	95·3	April 21	66·9	Dec. 13	...	...	5·30	May 25
Coimbatore ...	155·1	April 12	102·3	April 13	...	...	281	June 16	1·35	June 1
Cuddapah ...	...	...	111·4	May 4	54·8	Dec. 13	...	...	2·59	Nov. 1
Kurnool ...	...	...	109·8	April 28	46·8	Dec. 13	...	...	7·88	Sept. 9
Madras ...	153·8	June 13	104·1	June 2	61·1	Dec. 30	661	Oct. 31	9·20	Oct. 31
Madura ...	...	...	106·6	April 28	62·2	Dec. 13	176	March 1	3·43	Aug. 26
Mangalore ...	...	...	93·8	Feb. 1	61·9	Dec. 13	183	May 26	6·53	June 29
Masulipatam ...	...	...	100·0	Aug. 4	57·7	Dec. 30	302	July 14	2·75	Nov. 5
Mercara ...	...	...	89·5	March 22	50·5	Jan. 20	585	July 25	4·52	July 7
Negapatam ...	...	...	101·6	June 24	64·9	Dec. 31	520	Dec. 14	5·27	May 11
Rajahmundry.	...	...	110·1	May 21	57·7	Dec. 11	...	...	2·40	May 14
Salem ...	...	...	107·7	April 30	56·6	Jan. 20	250	Feb. 21	2·25	Nov. 4
Secunderabad.	...	...	108·1	April 30	47·5	Dec. 28	497	July 10	2·19	May 14
Trichinopoly ...	...	...	107·4	April 29	60·5	Dec. 12	410	Sept. 21	2·71	April 14
Wellington ...	147·5	July 24	81·2	April 9	38·0	Dec. 20	279	July 5	2·22	Oct. 16

The total expenditure of the department during the official year amounted to Rs. 14,221.

Government Architecture. (1888-89.)

During the year the Town Magistrates' Court was completed. The new Law Court was commenced in October; it is estimated to cost Rs. 9,45,000; the style adopted is Hindu-Saracenic. An upper storey was erected over the north wing of the Medical College, and the library was remodelled. A new ward was commenced in the Ophthalmic Hospital. Several other minor works were also carried out and designs were made for standard plans and estimates.

VERNACULAR PRESS. (1888.)

The following is a statement of the vernacular newspapers and magazines published in the Madras Presidency during the year 1888:—

Language in which published.	Class and particulars of publication.																
	General and political.							Educational and literary.					Religious.				
	Daily and weekly.	Bi-weekly.	Weekly.	Tri-monthly.	Fortnightly.	Monthly.	Total.	Weekly.	Fortnightly.	Monthly.	Quarterly.	Total.	Fortnightly.	Monthly.	Every two months.	Total.	Grand Total.
Diglott.																	
Tamil and English ...	...	...	1	...	2	..	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4
Telugu and English ...	...	...	1	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	5
Canarese and English ...	...	...	2	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Tamil and Sanskrit ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
Malayalam and Sanskrit ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Vernacular.																	
Tamil	...	2	10	1	4	1	18	1	3	3	...	7	5	8	1	14	39
Telugu	...	...	1	...	1	3	5	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	6
Canarese	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	3	8
Malayalam	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
Hindustani	1	4	6	2	2	...	15	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	16
Total ...	1	6	26	4	9	8	54	1	3	9	1	14	6	12	1	19	87
Compare 1887 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	19	77

Particulars of the papers having the largest circulation appear below:—

Language.	Name of paper.	Period of publication.	Circulation.	Subject-matter of the paper.
Tamil ...	1. Sudésa Mittiran	Bi-weekly ...	800	General and political.
	2. Vigada Thúthan	Weekly ...	1,400	Comic.
	3. Porsuttam	Fortnightly ...	2,500	An organ of the Salvation Army.
	4. Gánadípam	Monthly ...	1,400	Contains matters of interest to village schoolmasters.
	5. Satyathúthan	Do. ...	6,000	A Christian religious paper.
	6. Siluvaikodi	Do. ...	1,000	Do. do.
Telugu	1. Hindujanasamakárini ...	Do. ...	700	General and political.
Canarese ...	1. Vrittantha Chintamani ...	Weekly ...	1,000	Deals chiefly with affairs in the Mysore State.
	2. Virtanta Patrika	Do. ...	2,000	Deals with Bangalore local affairs.
Malayalam ...	1. Kerala Patrika	Do. ...	900	General and political.
	2. Kerala Sanchari	Do. ...	1,000	Do. do.
Hindustáni ...	1. Jaridah-i-Rózgár.	Do. ...	640	Mainly deals with Hyderabad affairs.
	2. Shâms-ul-Akhbár	Do. ...	700	General and political.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY. (1888-89.)

Visits to Kistna, Nellore, &c.

During April 1888, the First Assistant, Mr. Rea, was engaged in completing the excavation of the Amarávati stúpa, where a large number of interesting marbles were discovered. In the beginning of the following month the staff returned to Madras and resumed office work. Mr. Rea went on leave during June and the draftsmen were placed in charge of Mr. Cousens of the Archæological Survey of Western India at Poona. After Mr. Rea's return the staff resumed office work in Madras, and at the beginning of the ensuing field season, Mr. Rea left for further exploration in the Kistna district. Pulicat was visited in passing and drawings made of some of the ancient Dutch tombs. At Nellore the temples in and about the town were surveyed. Flying visits were made to the cave at Dásaripalli and the old mounds at Juvuladinne. Mr. Rea then went north to Franguladinne, where the large stúpa, discovered the previous season, was excavated, some marble sculptured slabs were dug out, and the remains of another stúpa were found. He then proceeded to Chézárla, where he discovered a complete Buddhist structural chaitya and some ancient inscriptions and sculptures in white marble. The mounds at Panidem were then examined, and a visit to Garikipád Agraháram resulted in the discovery of an early Buddhist stúpa with many marble sculptures, dating from or before the Christian era. A mound at Achchampet was also inspected. Excavations were then resumed at Amarávati with the result that a number of sculptures, coins, and relics were found. The foundations of subsidiary buildings were also traced. Some Buddhist remains were found at Odlamanu, Vaikunthapuram, and Pedda Maddúr. At the latter place a most important discovery was made, being the stúpa and monastery mentioned by Hiouen Tsang. The season's work was completed at Guntupalli, where some marble panels and statues and various relics were found. In one mound a large structural Buddhist chaitya of a very unusual type was discovered.

General.

During the year various matters relating to the conservation of buildings were dealt with and a catalogue of the ancient mounds in the Kistna district prepared.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADMINISTRATION OF LOCAL FUNDS UNDER ACT V OF 1884.
(1888-89.)

District Boards, Taluk Boards, and Unions.

THE Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, which was introduced on the 1st April 1885, was in force in all the districts of the Presidency except Madras, where the City of Madras Municipal Act I of 1884 was in operation. As in the previous year there were 21 District Boards, 1 for each district. Each District Board consists of a President, who is the Collector of the district, and not less than 24 members, among whom the officers in charge of Revenue divisions of the district are included *ex officio*. On the 31st March 1889 these boards consisted, in the aggregate, of 643 members against a maximum sanctioned strength of 700, the corresponding numbers for the previous year being 652 and 708. Of the total number, 79 were members *ex officio*, 324 (78 officials and 246 non-officials) were nominated by Government, and 240 (38 officials and 202 non-officials) were elected by Taluk Boards. In 1887-88 there were 77 *ex officio*, 467 nominated and 108 elected members. Under rules which came into force in the previous year, half the members of each District Board will eventually be elected by the Taluk Boards, except in the districts of Kurnool and Nílgiris, where no such boards yet exist. The District Boards held in all 218 meetings against 219 in 1887-88. These meetings were attended on an average by 14 members (3 officials and 11 non-officials) against 11 (2 officials and 9 non-officials) in the preceding year. All district boards, except those of Kurnool and Nílgiris, had Taluk Boards subordinate to them working in sub-divisions of the districts. Each Taluk Board consists of a President and not less than 12 members, the Revenue officer in charge of the division being *ex officio* President. As in the preceding year there were 85 of these boards and their aggregate strength on the 31st March 1889 was 1,126 members (318 officials and 808 non-officials) who were all appointed by Government: the number at the close of 1887-88 was 1,143 (328 officials and 815 non-officials). These boards held altogether 1,096 meetings against 1,062 in the previous year, and, as in that year, the average attendance at each meeting was 7 members (2 officials and 5 non-officials) out of an average strength of 13 members for each board. The District Board of Kurnool and the Taluk Boards in the other districts, except South Canara and Malabar, had Union Panchâyats (Committees) working under them. Each Union Panchâyat consists of not less than 5 members, one of whom is the Chairmen, and the headmen of all revenue villages included in a union are *ex officio* members of the Panchâyat. There were 239 Union Panchâyats at work during the year against 218 in the previous year. At the close of the year these Panchâyats included 2,114 members, of whom 594 were village officers, 245 other officials, and 1,275 non-officials. The Panchâyats held altogether 2,378 meetings against 2,127 in 1887-88. As in previous years the work of these local bodies consisted chiefly in the supervision of conservancy establishments and the carrying out of local sanitary improvements in the villages under their control, and in some cases the management of elementary schools and markets was specially transferred to them by the Taluk Boards. Speaking generally, these local bodies did their work in a satisfactory manner.

Taxes and receipts.

As in the previous year the cess on land continued to be levied at the rate of 2 annas per rupee of the annual rent value in Malabar, at 1 anna and 3 pies in South Canara, and at 1 anna in the other districts, except Godávari, where the

rate was only 9 pies. House-tax was levied in 127 unions, distributed through 14 districts; in 1887-88 only 99 unions in 13 districts contributed. This tax was collected at the maximum schedule rates in 66 unions, at three-fourths rates in 10, at half rates in 41, and at quarter rates in the remaining 10 unions. Tolls upon carriages, carts, and animals passing along roads were levied at 266 stations in 20 districts against 234 stations in 19 districts in the previous year. Particulars of the Local Fund receipts during 1888-89 are compared below with those of the preceding year :—

	1887-88.	1888-89.
	RS.	RS.
Opening balance	22,97,387	22,92,290
Receipts under debt heads	20,362	15,782
Grants from Provincial funds	3,45,154	2,85,369
Contributions from Special funds	1,53,213	1,12,060
Revenue from rates and taxes	49,69,674	50,88,173
Fees collected in Local Fund schools and training institutions	1,08,971	1,21,003
Contributions from municipalities and private individuals	44,211	46,726
Income from endowments	3,40,354	3,25,619
Miscellaneous receipts	2,84,339	3,24,206
Total ...	85,63,665	86,11,228

Of the grants obtained from Provincial funds, Rs. 1,21,227 were for public works, Rs. 50,317 for schools, Rs. 4,781 for hospitals and dispensaries, Rs. 37,737 for choultries, and Rs. 13,430 for general purposes; Rs. 84 represent the cost of cholera medicines refunded to the North Arcot District Board, and Rs. 57,793 a temporary loan to cover the deficit with which the accounts of the Ganjam District Board closed the year. Of the grants for public works, Rs. 25,560 were paid to the South Canara District Board, Rs. 10,000 to the Wynaad Taluk Board in Malabar, Rs. 65,520 to the Nílgiri District Board, and Rs. 20,000 to the Vizagapatam District Board; roads were, in every case, the works for which these grants were made. With the exception of a sum of Rs. 960 paid to the North Arcot District Board for the maintenance of the Yeomiah school at Arcot, the grants for schools were disbursed by the Director of Public Instruction under the rules of the Grant-in-Aid Code. Of the grants for hospitals and dispensaries Rs. 2,066 were contributed from the Arcot Langarkhána fund towards the upkeep of the Ránipet hospital, and Rs. 2,640 were paid towards the maintenance of the Rájá Mirássidár hospital at Tanjore. Grants amounting to Rs. 37,737 were, as usual, paid to the Anantapur, North Arcot, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Kurnool, Madura, Nílgiris, Salem, Tanjore, and Tinnevelly boards on account of choultries. A grant of Rs. 13,430 was made to the Nílgiri District Board for general purposes, in consideration of the smallness of their funds. The decrease of Rs. 41,153 under contributions from Special funds was due to the reduction from 50 to 30 per cent. of the surplus transferred from the Pound fund with effect from 1st April 1888, and to the decline in the contributions received from the Canal and Ferry fund in South Canara and Malabar. In South Canara this decline must be ascribed to low bidding for the ferry farms and to larger expenditure incurred in connection with the working of the ferries, in Malabar the cause is to be sought in the abolition of ferries on the opening of new bridges. The increase of Rs. 1,18,499 under rates and taxes was made up of an increase of Rs. 45,781 under land-cess, Rs. 20,265 under house-tax, and Rs. 52,453 under tolls. The increase in the first case was the net result of an increase of Rs. 2,92,445 in 10 districts and of a decrease of Rs. 2,46,664 in 11 others, the increase being due to the revision of the kistbandi (instalments of revenue) and the collection of arrears and the decrease to the aforesaid change of kistbandi and the unfavorable character of the season. The increase under house-tax was mainly due to the levy of the tax in 28 additional unions as already mentioned. The increase under tolls was due to the establishment of 32 additional toll-gates; to the credit in the Nílgiri district, of the sum of Rs. 11,204 deposited by the contractors for 1889-90, and to the credit in the Trichinopoly district of the total collections from the toll-gates managed by the

District Board instead of, as usual, first deducting contributions to municipalities. The decrease of Rs. 14,735 in the receipts from endowments occurred mainly under choultry rents in Tanjore.

Expenditure.

Particulars of expenditure appear below :—

Charges.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	RS.	RS.
Public works	31,90,311	32,34,371
Public Works establishments including tolls and ferries	6,06,155	5,96,706
Tools and plant	27,264	28,243
Contributions to Provincial funds, municipalities, &c.	99,281	1,27,552
Education	7,34,061	7,06,882
Medical and sanitary purposes	11,82,954	13,05,317
General establishments and contingencies	3,06,330	3,37,152
Investments	1,00,449	1,02,550
Charges under debt heads	24,570	23,778
Total ...	62,71,375	64,62,551
Balance ...	22,92,290	21,48,677
Grand Total ...	85,63,665	86,11,228

Of the total outlay on public works, Rs. 9,62,937 were spent on the construction of new roads, bridges, school-houses, dispensaries, &c., and Rs. 22,71,434 on the maintenance of existing roads, bridges, and avenues and on the repairs of buildings, &c.

Roads.

The following statement shows the outlay on roads, bridges, &c., and the number of miles of road newly constructed and maintained in the several districts :—

Districts.	New works.		Repairs.	
	Number of miles of road newly constructed.	Expenditure.	Number of miles of road maintained.	Expenditure.
	MILES.	RS.	MILES.	RS.
1. Anantapur	...	1,500	622	40,207
2. Arcot, North	17	13,299	1,403	1,43,700
3. Arcot, South	...	50,264	1,094	1,23,215
4. Bellary	2	12,754	618	52,512
5. Canara, South	39	73,519	1,246	57,738
6. Chingleput	7	4,004	733	1,07,122
7. Coimbatore	6	9,711	1,505	1,49,004
8. Cuddapah	27	17,497	1,216	78,688
9. Ganjam	...	21,350	695	99,701
10. Godávari	21	1,28,367	842	85,434
11. Kistna	44	1,78,695	788	1,12,070
12. Kurnool	8	27,739	518	47,371
13. Madura	...	72,320	1,138	1,67,165
14. Malabar	2	17,222	1,359	1,13,590
15. Nellore	1	5,441	609	97,537
16. Nilgiris	7	30,526	443	48,557
17. Salem	15	9,380	1,758	1,28,608
18. Tanjore	4	26,185	1,437	1,41,117
19. Tinnevelly	4	42,854	906	1,21,557
20. Trichinopoly	10	11,768	614	76,344
21. Vizagapatam	8	52,057	776	1,02,323
Total ...	222	8,06,452	20,311	20,93,560

As in previous years the Local Fund public works were supervised by the separate engineering establishments maintained by the Local Boards, but in a few cases special works, such as the construction of important bridges and the maintenance of roads running along tank bunds and channel banks, were entrusted to the Public Works Department.

Dispensaries and vaccination.

On the 31st March 1887 there were 274 Local Fund hospitals and dispensaries, of which 19 were opened during the year under review. The total cost of maintaining these institutions amounted to Rs. 3,56,549 against Rs. 3,21,847 in the previous year. These figures include the value of medicines and instruments purchased,

but exclude the cost of additional medical practitioners employed on special duty, of medical schools, of the District Medical and Sanitary officers' establishments, and of midwives and midwifery pupils. The total number of patients treated was 1,397,059 against 1,293,882 in 1887-88 and 1,188,944 in 1886-87. Excluding 8 nurses employed in Cuddapah, who attended 126 labor cases, 110 regular midwives were employed by the Local Boards at a cost of Rs. 12,423 against 93 entertained at a cost of Rs. 10,858 in the previous year, and the total number of labor cases attended by these women was 4,473 against 3,867 in 1887-88. The District Boards employed 48 Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination and 654 vaccinators, including probationers, who performed in all 682,927 operations. In addition to these the medical subordinates attached to Local Fund hospitals and dispensaries performed 15,867 vaccinations. The total number of operations was thus 698,794, of which 662,636 or 95 per cent. proved successful. The average cost of each successful case by Local Fund vaccinators was As. 3-9 or 2 pies less than in 1887-88.

Sanitation.

The outlay on sanitation amounted to Rs. 3,74,284, of which Rs. 87,953 were spent on the improvement of water-supply, Rs. 40,889 on the improvement of village sites, Rs. 1,86,604 on scavenging establishments, Rs. 11,171 on special sanitary arrangements at fairs and festivals, and Rs. 47,667 on miscellaneous sanitary objects.

Education.

Information regarding the progress of education in the Local Fund and aided schools has already been given in Chapter VII.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MOFUSSIL. (1888-89.)

General.

Including the town of Bezváda, which was constituted a Municipality on the 1st April 1888, there were, during 1888-89, 55 Municipalities administered under the District Municipalities Act IV of 1884 during 1888-89. At the close of the year the Municipal Councils of these towns consisted in all of 880 members, of whom 55 were Revenue Divisional officers, who are members *ex officio*, 398 were nominated by Government, and 427 were elected by the rate-payers, the corresponding numbers for 1887-88 being 54 *ex officio*, 445 nominated, and 371 elected, total 870. There were 203 official councillors, including the elected officials, and 677 non-official members against 201 and 669, respectively, in the previous year. Classified according to race, 166 councillors were Europeans and Eurasians, and 714 natives against 172 and 698, respectively, in 1887-88. 3 councils, viz., those of Kurnool, Tinnevelly, and Srírangam, consisted entirely of natives. Each council held on an average 28 meetings during the year with an average attendance of 8·3 members (1·6 officials and 6·7 non-officials). The elective system was in force in 34 towns against 33 in 1887-88, the Municipality of Srírangam having exercised the privilege for the first time in the year in question. The 34 towns where the elective system prevails have an aggregate population of 1,158,056 inhabitants, and, the average percentage of voters to population was 1·9. Elections were held during the year in all these towns for the purpose of filling up 240 vacancies on the councils. Election was contested in 183 cases, and the aggregate number of voters who went to the poll was 6,897 out of 13,176 on the registers. The right of electing their own chairman was enjoyed by 40 councils at the beginning of the year. The privilege was subsequently extended to the councils of Ongole and Anantapur, but withdrawn from those of Nellore and Cochin, continued failure to secure the requisite quorum at election meetings being, as usual, the reason for withdrawal. This quorum consisted formerly of three-fourths of the existing strength of the council, but under the rules now in force it has been reduced to one-third of the council with the proviso, however, that no election shall be valid unless the successful candidate obtains the votes of a clear majority of the councillors at the time being in office.

Receipts.

The following statement shows the receipts from the various sources in 1888-89 as compared with those of the previous year:—

Receipts.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	RS.	RS.
Tax on buildings and lands	4,84,618	5,07,756
Tax on arts, &c., including penalties	1,58,971	1,62,219
Taxes on vehicles, animals, and carts	1,35,698	1,42,182
Tolls	3,11,637	3,24,007
License fees	16,411	17,892
Total income from taxation ...	11,07,335	11,54,056
Rent of markets	79,838	85,456
Rent of other buildings and gardens	60,669	65,006
Fines	14,018	9,280
School fees	74,959	74,122
Endowments	23,985	42,330
Miscellaneous	1,15,048	1,22,891
Fees from private scavenging, &c.	27,959	29,517
Contributions from Provincial and Local funds ...	1,77,756	2,11,343
Total income ...	16,81,567	17,94,001
Opening balance	3,42,295	3,93,986
Grand Total ...	20,23,862	21,87,987

There was an increase of Rs. 1,12,434 in the total receipts, which was spread over all the items, except fines and school fees, but which occurred chiefly under (1) taxes on buildings and lands, (2) tolls, (3) endowments, and (4) contributions from Provincial and Local funds. In the first case the increase was due generally to the more prompt realization of the current and arrear demands, in the second to the constitution of the Bezváda municipality in the third to the withdrawal of a portion of the funded capital of the hospitals at Calicut, and Nellore for the construction of new buildings, and in the fourth to the special grant from Provincial funds of Rs. 32,000 for the improvement of the water-supply in Cuddapah and of Rs. 10,000 for the improvement of the Robinson road in Calicut.

Incidence of taxation.

The average incidence of taxation per head of the population was As. 12-8 including tolls and As. 9-2 excluding this item against As. 12-3 and As. 8-9, respectively, in 1887-88. The incidence was highest in Coonoor and Ootacamund, where it was Rs. 2-15-4 and Rs. 2-11-3 respectively. The lowest incidence appeared in Vániyambádi and Chicacole, where it was As. 6-4 and As. 7-7 respectively. In 9 towns it was more than Re. 1 and in 4 less than As. 8.

Charges.

The following statement shows the several heads of municipal expenditure as compared with those of 1887-88:—

Charges.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	RS.	RS.
Grant I—Public works—		
Roads	2,40,552	2,79,320
Drainage	25,293	14,287
Water-supply	22,629	39,693
Buildings	71,498	66,558
Public Works establishment	25,479	23,573
Miscellaneous	22,036	23,852
Total, Public works ...	4,07,487	4,47,283
Grant II—Education	2,26,901	2,38,288
Grant III—Medical Services and Sanitation—		
Hospitals and dispensaries	2,00,355	2,11,493
Vaccination	13,649	15,081
Registration of births and deaths	10,744	10,891
Conservancy	3,93,499	4,07,975
Grant IV—Lighting and Miscellaneous Municipal purposes—		
Lighting	71,824	81,396
Watering roads	921	1,910
Miscellaneous	1,28,814	1,66,152
Interest and repayment of debt	13,391	18,241
Contributions to Local and Provincial Funds	20,575	24,660
Grant V—Supervision and management	1,41,336	1,66,622
Total ...	16,29,496	17,89,992
Closing balance	3,94,366	3,97,995
Grand Total ...	20,23,862	21,87,987

The total charges exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 1,60,496, the increase occurring chiefly under (1) public works, (2) education, (3) hospitals and dispensaries, (4) conservancy, (5) miscellaneous, and (6) supervision and management. Over 62 per cent. of the public works expenditure was devoted to the construction and maintenance of roads, and the outlay thereon amounted to over 86 per cent. of the income from tolls against 77 per cent. in 1887-88. The water-supply scheme for Cuddapah, prepared by Colonel Drake-Brockman in 1884, was commenced in 1888-89; with this exception no important drainage or water-supply works were undertaken during the year.

Education. Education in municipalities has already been fully noticed in chapter VII.

Medical. Every municipal town is provided with at least one hospital or dispensary. In 6 towns, however, the hospital is not a municipal institution, but is kept up by Government or by private agency with the assistance, in most cases, of a grant from municipal funds. In the remaining 49 towns hospitals and dispensaries were maintained by the municipal councils, who received contributions from Local funds towards the cost of their up-keep, and in most cases grants from Government towards the salaries of the Medical subordinates in charge. Leaving out of account the hospital at Tirupati, the returns of which are included under Local fund institutions, the Rájá Mirássidár hospital at Tanjore, which is a Local fund institution, and the Maharájá's hospital at Vizianagrum, for which no returns have been received, the total number of patients treated during the year at the several public or *quasi*-public medical institutions in municipal towns was 749,589, of which number 16,411 were in-patients. In the preceding year, out of a total of 740,265 treated 16,305 were in-patients. The subjects of medical relief, vaccination, vital statistics, and sanitation have already been dealt with in chapter VI.

Miscellaneous. Every municipal town is lighted to a greater or less extent, and the total expenditure incurred on this account during the year was Rs. 81,396 against Rs. 71,824 in 1887-88. Up to the close of the year a public debt, amounting to Rs. 1,93,024, had been incurred by six municipalities, but towards the payment of this a sinking fund, amounting to Rs. 11,462, had been established.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MADRAS TOWN. (1888-89.)

Financial. The receipts and charges of the Madras Town Municipality during the year 1888-89 are shown below:—

Receipts.

		Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance.	In cash ...	17,671	
	In fixed deposit.	90,000	
	Total ...	1,07,671	
Revenue and receipts—			
Taxation		8,78,291	
Rents		49,008	
Fines and fees		7,949	
Contributions from Provincial funds		29,220	
Miscellaneous		71,036	
Loan for the drainage of Black Town		1,57,594	Compare 1887-88.
	Total ...	11,93,098	11,18,676
Suspense		2,10,970	
	Grand Total ...	15,11,739	

Charges.

	Rs.	Rs.
Public works	3,98,030	
Education	9,814	
Sanitation and medical services ...	4,38,763	
Miscellaneous (lighting, markets, parks, &c.)	78,262	
Supervision and management ...	88,862	
Pensions	4,700	
Repayment of debts including interest	1,61,397	Compare 1887-88.
Total ...	11,79,828	12,57,176
Suspense	1,74,538	
In cash	1,07,373	
In fixed deposit	50,000	
Grand Total ...	15,11,739	

The incidence of taxation rose from Rs. 1-15-1 in 1887-88 to Rs. 1-15-9.

New works—*Communications.* Improvements to Perambúr streets were completed at a cost of Rs. 412. The diversion of Avadi Streenivassa Iyer Street and the extension of Thotticalai Coomarapa Moodelly Street, Choolay, were also taken in hand at the expense of the Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Choolay, and the former work was completed.

Buildings. The extension to Municipal office buildings was practically completed during the year, and several latrines were erected. Other completed works were the combined vaccination and registration and fire engine depôt and some cages for animals in the People's Park.

Drainage. The overflows and junctions to sewer No. 1 were finished and the sewer opened for use and connected with Ráyapuram pumping station on 31st August 1888. It has since been working satisfactorily. From the date of opening this sewer night pumping has been discontinued at the fort pumping station. At the request of the commissioners Sir John Fowler inspected the Black Town drainage works and approved of the scheme. He also considered the water-supply scheme thoroughly good in its principles and details. A complete examination of sewer No. 2 was being made at the close of the year, but had not then been completed. The compensation paid for property in Mint Street, acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, up to 31st March 1889 amounted to Rs. 27,200, and the work of widening it was commenced. 52,678 feet of drains of all sizes were constructed, making a total, up to the end of the year, of 66½ miles. The number of house-drains altered and repaired by the municipality during the year was 182, and 736 were attended to by the owners. Side-drains were constructed in a large number of streets and a covered-drain and sewage well were built in Avadanum Paupier road at a cost of Rs. 974.

New water-supply. A Bill for the levy of a tax on tobacco consumed in Madras, to enable the commissioners to raise funds for the purpose of improving the Red Hills water-supply, is under consideration, Government having consented to legislate. 3,690 yards of pipes were laid and 52 fountains, 16 valves, and 72 stop-cocks were fixed during the year.

Repairs—*Communications.* The roads cannot be said to be in a satisfactory state; this is due to the deficient supply of materials by the contractors. 12½ miles of first-class granite roads 4 inches thick, ⅛ mile of first-class laterite roads 4 inches thick, and 19⅜ miles of other laterite roads 3 inches thick were laid during the year. The number of squares laid amounted to 34,151·78, giving a total length of road 20 feet broad completely metalled equal to 32·34 miles. The total cost of material, cartage, and laying was Rs. 72,823 or Rs. 2,252 per mile of actual road against Rs. 2,705 in the preceding year. The number of squares rolled was 75,630 and the cost of working the roller, inclusive of repairs, was Rs. 4,436.

Bridges. The following bridges were repaired and plastered with cement: St. Andrew's bridge, Brodie's bridge, and those on Tulloch's and Graem's roads.

Buildings. The chief building repaired was the vaccination depôt, Chintadrepett. Numerous repairs were also executed to buildings in the People's Park, and the Serjeants' quarters there were completed.

Drainage. The outlay under the head of drainage was mainly incurred on repairs to street drains.

Water-supply. On the 1st April 1888 the level of the Red Hills Lake stood at 41·54. The lowest level (37·97) was reached on 30th September 1888. Water from the Red Hills Lake taken from the delivery channel at Kilpauk and from the pipes at three different places within the town was, on chemical examination, found to be "bad." 690 new services were laid by the licensed plumbers during the year and 502 existing services were extended. 10 meters were fixed during the year to private services. The rate for water supplied for non-domestic purposes was 4 annas per 1,000 gallons throughout the year.

Miscellaneous. The chief miscellaneous works were the repairs to the wall of Vizia Vignés-waracovil tank, Choolay, to the parapet walls of South Beach Road, and to a portion of the Cooum fence.

Education. Aid was given by the municipality to elementary education in poor schools and was, as usual, in the form of results grants. The amount so disbursed rose to Rs. 8,531 from Rs. 7,863 in 1887-88. The total amount spent on education was Rs. 9,814 against Rs. 9,133 in the preceding year. At the close of the year there

were 16 secondary schools with 1,868 pupils and 307 primary schools with 11,984 pupils against 14 secondary schools with 1,496 pupils and 202 primary schools with 9,493 pupils on 31st March 1888. The increase in the number of schools is due to the fact that a large number of indigenous schools were taken into account on the 31st March 1889. The children under inspection were 11,909 boys and 1,943 girls; in all 13,852 against 10,989 in the previous year. The proportion of passes to the numbers presented was nearly 66 per cent.

Hospitals and dispensaries.

The cost of the Triplicane hospital was Rs. 7,439 against Rs. 8,598 in the previous year. These figures do not include the cost of repairing the building. The decrease in expenditure was due to a decline in the number of in-patients treated of from 1,185 in 1887-88 to 842. The number of out-patients, on the other hand, rose from 22,398 to 24,261. The Black Town dispensary cost Rs. 3,943 against Rs. 3,444 in the preceding year. The persons treated included 1,942 Europeans and Eurasians and 15,338 Natives against 1,490 of the former class and 9,899 of the latter in 1887-88. The contribution from the municipality on account of hospitals amounted, as in the previous year, to Rs. 70,000. Rs. 4,533 were also contributed on account of the Medical College as against Rs. 3,352 in 1887-88, the increase being due to a change in the principle under which the contribution is fixed by Government. The municipal commissioners continued their monthly grant of Rs. 30 to the St. Thomé dispensary, and their annual grant of Rs. 200 for purchase of medicines. 10,726 cases were treated in this institution during the year against 9,094 during 1887-88.

Vaccination.

The total number of cases vaccinated during the year was 23,573 as against 20,037 in 1887-88, and the percentage of success was 96·4 against 95·6. There were 15,588 infants under one year of age vaccinated against 13,668 in the previous year. The cost of each successful case was As. 8-5 against As. 10-6 in the previous year.

Public health—*Births.*

The total number of births registered was 15,980 against 16,287 in 1887-88, giving a birth-rate of 40·0 against 40·8 per thousand of population.

Deaths.

Deaths numbered 15,439 against 16,192 in 1887-88, showing a ratio of 38·7 per thousand of population. The average death-rate during the preceding ten years was 39·8 per mille. There were 543 deaths from cholera, but only 36 from small-pox.

Conservancy.

The cost of the conservancy department was Rs. 3,33,255. There were 1,316 coolies, 689 carts, and 7 canal barges employed on this duty.

Sewage farms.

The sewage farms were sold on contract for three years from 1st April 1888 for a sum of Rs. 21,750, of which Rs. 7,250 were realized during the year.

Lighting.

The city continued to be lighted with kerosine oil at a rate of As. 9-9 per lamp per monthly season of 98 hours against a rate of As. 10-5 in the preceding year. 121 additional lamps were erected, making a total of 3,455.

Repayment of debt.

The progress made towards the liquidation of loans and the formation of a sinking fund for the same is shown below :—

Loans.	Amount of loans.	Balance on 31st March 1888.		Receipts during 1888-89.		Total.		Payments.		Balance.	
		In Government securities.	In cash.	In Government securities.	In cash.	In Government securities.	In cash.	In Government securities.	In cash.	In Government securities.	In cash.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-works loan of 1869–73.	14,30,000	5,48,700	44	28,500	28,600	5,77,200	28,644	...	28,548	5,77,200	95
Debenture loan of 1879 ...	20,000	3,200	25	500	487	3,700	512	...	494	3,700	17
Drainage loan of 1882 ...	1,00,000	13,300	44	2,500	2,537	15,800	2,581	...	2,505	15,800	76
Water-supply extension loan of 1882	2,50,000	33,300	...	6,200	6,318	39,500	6,318	...	6,203	39,500	115
Drainage loan of 1883 ...	3,00,000	29,500	98	7,200	7,306	36,700	7,403	...	7,306	36,700	97
Do. do. 1885 ...	3,00,000	12,400	28	6,500	6,617	18,900	6,645	...	6,554	18,900	91
Do. do. 1887 ...	1,00,000	600	55	700	674	1,300	729	...	691	1,300	38
Do. do. 1888 ...	1,50,000	...	...	1,000	990	1,000	990	...	987	1,000	3
Total ...	26,50,000	6,41,000	294	53,100	53,529	6,94,100	53,822	...	53,288	6,94,100	532

ECCLESIASTICAL. (1888-89.)

General. On the 31st of March 1889 the number of clergymen in the Diocese of Madras was 267, of whom 39 were Government chaplains, 22 were Europeans and Eurasians employed in education or ministering to European congregations or retired, 2 were Bishops superintending parts of the Native Church, 36 were European missionaries, 162 were Native clergymen with spiritual charges, and 6 were otherwise employed or retired. The total number exceeds the number returned last year by 15. 6 chaplains were absent on furlough on the 31st March and 4 missionaries. 2 chaplains were employed on duty in the Punjáb and Burma. There were 6 retirements and 5 deaths. The new appointments numbered 26, of whom 20 were Native clergymen.

Ordinations. 19 Native Christians were ordained Deacons and 2 Europeans and 3 Native Deacons ordained Priests.

Confirmations. The number of persons confirmed in the year was 1,850, of whom 472 were Europeans and Eurasians. 2 cemeteries were consecrated, one at Washermenpettah (Madras) and one at Trivandrum.

Visitation. The Bishop visited a large number of towns.

Vacancies. Various stations were deprived of the services of a resident clergyman for part of the year, and in Cannanore there was no resident clergyman for the whole year.

Voluntary contributions. Offertories and other voluntary gifts made through the clergy by Europeans and Eurasians, in church or otherwise, amounted to Rs. 1,32,513. The corresponding amount last year was Rs. 1,32,309. At the close of the official year there were 17 clergymen ministering to European and Eurasian congregations, 12 with a Government grant, the rest without. 2 chaplains were absent from the Diocese throughout the year—one serving in Burma, the other employed by the Government of India on special duty.

STATIONERY DEPÔT. (1888-89.)

Receipts and value of stock. A statement showing the results of the year compared with those of 1887-88 is subjoined:—

—	1887-88.	1888-89.
	RS.	RS.
Value of stock at the beginning of the year	5,75,069	5,21,831
Value of receipts during the year	5,35,729	4,60,211
Total ...	11,10,798	9,82,042
Value of issues during the year	5,88,967	5,30,672
Balance at the end of the year	5,21,831	4,51,370

The decrease in receipts was entirely due to the decline in the value of country articles purchased locally from Rs. 3,04,094 to Rs. 2,07,178. On the other hand the stores received from the Secretary of State for India rose in value from Rs. 2,17,469 to Rs. 2,28,247. The decrease in the value of the stock in hand is principally attributable to the provision of only one year's stock of Indian stores instead of two years' as formerly. The net saving effected by the substitution of articles of Indian manufacture for similar European articles was Rs. 22,685 against Rs. 13,666 in the previous year.

Issues. The total number of indents received during the year amounted to 909 against 1,064 in 1887-88; of these, 119 were supplemental indents. Indents were for the first time received from the Registrar-General of Births and Deaths and from the Agent for Government Consignments. There was a decrease of Rs. 69,910 in the free issues to public departments, mainly due to the economy observed by officers in indenting and the careful check exercised in complying with indents.

The subjoined statement shows the value of stationery supplied to each department during 1887-88 and 1888-89 :—

—	1887-88.	1888-89.
Imperial.	RS.	RS.
Postal and Telegraph Departments	4,308	8,958
Mysore Residency	1,239	555
Commissioner of Coorg	11,670	5,904
Regiments in Upper Burma	8,797	11,267
Port Fund	1,384	709
Total ...	27,398	27,393
Provincial.		
Departments, Land Revenue	2,36,948	1,37,436
Madras Revenue Survey	27,693	19,372
Salt and Abkári Department	18,964	17,329
Stamp Department	559	323
Registration Department	25,700	41,944
Secretariat Department	2,560	2,936
Judicial Department	42,507	40,363
Jails	3,533	945
Police	13,868	30,405
Ecclesiastical	410	178
Public Works Department	41,831	25,782
Military Department	36,219	35,846
Army Regimental Schools	2,202	1,262
Forest Department	12,907	8,503
Stationery and Printing	38,214	72,222
Other miscellaneous departments	22,853	22,217
Total ...	5,26,968	4,57,063

The cash receipts amounted to Rs. 27,839 and the charges to Rs. 2,26,899: the figures of the previous year were Rs. 23,060 and Rs. 3,32,065 respectively. The large decrease in disbursements was almost entirely due to the diminished value of the stationery purchased. Cash account.

The quantity of printing paper consumed in the various collectorates during 1887-88 exceeded the consumption of the previous year by 6,024 reams. Generally the expenditure under all classes of articles in 1887-88 was more than that in 1886-87, except under writing and country papers, where there was a decrease. Setting off the saving against the increase, the latter was, however, very small. Consumption.

The Storekeeper finished the inspection of offices in the Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore, Tinnevelly, Madura, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Nílgiris, Malabar, and South Canara districts. Inspection.

GOVERNMENT PRESS. (1888-89.)

The only changes in the working of the Government Press and its branch at the Penitentiary during 1888-89 were the reduction of 25 per cent. in the striking-off charges and binding rate, and the lowering from 17 to 12 of the percentage allowed for depreciation of type. The budget grant for the year was Rs. 1,90,000 and the total expenditure Rs. 1,99,224 against Rs. 2,03,377 in 1887-88. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 45,504 against Rs. 41,043 in the previous year: this was made up of cash realizations Rs. 26,251 and adjustments Rs. 19,253. There was an increase in subscriptions to the gazette, in sales of Indian Law Reports, and of Acts and other publications, but a reduction in nearly all the other items. The value of free issues of Acts and publications to public offices fell from Rs. 3,273 in 1887-88 to Rs. 815. The value of plant received amounted to Rs. 10,352 against Rs. 12,487 in the previous year, while the value of stationery and stores purchased rose from Rs. 42,022 to Rs. 76,155, the reason being that the stationery and stores due in 1889-90 were received in advance from the Superintendent of Stationery. Accounts.

With the exception of the Agricultural Committee's report and the progress of the third volume of the Manual of Administration, the work printed during the Printing.

year does not call for special remark. The expenditure on the third volume of the Manual of Administration was Rs. 9,131, bringing the total cost up to Rs. 32,627. The matter set up and remade up during the year is shown below :—

——	1888-89.	1887-88.	Difference.
Government Press—			
Original matter equal to foolscap pages	148,925	168,980	— 20,055
Remade-up matter	9,471	11,875	— 2,404
Impressions struck off	19,383,955	19,160,960	+ 222,995
Penitentiary Branch—			
Original matter equal to foolscap pages	5,535	6,584	— 1,049
Impressions struck off	44,285,012	30,147,960	+ 14,137,052

In consequence of the decrease in pages printed, the cost per page was in excess of the preceding year, and the reverse was the case as regards impressions.

Binding. Owing to the reduction of 25 per cent. in the binding charges, the value of the binding work (Rs. 21,235) was less than in 1887-88. There was also a decrease in expenditure. There was no change in the class of work done, the larger quantity being of the commoner descriptions.

Type-foundry. During the year 2,342 lbs. of English types, 1,594 lbs. of vernacular types, 2,235 lbs. of quadrats, 5,145 lbs. of leads, 1,074 lbs. of stereotype plates, and 93 lbs. of quotations were cast at the type-foundry. 2 type moulds, 208 punches, and 184 matrices were also made. There was an increase in the outturn and value (Rs. 5,052) and a proportionate increase in cost. 12,485 lbs. of metal were cast as against 10,688 lbs. cast in 1887-88.

Miscellaneous. On the 31st March 1889 the establishment numbered 804. The average monthly earnings of each compositor was Rs. 14-15-9 at the Government Press and Rs. 10-2-10 at the Penitentiary Branch as compared with Rs. 16-7-0 and Rs. 13-2-0 in 1887-88. The average daily attendance of prisoners was 118 adults and 8 juveniles. The removal of the Government Press from the Fort to the Mint Buildings was commenced on the 28th July and finished on the 14th September 1888 at a cost of Rs. 1,199-14-2. There was no greater delay than four days with the work in any department, and the issue of the Gazette was not suspended.

Expenditure. The value of all the work done and the expenditure is compared below with that in the previous year :—

Expenditure.	1888-89.	1887-88.	Value of work done.	1888-89.	1887-88.
Government Press.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Printing	1,64,026 6 3	1,72,294 9 8	To value of printing work done.	1,67,763 3 7	1,77,631 14 0
Binding	15,125 6 8	16,899 8 4	To value of binding work done.	21,235 7 4	26,274 14 4
Type-foundry	4,668 7 5	4,031 5 1	To value of types, &c., cast.	5,052 2 4	4,082 1 0
Penitentiary Branch.					
Printing	21,066 7 5	19,600 0 11	To value of printing work done.	33,024 9 4	34,129 4 2
Binding	9,020 14 8	9,721 7 0	To value of binding work done.	11,909 3 9	13,448 5 1
Miscellaneous	18,519 7 3	...			
Total ...	2,32,427 1 8	2,22,546 15 0	Total ...	2,38,984 10 4	2,55,566 6 7

LAWRENCE ASYLUM PRESS. (1888.)

The financial results of the Lawrence Asylum Press during 1888 are compared with those of 1887 below :— Receipts, disbursements and outturn.

Years.	Opening cash balance.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Net outturn.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1887	6,572	1,52,930	1,38,388	1,35,633
1888	21,114	1,61,471	1,76,103	1,37,386

Of the net outturn Rs. 31,814 remained uncollected at the close of the year. The excess in expenditure over that of 1887 is accounted for by investments in the purchase of land and transfer of cash to fixed deposit. The value of stock increased by Rs. 17,708. As in preceding year there were 20 apprentices at the beginning of 1888 and 20 at its close.

The net outturn, receipts, and expenditure of the Ootacamund branch are compared below with those of 1887 :— Branch accounts.

Years.	Outturn.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Closing cash balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1887	17,041	15,978	19,716	2,741
1888	17,384	17,533	17,688	2,586

The balance outturn uncollected at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 3,397.

DISTRICT PRESSES. (1888-89.)

The following statement shows the value of work turned out in each district and the receipts and charges as compared with those of the previous year :—

Districts.	1887-88.			1888-89.		
	Estimate of the value of work done.	Receipts.	Charges.	Estimate of the value of work done.	Receipts.	Charges.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	6,514	1,589	4,561	9,578	1,557	4,127
Vizagapatam	6,261	1,244	2,737	5,064	876	2,661
Godâvari	5,271	1,774	3,314	6,824	2,133	3,478
Kistna	5,539	1,737	3,861	5,881	1,940	3,203
Nellore	4,335	1,569	4,790	5,443	1,841	3,916
Cuddapah	5,966	1,714	4,134	7,955	943	2,956
Anantapur	6,555	1,743	3,768	7,138	1,542	3,399
Bellary	7,167	2,028	2,931	8,410	1,631	2,991
Kurnool	6,981	1,589	3,298	9,403	3,114	2,655
Chingleput	4,758	1,585	2,887	4,821	1,312	2,919
North Arcot	7,047	2,075	5,279	10,520	1,884	4,030
South Arcot	8,510	2,430	3,101	8,909	1,974	3,057
Tanjore	10,982	2,761	5,827	13,607	3,721	5,221
Trichinopoly	6,678	1,057	2,720	6,903	1,311	2,692
Madura	8,057	2,785	4,487	8,052	2,453	4,245
Tinnevelly	8,165	3,730	3,696	8,669	4,356	3,188
Coimbatore	7,392	1,203	2,797	9,211	1,213	3,240
Nilgiris	1,705	876	2,614	2,541	960	2,586
Salem	7,028	1,432	3,992	6,635	1,622	3,376
South Canara	6,681	1,878	3,007	7,606	1,685	3,006
Malabar	11,117	3,254	4,627	11,303	2,761	4,445
Total ...	1,42,709	40,053	78,428	1,64,473	40,829	71,391

The value of work turned out during the year showed an increase of Rs. 21,764 or 15·25 per cent. over that of the previous year. The increase occurred in all the

districts except Vizagapatam, Madura, and Salem, and is attributed in some districts to the increased work turned out and to its valuation at increased rates, and in others to the printing of a larger number of forms connected with the Abkári department. The receipts showed an increase of Rs. 776, said to be due to the increased rates referred to above, and the charges a decrease of Rs. 7,037. In districts where the decrease occurred it is chiefly attributed to the facts that no extra establishments were entertained and fewer stock materials were purchased. The excess of charges over receipts was Rs. 30,562 against Rs. 38,375 in the previous year.

CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT. (1888.)

The analytical work done by the Chemical Examiner in 1888 is compared below with that performed in 1887 :—

	Number of cases investigated.		Number of articles examined.	
	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.
A.—Medico-legal Investigations.				
Cases of suspected human poisoning	127	109	520	471
Cases of suspected cattle poisoning	60	60	139	148
Blood stains	26	26	88	129
Seminal stains	3	1	15	1
Total ...	216	196	762	749
B.—Miscellaneous Analyses.				
For Government departments and Municipalities	613	630	613	630
For private parties and firms	41	37	41	37
Total ...	654	667	654	667
Grand total ...	870	863	1,416	1,416

Cases of suspected human poisoning.

The number of cases of suspected human poisoning examined was as follows :—

	A. Cases in which viscera or evacuations were examined.			B. Cases in which only suspected food, &c., was received for examination.			Total.		
	Total number of cases.	Number of cases in which poison was detected.	Percentage of detections.	Total number of cases.	Number of cases in which poison was detected.	Percentage of detections.	Total number of cases.	Number of cases in which poison was detected.	Percentage of detections.
1887 ...	76	49	64·5	33	13	39·4	109	62	56·9
1888 ...	91	51	56·04	36	22	61·1	127	73	57·48

In the 73 cases in which poison was detected, inorganic poisons were found in 41 instances and organic in 32. The proportion of cases of inorganic poisonings to the total number of cases detected was 56·2 against 82·3 in 1887. Arsenic and its compounds were used in 35 out of the 41 detected cases of inorganic poisoning, mercurial compounds in 5, and sulphate of copper in 1. The principal organic poisons detected were aconite (6 cases), opium (6), ganjah (7), atropine (3), and plumbagin (2). 1 case of picrotoxin poisoning occurred. The total number of ascertained deaths from the effects of poison was 38. Of these, 21 were due to inorganic and 17 to organic poisons against 30 and 9, the corresponding figures of 1887. A striking feature in the arsenic cases was the number of children who became victims. The number of cases of suspected cattle poisoning examined (60) was the same as last year. Poison was detected in 45 cases, and the agent used in 41 of these was arsenic. A case of suspected cattle poisoning by "Sui" was examined for the first time this year. The method employed in this form of

poisoning is as follows: the seeds of Abrus precatorius are powdered and made into a paste, which is rolled into the form of a small, sharp spike. The spike is dried and stuck into the animal, which invariably dies. In the case in question, owing to defective selection of parts for examination, the poison could not be detected. The number of cases of blood stains examined (26) was the same as in 1887. In 20 of these blood was discovered as against 18 in the previous year. 3 cases of spermatic stains were submitted for examination, but in only 1 of these were spermatozoa detected.

Miscellaneous analyses.

The majority of the miscellaneous analyses consisted of examinations of salt for the Board of Revenue, malt liquors for the Commissariat department, and water for Government, municipalities, and private parties.

EMPLOYMENT OF MUHAMMADANS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE. (1888-89.)

The total number of Muhammadans in superior service on the 1st April 1889 is compared below with the same number in service on the 1st April 1888. The appointments included those of two Statutory Civilians.

Salary. Annual.	Total number of appointments.		Total number of appointments held by Muhammadans.		Percentage of Muhammadans employed.		Increase or decrease per cent.
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	
Rs. 250 and less ...	29,516	29,295	5,801	5,769	19·6	19·7	+ ·1
„ 250 to 500 ...	3,300	3,305	181	167	5·4	5·0	— ·4
„ 500 to 1,000 ...	1,905	1,984	63	84	3·3	4·2	+ ·9
„ 1,000 to 2,500 ...	1,010	1,064	45	44	4·4	4·1	— ·3
„ 2,500 to 5,000 ...	335	377	10	14	2·9	3·7	+ ·8
„ 5,000 to 10,000 ...	172	207	3	1	1·7	·5	— 1·2
Total ...	36,268	36,232	6,103	6,079	16·82	16·78	— ·4

The percentage of Muhammadans to the total population is only 6·2 per cent., while in spite of the decrease during the year in the number employed, the percentage of that class to all other classes of employés remained as high as 16·78. Out of the 6,079 employed, 5,235 held appointments in the police against 5,256 in the preceding year. The number in the Revenue Department rose from 126 to 139, while that in the Judicial Department fell from 270 to 260. 57 Muhammadans were admitted to various branches of the superior service during the year.

PART III.—APPENDIX.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

(1)—*Statement showing the area cultivated and uncultivated during the year* 1883-89.

Districts.	Whether Government, Inam or Zemindari.	Area shown by the Survey Department.	Deduct.			Net area dealt with in this return.	Cultivated.			Uncultivated.			Forest.
			Feudatory and Tributary States.	Area for which returns are otherwise not available.	Total.		Actually cropped.	Current fallows.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Ganjam	Government	1,444,779	...	833,658	833,658	611,121	322,017	45,856	367,873	70,797	120,087	190,884	52,364
	Inam	157,141	...	10,694	10,694	146,447	106,453	...	106,453	30,460	9,534	39,994	...
	Zemindari	3,754,240	...	3,754,240	3,754,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	5,356,160	...	4,598,592	4,598,592	757,568	428,470	45,856	474,326	101,257	129,621	230,878	52,364
Vizagapatam	Government	1,193,406	...	1,000,208	1,000,208	193,198	82,486	39,151	121,637	8,053	40,911	48,964	22,597
	Inam	50,319	...	...	...	50,319	27,672	22,807	50,479	...	340	340	...
	Zemindari	9,630,655	...	9,630,655	9,630,655	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	10,874,880	...	10,630,863	10,630,863	244,017	110,158	61,958	172,116	8,053	41,251	49,304	22,597
Godávari	Government	2,443,760	...	494,272	494,272	1,949,488	611,905	325,910	937,815	148,806	405,102	553,908	457,765
	Inam	548,073	...	44,775	44,775	503,298	337,312	134,406	471,718	259	31,321	31,580	...
	Zemindari	2,037,576	...	2,037,576	2,037,576	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	5,029,409	...	2,576,623	2,576,623	2,452,786	949,217	460,316	1,409,533	149,065	436,423	585,488	457,765
Kistna	Government	3,508,092	...	86,272	86,272	3,421,820	1,555,342	362,138	1,917,480	397,456	683,958	1,081,414	422,926
	Inam	682,628	...	1,745	1,745	680,883	445,299	197,432	642,731	2,865	35,287	38,152	...
	Zemindari	1,183,360	...	1,183,360	1,183,360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	5,374,080	...	1,271,377	1,271,377	4,102,703	2,000,641	559,570	2,560,211	400,321	719,245	1,119,566	422,926
Nellore	Government	2,589,369	...	78,970	78,970	2,510,399	738,143	227,895	966,038	651,893	537,135	1,189,028	355,333
	Inam	645,191	...	30,080	30,080	615,111	293,361	201,172	494,533	65,819	54,759	120,578	...
	Zemindari	2,375,040	...	2,375,040	2,375,040	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	5,609,600	...	2,484,090	2,484,090	3,125,510	1,031,504	429,067	1,460,571	717,712	591,894	1,309,606	355,333
Cuddapah	Government	4,795,123	...	...	...	4,795,123	1,130,454	110,738	1,241,192	547,213	2,159,414	2,706,627	847,304
	Inam	791,786	...	...	...	791,786	465,931	195,029	660,960	32,581	98,245	130,826	...
	Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	5,586,909	...	...	...	5,586,909	1,596,385	305,767	1,902,152	579,794	2,257,659	2,837,453	847,304
Anantapur	Government	2,757,912	...	279,489	279,489	2,478,423	903,954	138,960	1,047,914	975,590	279,581	1,255,171	175,338
	Inam	617,448	...	...	...	617,448	372,969	233,954	606,923	275	10,250	10,525	...
	Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3,375,360	...	279,489	279,489	3,095,871	1,281,923	372,914	1,654,837	975,865	289,831	1,265,696	175,338
Bellary	Government	2,765,124	103,040	...	103,040	2,662,084	1,383,110	61,423	1,444,533	822,712	195,731	1,018,443	199,108
	Inam	822,076	...	...	...	822,076	621,038	196,762	817,800	...	4,276	4,276	...
	Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3,587,200	103,040	...	103,040	3,484,160	2,004,148	258,185	2,262,333	822,712	200,007	1,022,719	199,108

A—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—*continued.*

(1)—*Statement showing the area cultivated and uncultivated during the year* 1888-89—continued.

Districts.	Whether Government, Inam or Zemindari.	Area shown by the Survey Department.	Deduct.			Net area dealt with in this return.	Cultivated.			Uncultivated.			Forest.
			Feudatory and Tributary States.	Area for which returns are otherwise not available.	Total.		Actually cropped.	Current fallows.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Kurnool	Government	3,955,087	163,200	...	163,200	3,791,887	1,077,623	73,920	1,151,543	432,153	610,412	1,042,565	1,597,779
	Inam	1,017,073	...	...	...	1,017,073	726,730	147,321	874,051	132,611	8,701	141,312	1,710
	Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	4,972,160	163,200	...	163,200	4,808,960	1,804,353	221,241	2,025,594	564,764	619,113	1,183,877	1,599,489
Madras	Government	16,177	...	16,127	16,127	50	22	22	44	...	6	6	...
	Inam	1,379	...	1,153	1,153	226	117	109	226	...	...	...	...
	Zemindari	764	...	764	764	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	18,320	...	18,044	18,044	276	139	131	270	...	6	6	...
Chingleput	Government	1,312,617	...	...	...	1,312,617	518,811	90,104	608,915	112,950	459,416	572,366	131,336
	Inam	265,344	...	...	...	265,344	129,872	120,479	250,351	7,897	6,935	14,832	161
	Zemindari	239,876	...	239,876	239,876	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,817,837	...	239,876	239,876	1,577,961	648,683	210,583	859,266	120,847	466,351	587,198	131,497
North Arcot	Government	2,411,716	...	...	...	2,411,716	713,397	92,645	806,042	348,465	674,405	1,022,870	582,804
	Inam	206,524	...	...	...	206,524	106,359	51,438	157,797	688	48,039	48,727	...
	Zemindari	2,179,840	...	2,179,840	2,179,840	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	4,798,080	...	2,179,840	2,179,840	2,618,240	819,756	144,083	963,839	349,153	722,444	1,071,597	582,804
South Arcot	Government	3,110,357	...	...	...	3,110,357	1,271,016	121,946	1,392,962	928,023	468,690	1,396,713	320,682
	Inam	156,843	...	...	...	156,843	91,216	24,632	115,848	26,555	14,440	40,995	...
	Zemindari	22,400	...	22,400	22,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3,289,600	...	22,400	22,400	3,267,200	1,362,232	146,578	1,508,810	954,578	483,130	1,437,708	320,682
Tanjore	Government	1,590,693	...	...	...	1,590,693	967,293	109,647	1,076,940	86,145	412,918	499,063	14,690
	Inam	611,662	...	...	...	611,662	257,349	149,037	406,386	55,596	144,019	199,615	5,661
	Zemindari	191,633	...	191,633	191,633	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,393,988	...	191,633	191,633	2,202,355	1,224,642	258,684	1,483,326	141,741	556,937	698,678	20,351
Trichinopoly	Government	2,422,565	704,640	179,319	883,959	1,538,606	817,168	222,215	1,039,383	250,283	189,864	440,147	59,076
	Inam	214,235	...	...	...	214,235	114,584	54,628	169,212	5,186	39,675	44,861	162
	Zemindari	391,680	...	391,680	391,680	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3,028,480	704,640	570,999	1,275,639	1,752,841	931,752	276,843	1,208,595	255,469	229,539	485,008	59,238
Madura	Government	2,041,432	...	238,536	238,536	1,802,896	883,694	117,119	1,000,813	240,123	561,960	802,083	Correct information not available.
	Inam	219,888	...	...	...	219,888	136,645	28,707	165,352	39,411	15,125	54,536	
	Zemindari	3,370,240	...	3,370,240	3,370,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	5,631,560	...	3,608,776	3,608,776	2,022,784	1,020,339	145,826	1,166,165	279,534	577,085	856,619	...

Tinnevelly	Government	2,251,177	...	...	...	2,251,177	1,057,245	387,515	1,444,760	84,199	366,655	450,854	355,563
	Inam	269,955	...	...	...	269,955	178,456	55,168	233,624	4,009	32,322	136,331	...
	Zemindari	928,950	...	928,950	928,950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3,450,082	...	928,950	928,950	2,521,132	1,235,701	442,683	1,678,384	88,208	398,977	487,185	355,563
Coimbatore	Government	4,587,285	...	699,522	699,522	3,887,763	1,965,252	397,066	2,362,318	448,174	434,242	882,416	643,029
	Inam	336,235	...	...	...	336,235	242,196	72,660	314,856	7,986	13,393	21,379	...
	Zemindari	106,880	...	106,880	106,880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	5,030,400	...	806,402	806,402	4,223,998	2,207,448	469,726	2,677,174	456,160	447,635	903,795	643,029
Nilgiris	Government	612,506	...	...	...	612,506	70,284	116,968	187,252	127,142	52,283	179,425	245,829
	Inam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	612,506	...	...	...	612,506	70,284	116,968	187,252	127,142	52,283	179,425	245,829
Salem	Government	3,571,914	...	...	...	3,571,914	1,130,672	114,036	1,244,708	580,567	449,615	1,030,182	1,297,024
	Inam	259,606	...	...	...	259,606	65,853	13,903	79,756	77,025	102,825	179,850	...
	Zemindari	1,111,628	...	1,111,628	1,111,628	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	4,943,148	...	1,111,628	1,111,628	3,831,520	1,196,525	127,939	1,324,464	657,592	552,440	1,210,032	1,297,024
South Canara	Government	2,484,942	...	...	...	2,484,952	367,199	34,661	401,860	84,400	873,575	957,975	1,125,117
	Inam	12,328	...	...	...	12,328	9,762	871	10,633	596	1,099	1,695	...
	Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,497,280	...	...	...	2,497,280	376,961	35,532	412,493	84,996	874,674	959,670	1,125,117
Malabar	Government	3,561,688	...	...	...	3,561,688	845,359	5,939	851,298	626,377	1,537,879	2,164,256	546,134
	Inam	10,988	...	...	...	10,988	10,788	200	10,988	...	...	...	...
	Zemindari	3,614	...	3,614	3,614	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3,576,290	...	3,614	3,614	3,572,676	856,147	6,139	862,286	626,377	1,537,879	2,164,256	546,134
Grand Total ...	Government	55,427,731	970,880	3,906,373	4,877,253	50,550,478	18,417,446	3,195,874	21,613,320	7,971,521	11,513,839	19,485,360	9,451,798
	Inam	7,897,222	...	88,447	88,447	7,808,775	4,739,962	1,900,715	6,640,677	489,819	670,585	1,160,404	7,694
	Zemindari	27,528,376	...	27,528,376	27,528,376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	90,853,329	970,880	31,523,196	32,494,076	58,359,253	23,157,408	5,096,589	28,253,997	8,461,340	12,184,424	20,645,764	9,459,492

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—*continued.*

(2)—*Character of the surface.*

Nature of different tracts.	Name, area and physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.
	VIZAGAPATAM DISTRICT.	
1. Mountains and elevated tracts.	The total area of Hill ranges in the district is about 13,000 square miles. The chief of these are—	
		Greatest elevation in feet.
	1. Nimgiri hills	5,000 — Jeypore Zemindari—British territory.
	2. Jeypore do.	2,500 to 5,000 — Do. do.
	3. Madgol hills (Galikonda)	4,000, — Srungavarapukota and Viravalli Zemindaris—British territory.
	4. Golgonda hills (Dhar and Gudam hills) ...	4,095 — Golgonda taluk—British territory.
	5. Peddapalle hills	2,000 — Sarvasiddhi taluk do.
	6. Palkonda do.	2,500 — Palkonda taluk do.
2. Plains	The total area of Plains is about 4,000 square miles—	
		Sq. miles. — British territory.
	1. Palkonda taluk	211
	2. Bobbili Zemindari	234
	3. Gajapatinagar Zemindari	348
	4. Chipurupalle do.	547
	5. Vizianagrum do.	263
	6. Srungavarapukota Zemindari	391
	7. Bimlipatam do.	218
	8. Vizagapatam do.	139
	9. Anakapalle do.	310
	10. Viravalli do.	527
	11. Sarvasiddhi taluk	341
	12. Golgonda do.	339
3. Forests	The area of Forests is about 2,000 square miles, chiefly in Jeypore Zemindari, and also in the taluks of Palkonda ... ... Golgonda ... ... Sarvasiddhi ... ... — British territory.
4. Rivers	1. The Nagavali, length about 140 miles, rises in the Central Provinces 7 miles west of the district boundary and enters the sea near Chicacole. It forms the boundary between the Ganjam and Vizagapatam Districts for about 20 miles. It has two important feeders, the Makkuya, length 55 miles, and Salur, length 60 miles, which join it near Palkonda. — Parvatipur and Bobbili Zemindaris and Palkonda taluk—British territory.
	2. The Gosthani, length 50 miles, rises in Gajapatinagar Zemindari and falls into the sea at Konada. — Gajapatinagar, Vizianagrum and Bimlipatam Zemindaris—British territory.
	3. The Chittivalasa (Bimlipatam) river, length 50 miles, rises in Srungavarapukota Zemindari and enters the sea at Bimlipatam. — Srungavarapukota and Bimlipatam Zemindaris—British territory.
	4. The Sharadanadi, length 60 miles, rises in Madgol Zemindari and flows south and west through Viravalli and Anakapalle Zemindaris and Sarvasiddhi taluk. — Viravalli and Anakapalle Zemindaris and Sarvasiddhi taluk—British territory.
	5. The Varahanadi, length about 45 miles, rises in the Golgonda hills, flows south through Golgonda and Sarvasiddhi taluks and meets the Sharadanadi near Wattada, where they enter the Bay of Bengal. — Golgonda and Sarvasiddhi taluks—British territory.
	6. The Tel river, length of course through the district 55 miles, rises in the Jeypore hills, flows east through Jeypore Zemindari and then enters the Central Provinces. It forms the boundary between Jeypore Zemindari and the Central Provinces for about 30 miles.
	7. The Indravati rises in the Jeypore hills, flows west through Jeypore Zemindari and then enters the Central Provinces. Length of course through the district 75 miles.
	8. The Kolab rises in the Jeypore hills, flows west through Jeypore Zemindari, enters the Central Provinces after a course of 100 miles, re-enters Jeypore Zemindari for another 35 miles, and flows south and then west into the Central Provinces again. — Jeypore Zemindari—British territory.
	9. The Poteru rises in the Jeypore hills and flows in a south-westerly direction into the Central Provinces. Length of course through the district 70 miles.
	10. The Siller rises in the Jeypore hills, flows south-west through Jeypore Zemindari and then enters the Godavari District. It forms the boundary between Godavari and Vizagapatam Districts for 60 miles. Length of course through the district 130 miles.
5. Canals	*Nil.*	
		Sq. miles.
6. Lakes	Kondakarla ava	2 — Sarvasiddhi taluk—British territory.
	Komaravolu ava	1 — Golgonda do. do.
7. Marshes	None of any importance.	

NOTE.—For similar information regarding the character of the surface of the districts of Godavari, Kistna, Nellore, Kurnool, Madras, Chingleput, Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly—*vide* Administration Report for 1877-78; and of the districts of Salem, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Madura, South Arcot and Nilgiris—*vide* Administration Report for 1887-88.

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—*continued.*

(3)—*Climate for the year* 1888.

Places at which observations were taken.	Rainfall.				Temperature in the shade.												Cloud proportion 3 to 10.			Remarks.
					May.				July.				December.							
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total for the year.	Mean maximum.	Mean minimum.	Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.	Mean maximum.	Mean minimum.	Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.	Mean maximum.	Mean minimum.	Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	TENTHS.	TENTHS.	TENTHS.	
Amini Divi (Laccadives)	6·96	35·80	9·05	51·81	89·3	80·6	94·8	72·3	85·4	77·5	87·2	74·2	86·3	74·4	89·5	67·2	5	8	6	
Bangalore ... —	5·12	13·60	10·73	29·45	89·5	69·1	96·3	64·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	5	
Bellary	5·26	7·67	7·43	20·36	98·7	76·3	106·0	71·1	90·3	74·8	95·8	71·4	84·8	60·1	89·5	51·8	3	8	5	
Cochin	21·97	72·39	19·15	113·51	87·6	77·0	91·3	71·8	84·0	74·4	86·4	71·7	87·8	72·6	92·2	66·9	3	7	5	
Coimbatore	3·30	4·42	7·36	15·08	94·4	...	98·9	...	86·1	...	91·9	...	84·0	...	88·1	...	4	6	5	
Cuddapah	1·51	15·20	10·23	26·94	103·6	83·0	111·4	74·9	95·1	77·3	100·8	71·2	85·0	64·8	88·9	54·8	2	6	5	
Kurnool	4·22	17·28	3·22	24·72	99·6	76·4	109·2	74·5	92·3	74·6	96·5	71·4	86·3	58·3	90·0	46·8	2	7	3	
Madras	4·02	16·97	41·49	62·48	94·6	79·7	103·2	75·6	95·5	78·2	102·2	72·5	82·8	69·1	86·4	61·1	3	6	6	
Madura	4·41	9·37	17·55	31·33	98·6	77·2	106·4	70·6	98·9	77·7	103·1	74·9	83·8	69·5	87·6	62·2	2	5	5	
Mangalore	7·26	111·91	10·04	129·21	88·2	77·4	93·7	73·5	84·0	75·3	86·8	72·0	83·9	70·2	93·4	61·9	3	8	5	
Masulipatam	2·87	13·47	11·85	28·19	...	79·3	...	72·3	...	77·2	...	73·1	83·0	64·0	85·5	57·7	2	7	5	
Mercara	6·33	112·83	7·12	126·28	82·3	64·0	87·5	61·1	71·1	63·6	74·8	61·8	78·1	...	82·4	...	4	9	6	
Negapatam	8·58	6·82	38·63	54·03	91·3	78·5	98·5	72·9	95·7	77·7	98·1	73·3	80·7	71·1	84·5	64·9	5	6	7	
Rajahmundry	5·54	18·98	8·34	32·86	100·2	80·2	110·1	70·0	90·1	77·9	97·0	75·1	85·2	63·6	88·2	57·7	4	7	5	
Salem	3·57	19·01	11·36	33·94	98·2	76·3	105·6	69·6	94·3	73·0	99·4	70·0	...	...	...	...	3	7	5	
Secunderabad	3·22	16·27	3·26	22·75	101·0	77·2	107·1	71·3	86·9	71·6	94·9	69·3	82·5	57·0	85·5	47·5	2	7	3	
Trichinopoly	8·18	5·55	9·65	23·38	99·8	78·0	107·4	71·1	99·4	79·1	102·3	74·9	83·3	68·3	86·3	60·5	4	6	7	
Wellington	9·88	10·92	20·82	41·62	73·5	57·8	79·0	54·5	72·9	58·9	78·6	57·0	66·5	47·8	71·9	38·0	4	8	7	

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS.

(4)—*Native States for the year* 1888-89.

Name of state.	In subsidiary alliance.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of production, including manufactures and mines.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Travancore	In subsidiary alliance ...	In money, Rs. 8,10,652, per annum.	2,401,158	Rs. 71,15,264 ...	1,360 infantry, 60 cavalry, and 30 artillery with four guns, drummers, fifers and band not included.	None	Pepper, cardamoms, cocoanut, areca-nut, tamarind, coffee, tea, jacks, tapioca and yams, rice, horse-gram, green-gram, dholl, gingelly and laurel-nut, teak and other timber. *Manufactures.* *Oils.*—Cocoanut, gingelly, lemon-grass and laurel-oils. Jaggery and molasses, salt, arrack, cotton cloths and yarn, pottery, coir yarn, coir rope and coir-matting. *Mines.*—None regularly worked, but plumbago is found.
2. Cochin	In subsidiary alliance ...	In money Rs. 2,00,000.	600,278 souls according to the census taken in 1881.	Rs. 16,50,697-2-0 ...	329 men	None	Paddy, cocoanut, coffee, pepper, timber, cardamoms, areca-nut, hides, cocoanut-oil, mats, coir yarn, coir mats, and grass mats.
3. Pudukota	Feudatory	None	302,127 according to the census of 1881.	Rs. 8,75,000 inclusive of jaghire, devastanum and other alienated villages, the revenue of which amounts to Rs. 3,00,000.	153	None	Paddy. Other grains, such as varagu, &c. Kavi, or red-ochre and iron, besides granite.
4. Banganapalle ...	In subsidiary alliance	None	30,754	Rs. 2,08,839	None	None	"Jonna" (Holcus sorghum), "sazza" (Holcus spicatus), "korra" (Panicum Italicum), "arika" (Paspalum frumentaceum), indigo, mangoes, oranges, country cloth, lacquered ware, and small diamond mine.
5. Sandur	Feudatory	None	10,532	Rs. 42,000	None	None	Cholam, tobacco, sugar-cane, jaggery, and betel-leaves.

(5)—*Native chiefs and principal male members of their families for the year* 1888-89.

Name of individual and state and family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has sannad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. TRAVANCORE STATE.									
Name.—His Highness Sir Rama Varma, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.	The Maharajah (regnant) ...	*Caste.*—Kshetrya. *Race.*—Race of Sheraman Perumal. *Religion.*—Hinduism.	31	...	Rules the country.	Yes; the right of adopting nieces to perpetuate the line.	Descent in the female line.	All those mentioned in column 1 are heirs to the throne.	
His Highness Ravi Varma * ...	.....		53	...	Private life.				* The Maharajah's uncle is of unsound mind.
Do. Kerala Varma ...	The Elaya Rajah (nephew) ...		24	By private tutors.	Do.				
Do. Rama Varma ...	The 1st Prince (do.) ...		21	Do.	Do.				
Do. Marthanda Varma...	The 2nd do. (do.) ...		17	Do.	Engaged in study.				
Family Name.—Thripathathu Swaroopam.									

2. COCHIN STATE.								
Name.—His Highness Veeracarala Vurmah of Perimpadappu Sorupam.	Rajah	*Caste.*—Kshetrya ... *Religion.*—Hinduism.	42	Private tuition in Malayalam, Sanskrit and English.	In governing the country.	Holds sannad authorizing adoption.	Succession devolves on the eldest male members of the family according to Malabar law.	Has male heirs.
3. PUDUKOTA.								
Name.—His Highness Sri Brahadamba Das, Rajah Marthanda Bhairava Tondiman Bahadur, Pudukota State, Tondiman family.	Independent	*Caste.*—Kallar ... *Religion.*—Siva sect.	13	Is being educated by an English *tutor*, Mr. F. F. Crossby, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, assisted by a native tutor, a graduate of the Madras University. Sanskrit is taught by Pandits.	Being a minor, the young Rajah is being educated and trained up, the state being administered by a Regent.	Has sannad for adoption.	Follows primogeniture.	Not yet married.
Principal male member of the Rajah's family—Balasubbramania Ragoonatha Tondiman, cousin of His Highness the Rajah.	Has a jaghire which has descended to him from his father, the Rajah's late paternal uncle.	Do. ...	26	Was educated in the College, Madras; has matriculated.	Jaghiredar ...	.....	.....	Has two sons.
4. BANGANAPALLE.								
Saiyid Fath 'Ali Khan Bahadur, C.S.I., Nawab of Banganapalle State, nephew and son-in-law of the late Nawab Saiyid Ghulam 'Ali Khan Bahadur.	Nawab of Banganapalle ...	Mussalman of Shi'a sect and Saiyid.	41	By private tutor...	In administering his state.	Has male issues; nearest relative is taken for the state.	Yes	Has three sons, by name Saiyid Ghulam 'Ali Khan Bahadur Saiyd As'ad 'Ali Khan Bahadur, and Saiyid Husain Ali Khan Bahadur.
Saiyid Murtaza 'Ali Khan Bahadur, younger brother of the present Nawab.	Under the control of the Nawab ...	Do. ...	36	Do. ...	Reading ...	... ..	.....	.....
Saiyid Ghulam 'Ali Khan Bahadur, first son of the present Nawab.	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	15	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	.....	.....
Saiyid As'ad 'Ali Khan Bahadur, second son of the present Nawab.	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	10	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	.....	.....
Saiyid Husain 'Ali Khan Bahadur, third son of the present Nawab.	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	2 yrs. 8 mths.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. SANDUR.								
Ramachandra Vittul Rao Sahib Ghorepaday descended from Malojee Rao Ghorepaday, an officer in the army of the Beejapur state.	Rajah	Mahratta	41	Privately ...	In administering his state.	Adoption allowed under Lord Canning's sannad.	Yes	None.
Malojee Rao *alias* Balla Sahib Ghorepady	Brother	Do.	32	Do.	Police Superintendent.	.....	.....	Do.

C.—(6)—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY

Districts.			Number of sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	Number of villages.
Ganjam.	Civil	District Judge	1	8,369	1,749,604	Berhampore ... 23,599	6,938
		District Munsifs	4				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	5				
		Sub-Magistrates	15				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	3				
		Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zemindari Divisions	6				
	Agency	Agency Judge	1				
		Assistant Judges	3				
		Hill Munsifs	4				
Vizagapatam.	Civil	District Judge	1	16,992	2,481,284	Vizagapatam ... 30,291	12,982
		District Munsifs	6				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	5				
		Sub-Magistrates	23				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	5				
		Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zemindari Divisions	23				
	Agency	Agency Judge	1				
		Assistant Judges	3				
		District Munsifs	9				
Godavari.	Civil	District Judge	1	7,857	1,795,369	Cocanada ... 28,856	2,612
		Sub-Judges	2				
		District Munsifs	7				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	22				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zemindari Divisions	12				
	Agency	Agency Judge	1				
		Assistant Judges	4				
		District Munsifs	4				
Kistna.	Civil	District Judge	1	8,397	1,548,480	Masulipatam ... 35,056	1,940
		District Munsifs	5				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	20				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars	13				
Nellore.	Civil	District Judge	1	8,765	1,220,236	Nellore 27,505	1,901
		District Munsifs	3				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	19				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	3				
		Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zemindari Divisions	13				
Cuddapah.	Civil	District Judge	1	8,730	1,121,038	Cuddapah ... 18,982	1,339
		District Munsifs	4				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	15				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars	11				
Anantapur.	Civil	Sub-Judge	1	5,274	599,389	Anantapur ... 4,907	944
		District Munsifs	2				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	3				
		Sub-Magistrates	11				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	3				
		Tahsildars	7				
Bellary.	Civil	District Judge	1	5,444	726,275	Bellary 53,460	1,573
		Sub-Judge	1				
		District Munsifs	2				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	3				
		Sub-Magistrates	12				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	3				
		Tahsildars	8				
Kurnool.	Civil	District Judge	1	7,514	678,551	Kurnool ... 20,329	789
		District Munsifs	3				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	13				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars	8				

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1888-89.

How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
						Land.	Gross.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil ... 13 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 5 Other 1st-class Magistrate ... 1 Other 3rd-class Magistrate ... 1 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 16 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 3 Special Magistrates (1st class). 2 Do. (3rd do.) 2 Magisterial Bench (3rd do.) 1 — 32	Civil ... ... 40 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 91 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 66 Revenue ... ... 50 Civil (Agency) ... 66	18·5 28·3 16·3 21 26·8	1,148	6,35,495	8,58,424	11,72,317
Civil ... 20 Revenue ... 6	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 5 2nd-class Magistrates ... 24 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 2 Magisterial Benches ... ... 3 Special Magistrates (3rd class). 7 — 42	Civil ... ... 49 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 57 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 33 Revenue ... ... 57 Agency tracts— Civil ... ... 116 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 150 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 116 Revenue 150	16 21 9 21 25 47 22 47	1,731	8,60,844	11,96,940	17,49,881
Civil ... 19 Revenue ... 6	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 5 Other 1st-class Magistrate ... 1 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 27 Agency Magistrates (2nd class). *4 Do. (3rd do.) 1 Special Magistrate (1st class). 1 Do. (2nd do.) 1 Do. (3rd do.) 1 Magisterial Benches ... ... 3 — 45	Civil ... ... 60 Do. (Agency) ... 80 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 60 Do. (Agency). 76 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 47 Do. Agency ... 80 Revenue ... ... 60 Do. (Agency). 76	14 18 23 26 12 24 23 26	1,184	9,65,856	45,24,410	56,39,389
Civil ... 6 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 Other Magistrates (2nd class). 27 Do. (3rd do.) 5 Magisterial Benches (3rd class). 3 Special Magistrate (1st class). 1 Special Magistrates (3rd do.) 4 — 45	Civil ... ... 78 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 78 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 32 Revenue 78	20 25 12 25	1,120	5,50,457	48,01,179	58,50,439
Civil ... 4 Revenue ... 4	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 23 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 6 Magisterial Benches ... ... 2 — 36	Civil ... ... 100 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 70 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 50 Revenue 70	42 24 10 24	1,148	8,36,235	34,94,507	39,47,752
Civil ... 5 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 2nd-class Magistrates ... 18 3rd-class Magistrates ... 8 Magisterial Bench (2nd class). 1 — 32	Civil ... ... 80 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 80 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 37 Revenue 80	25 27 10 27	1,025	4,86,831	18,48,655	23,41,405
Civil ... 3 Revenue ... 4	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 3 Special 1st-class Magistrate ... 1 Other Magistrates (2nd class). 15 Do. (3rd do.)... 3 Magisterial Bench ... ... 1 — 24	Civil ... ... 65 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 65 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 40 Revenue 65	28 27 12 27	527	2,58,810	9,29,997	13,65,918
Civil ... 4 Revenue ... 4	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 3 Other Magistrates (2nd class). 20 Do. (3rd do.) 1 Special Magistrates (3rd class). 5 Magisterial Benches (3rd class) 3 — 33	Civil ... ... 75 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 62 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 34 Revenue 62	30 26 12 26	712	6,51,908	13,78,650	22,35,479
Civil ... 4 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 2nd-class Magistrates ... 13 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 8 Special Magistrates (3rd class) 3 Magisterial Bench ... ... 1 — 30	Civil ... ... 70 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 70 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 65 Revenue 70	27 27 24 27	1,032	5,05,748	12,97,074	18,65,006

* Of the four Agency (2nd class) Magistrates, three exercise powers in the ordinary tracts also.

C.—(6)—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY

Districts.			Number of sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	Number of villages.
Madras.	Civil		1	29	405,848	Madras ... 405,848	21
	Criminal	Presidency Magistrates	2				
	Revenue		1				
Chingleput.	Civil	District Judge	1	2,842	981,381	Saidápet ... 10,290	2,073
		District Munsifs	3				
		Small Cause Judge	1				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	3				
		Cantonment Magistrates	3				
		Sub-Magistrates	11				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	3				
		Tahsildars	6				
North Arcot.	Civil	District Judge	1	7,497	1,817,814	Chittoor ... 5,809	3,724
		District Munsifs	5				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	20				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zemindari Divisions	16				
South Arcot.	Civil	District Judge	1	5,140	1,814,738	Cuddalore ... 43,545	3,234
		District Munsifs	5				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	17				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars	8				
Tanjore.	Civil	District Judge	1	3,594	2,130,383	Tanjore 54,745	3,551
		Sub-Judges	3				
		District Munsifs	11				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	5				
		Sub-Magistrates	21				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	5				
		Tahsildars	9				
Trichinopoly.	Civil	District Judge	1	3,631	1,215,033	Trichinopoly ... 84,465	1,634
		District Munsifs	4				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	3				
		Sub-Magistrates	10				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	3				
		Tahsildars	5				
Madura.	Civil	District Judge	1	8,658	2,168,680	Madura ... 73,807	5,461
		Sub-Judges	2				
		District Munsifs	5				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	19				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zemindari Divisions	13				
Tinnevelly.	Civil	District Judge	1	5,387	1,699,747	Tinnevelly ... 23,221	1,621
		Sub-Judge	1				
		District Munsifs	5				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	17				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars	9				
Coimbatore.	Civil	District Judge	1	7,860	1,657,690	Coimbatore ... 38,967	1,558
		District Munsifs	5				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	3				
		Sub-Magistrates	17				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars	10				
Nilgiris.	Civil	Sub-Judge	1	957	91,034	Ootacamund ... 12,335	48
		District Munsif	1				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrate	1				
		Sub-Magistrates	3				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officer	1				
		Deputy Tahsildars	3				
Salem.	Civil	District Judge	1	7,724	1,599,595	Salem ... ...* 59,631	4,590
		District Munsifs	4				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	19				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars	9				

* Increase of population due to the extension of the municipal limits to two adjoining villages.

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1888-89—*continued.*

How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
						Land.	Gross.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil ... 10 Revenue ... 2	Four	Civil ... ... 5 Criminal— Presidency Magistrates ... 5 Revenue 5	3 2·5 3	1,084	29,80,822	90,362	35,59,617
Civil ... 5 Revenue ... 4	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 3 Cantonment Magistrates (1st class). ... ... 2 2nd-class Magistrates ... 14 3rd-class Magistrates ... 3 Magisterial Benches ... 5 — 28	Civil ... ... 49 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 75 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 26 Revenue ... 75	16 22 9 22	621	7,68,890	19,21,395	24,31,262
Civil ... 6 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 Other Magistrate (1st class) ... 1 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 22 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 8 Special Magistrates (3rd class) 7 Magisterial Benches ... ... 4 — 47	Civil ... ... 50 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 95 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 30 Revenue ... 95	20 28 14 28	1,252	7,90,667	27,12,926	38,23,304
Civil ... 6 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 Other Magistrate (1st class) ... 1 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 21 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 4 Magisterial Benches ... ... 2 Special Magistrates ... ... 8 — 41	Civil ... ... 64 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 64 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 37 Revenue ... 64	28 38 21 38	1,040	6,15,429	34,17,070	44,63,365
Civil ... 15 Revenue ... 6	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 5 Other Magistrate (1st class). 1 Other Magistrates (2nd do.) 26 Do. (3rd do.) 3 Special Magistrate (1st do.) 1 Special Magistrates (3rd class) 3 Magisterial Benches ... ... 5 — 45	Civil ... ... 51 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 80 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 28 Revenue 80	11·7 22·5 9·1 22·5	1,284	14,15,379	43,84,095	64,52,823
Civil ... 5 Revenue ... 4	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 3 Other Magistrate (1st class)... 1 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 13 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 3 Magisterial Benches ... ... 2 — 23	Civil ... ... 48 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 46 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 32 Revenue 46	15 15 9·5 15	716	5,37,869	15,72,093	20,01,201
Civil ... 9 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 Special Magistrate (1st class). 1 2nd-class Magistrates ... 20 3rd-class Magistrates ... 5 Magisterial Benches (3rd class) 2 Special Magistrates (3rd do.). 4 — 37	Civil ... ... 77 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 76 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 40 Revenue 87	24 24 13 26	1,089	8,16,618	24,95,122	33,61,453
Civil ... 8 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 22 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 4 Special Magistrates (3rd class) 4 Magisterial Benches (3rd do.) 4 — 39	Civil ... ... 50 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 50 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 30 Revenue 50	16 19 9 19	888	5,74,074	24,38,056	31,48,625
Civil ... 6 Revenue ... 6	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 3 Other 2nd-class Magistrates ... 1 Other 3rd-class Magistrate ... 1 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 21 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 6 Magisterial Benches ... ... 3 — 36	Civil ... ... 68 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 105 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 52 Revenue 105	22 28 9 28	890	9,66,142	25,24,157	35,11,863
Civil ... 2 Revenue ... 2	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrate ... ... 1 Other 1st-class Magistrates ... 2 2nd-class Magistrates ... 2 3rd-class Magistrate ... ... 1 Special Magistrates (3rd class) 2 Magisterial Benches ... ... 2 — 11	Civil ... ... 52 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 35 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 35 Revenue 35	35 14 13 14	162	4,16,076	1,51,318	3,62,931
Civil ... 5 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 Other 1st-class Magistrate ... 1 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 25 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 5 Magisterial Benches ... ... 2 Special Magistrates ... ... 5 — 43	Civil ... ... 85 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 69 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 50 Revenue 69	47 48 24 48	1,016	7,03,707	22,22,476	30,18,920

C.—(6)—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY

Districts.			Number of sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	Number of villages.
South Canara.	Civil	District Judge	1	3,902	959,514	Mangalore ... 32,099	1,282
		Sub-Judge	1				
		District Munsifs	6				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	3				
		Sub-Magistrates	11				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	2				
		Tahsildars	5				
Malabar.	Civil	District Judges	2	5,586	2,365,035	Calicut 57,085	428
		Sub-Judges	4				
		District Munsifs	18				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	7				
		Sub-Magistrates	23				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	6				
		Tahsildars	9				
		Total ...	...	140,149	30,827,218	...	60,243

NOTE 1.—The population has been adopted from the census report of 1881; the figures relating to Sandúr, Banganapalle and Pudukóta have been excluded from those for Bellary, Kurnool and Trichinopóly, respectively.

2.—The total land revenue and the total gross revenue entered in columns 14 and 15 are exclusive of Rs. 5,978 and Rs. 162,45,918, respectively, for which districtwar particulars are not known. The latter sum is composed of land revenue, Rs. 5,978; assessed taxes, Rs. 63,019; salt, Rs. 161,75,022; and stamps, Rs. 1,899. The salt revenue according to *divisions* was as shown below:—

Divisions.	Revenue. Rs.
1. Chatrapur division (part of Ganjam)	15,37,024
2. Chicacole division (the remaining part of Ganjam and Vizagapatam)	17,95,355
3. Masulipatam division (Godávari and Kistna)	13,79,956
4. Nellore division (part of Kistna and Nellore)	21,36,570
5. Chingleput division (part of Nellore, Madras and Chingleput)	45,47,077
6. Negapatam division (South Arcot and Tanjore)	21,56,470
7. Tinnevelly division (Madura and Tinnevelly)	25,34,075
8. Calicut division (South Canara and Malabar)	87,864
9. Arcot	242
10. Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners	389
Total ...	161,75,022

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1888-89—*continued.*

How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
						Land.	Gross.
					RS.	RS.	RS.
Civil ... 8 Revenue ... 4	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 3 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 11 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 5 Magisterial Benches ... ... 2 Special Magistrate (1st class). 1 Special Magistrates (3rd do.). 3 — 26	Civil ... ... 46 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 67 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates .. 46 Revenue ... 66	14 21 12 21	563	4,49,600	12,40,550	17,09,377
Civil ... 24 Revenue ... 7	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 7 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 29 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 3 Magisterial Benches ... ... 5 Special Magistrates (1st class) 2 Special Magistrates (3rd do.) 9 — 56	Civil ... ... 40 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 128 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 34 Revenue ... 128	18 44 17 48	1,407	12,84,095	20,43,356	33,16,365
291	755	...	...	21,639	* 180,71,552	475,42,812	673,28,702

* Exclusive of the cost of the officers and establishment of (1) Salt and Abkári Department, and (2) Public Works Department, viz., Rs. 12,18,063, and Rs. 21,82,105, respectively, for which only divisionwar particulars are available.

(1) *Salt and Abkari.*

Divisions.	Cost of officials.	*Divisions.*	Cost of officials.
	RS.		RS.
Balasore	58,299	Calicut	1,62,413
Chatrapur (Puri)	32,573	Arcot	1,12,277
Do. (Madras)	39,227	Central office	1,00,592
Chicacole	1,09,085	Deputy Commissioners and establishment	54,659
Masulipatam	91,154	Madras town Abkári	19,039
Nellore	84,680	Total ...	12,18,063
Chingleput	1,11,961		
Negapatam	1,32,760		
Tinnevelly	1,09,344		

(2) *Public Works Department.*

Divisions.	Cost of officials.	*Divisions.*	Cost of officials.
Construction—		Construction—*continued.*	
	RS.		RS.
Architect	31,162	Stores (Presidency)	17,909
Bellary	41,691	Tanjore	66,569
Buckingham Canal	61,060	Tank Restoration Scheme	77,886
Chingleput	48,544	Tinnevelly	57,888
Coimbatore	64,748	Trichinopoly	40,187
Cuddapah	29,594	Vizagapatam	49,195
Ganjam	51,581	West Coast	60,565
Godávari, Central	45,295	Workshops (Presidency)	20,573
Do. Eastern	70,485	Workshops (Dowlaiswaram)	10,511
Do. Western	62,250	Direction—	
Gudiváda	16,335	Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle ...	31,374
Kistna, Eastern	59,273	Do. do. 2nd ,, ...	23,784
Do. Western	50,747	Do. do. 3rd ,, ...	31,159
Kurnool	68,552	Do. do. 4th ,, ...	32,285
Madura	61,527	Do. do. 5th ,, ...	32,589
Negapatam	41,117	Do. do. 6th ,, ...	30,676
Nellore	64,934	Do. do. Periyar ,,	23,025
Nilgiri	40,452	Tank Restoration Scheme	18,704
North Arcot	56,365	Secretary to Government, General Branch	95,688
Periyar No. I	51,368	Joint Secretary to Government, Irrigation Branch	64,223
Do. ,, II	23,030	Accounts—	
Presidency	82,695	Examiner of Public Works Accounts ...	1,32,703
Ramnad	23,340	Total ...	21,82,105
Rushikulya	39,395		
South Arcot	78,772		

D.—POPULATION.

(7)—*For the year* 1888-89.

Districts.	Inhabited houses.			Population.							Number per square mile.	Classification of population.					
				Adults (above twelve years of age).		Children (under twelve years of age).		Age not stated.		Total.		Christians.					Hindus.
	Number of masonry dwellings.	Number of dwellings of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Europeans.	Eurasians.	Natives.	Others.	Not stated.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Ganjam	Particulars not available.	Particulars not available.	278,081	471,523	495,051	267,468	268,391	432	436	1,503,301	484	126	222	774	...	415	1,495,229
Vizagapatam			370,785	587,688	592,759	309,202	300,352	226	241	1,790,468	515	163	394	982	...	1,863	1,766,840
Godávari			317,323	573,113	595,608	310,249	301,308	164	171	1,780,613	273	250	409	2,580	...	646	1,737,855
Kistna			268,849	525,906	512,533	254,576	255,246	106	113	1,548,480	133	52	73	15,967	...	20,102	1,425,013
Nellore			233,059	434,421	423,022	180,798	181,780	113	102	1,220,236	140	33	320	17,289	...	3,152	1,138,031
Cuddapah			247,186	416,410	394,181	153,497	156,835	63	52	1,121,038	128	42	282	4,592	...	1,151	1,017,211
Anantapur			119,128	224,419	209,726	80,985	84,668	48	43	599,389	117	14	56	431	...	356	558,585
Bellary			142,117	270,734	255,064	97,343	102,498	73	63	726,275	127	536	71	1,120	...	2,402	653,072
Kurnool			142,642	255,414	244,395	88,395	90,214	62	71	678,551	90	52	35	5,830	...	5,538	591,199
Madras			48,286	144,476	148,717	55,652	56,900	42	61	405,848	15,031	3,205	12,659	22,428	14	1,325	315,527
Chingleput			142,182	331,191	321,206	161,401	167,511	34	38	981,381	345	1,683	1,174	13,804	...	113	939,314
North Arcot			279,328	622,011	614,446	285,253	295,912	90	102	1,817,814	251	115	446	8,393	...	1,059	1,717,595
South Arcot			243,773	616,082	607,737	289,619	301,156	70	74	1,814,738	372	84	375	35,678	...	3,434	1,721,614
Tanjore			374,532	688,991	757,045	337,443	346,690	94	120	2,130,383	583	168	677	75,509	...	1,904	1,939,421
Trichinopoly			201,180	400,756	434,315	185,622	194,197	56	87	1,215,033	341	177	371	58,261	...	2,631	1,119,434
Madura			395,096	685,610	779,040	346,999	356,788	98	145	2,168,680	258	176	377	84,061	...	286	1,942,820
Tinnevelly			366,597	554,543	598,267	271,261	275,500	83	93	1,699,747	315	125	566	138,716	...	1,539	1,468,977
Coimbatore			354,920	541,862	576,078	264,913	274,647	84	106	1,657,690	211	274	272	10,111	...	2,669	1,606,343
Nilgiris			17,814	38,111	27,187	12,852	12,861	13	10	91,034	95	1,698	1,012	5,462	2	314	78,970
Salem			311,393	542,597	572,494	235,811	248,541	75	77	1,599,595	209	180	445	15,782	...	160	1,531,855
South Canara			171,432	316,086	331,141	156,080	156,063	70	74	959,514	246	120	127	14,667	...	43,301	797,430
Malabar			404,968	778,443	806,819	395,583	383,746	248	196	2,365,035	410	1,558	1,524	20,172	...	19,942	1,669,271
Total ...			5,430,701	10,020,387	10,296,831	4,741,502	4,811,804	2,344	2,475	29,875,343	249	10,831	21,887	552,614	16	114,302	27,231,606
Banganapalle			6,552	11,945	11,605	3,535	3,666	3	...	30,754	121	...	...	9	...	...	24,793
Sandur			2,173	3,839	3,751	1,459	1,483	...	...	10,532	64	2	...	3	...	6	9,000
Pudukota			58,449	96,109	110,381	46,697	48,930	4	6	302,12[illegible]	274	1	...	11,371	...	...	281,809
Total ...			67,174	111,893	125,737	51,691	54,079	7	6	343,413	226	3	...	11,383	...	6	315,602
Agency Tracts specially censused. Ganjam			58,565	382	35	7	11	*129,653	*116,215	246,303	47	3	...	5	...	6	245,945
Vizagapatam ...			152,681	675	603	313	302	†356,746	†336,034	694,673	49	5	2	...	...	1	693,634
Godávari			2,410	104	22	12	10	5,327	5,424	10,899	13	...	3	2	...	3	10,879
Total ...			213,656	1,161	660	332	323	491,726	457,673	951,875	48	8	5	7	...	10	950,458
Grand Total ...			5,711,531	10,133,441	10,423,228	4,793,525	4,866,206	494,077	460,154	31,170,631	221	10,842	21,892	564,004	16	114,318	28,497,666

* Includes { Adults ... ... 78,424 (Males) 70,788 (Females); Juveniles ... 51,229 (Males) 45,427 (Females); Total ... 129,653 (Males) 116,215 (Females).

Includes { Adults ... ... 212,920 (Males) 212,668 (Females); Juveniles ... 143,826 (Males) 123,366 (Females); Total ... 356,746 (Males) 336,034 (Females).

D.—POPULATION—*continued.*

(7)—*For the year* 1888-89—continued.

Districts.	Classification of population—*continued.*			Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Number of emigrants registered during the year.	Immigration during the year.
	Muhammadans.	Buddhists and Jains.	Others.	Male agriculturists.	Male non-agriculturists.			
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Ganjam	5,729	270	536	270,988	468,435	1, Ooriyah (748,904); 2, Telugu (692,344); 3, Savara (31,465); 4, Khond (20,344); 5, Hindustani (7,019).	13,272	3,878
Vizagapatam	19,372	695	159	415,732	481,384	1, Telugu (1,726,095); 2, Ooriyah (21,460); 3, Khond (12,761); 4, Hindustani (12,138) ...	10,352	8,062
Godávari	38,786	17	70	372,670	510,856	1, Telugu (1,715,772); 2, Hindustani (30,216); 3, Khond (25,025)	...	...
Kistna	87,161	8	104	336,346	444,242	1, Telugu (1,451,954); 2, Hindustani (78,800); 3, Yerukala (5,914); 4, Lambadi (5,565)	...	...
Nellore	61,344	...	67	267,836	347,496	1, Telugu (1,141,504); 2, Hindustani (50,010); 3, Tamil (22,451)	2	...
Cuddapah	97,749	...	11	279,401	290,569	1, Telugu (1,013,368); 2, Hindustani (78,706); 3, Canarese (9,077); 4, Yerukala (6,224)	...	...
Anantapur	40,239	203	5	156,794	148,658	1, Telugu (699,674); 2, Canarese (502,711); 3, Hindustani (94,846)	...	...
Bellary	68,246	758	70	178,495	190,155	4, Mahratti (14,169); 5, Tamil (11,351); 6, Lambadi (7,219)	...	...
Kurnool	75,875	6	16	145,128	198,743	1, Telugu (619,000); 2, Hindustani (69,257); 3, Canarese (8,113)	...	...
Madras	50,298	164	228	3,904	196,266	1, Tamil (239,108); 2, Telugu (94,330); 3, Hindustani (46,410); 4, English (17,099)	1,413	1,212
Chingleput	25,034	229	30	217,765	274,861	1, Tamil (730,271); 2, Telugu (221,494); 3, Hindustani (18,382); 4, Canarese (5,010)	7	...
North Arcot	82,488	7,761	2	442,353	465,001	1, Tamil (987,029); 2, Telugu (733,845); 3, Hindustani (50,266); 4, Canarese (29,225); 5, Mahratti (11,662).	372	...
South Arcot	48,289	5,261	3	472,759	433,012	1, Tamil (1,572,445); 2, Telugu (196,727); 3, Hindustani (28,244); 4, Canarese (11,556) ...	533	1,506
Tanjore	112,058	627	19	432,425	594,103	1, Tamil (1,991,279); 2, Telugu (85,670); 3, Putnool (16,078); 4, Mahratti (14,421); 5, Hindustani (12,309); 6, Canarese (7,122).	6,828	21,582
Trichinopoly	34,104	39	16	299,178	287,256	1, Tamil (1,017,153); 2, Telugu (146,983); 3, Canarese (26,736); 4, *Hindustani* (15,221) ...	126	...
Madura	140,948	9	3	491,335	541,372	1, Tamil (1,728,703); 2, Telugu (397,329); 3, Canarese (84,128); 4, Putnool (30,510); 5, Hindustani (12,350).	50,579	30,450
Tinnevelly	89,767	...	57	340,955	484,932	1, Tamil (1,438,767); 2, Telugu (233,844); 3, Canarese (12,490); 4, Hindustani (7,497)	27,755	30,628
Coimbatore	37,855	131	35	351,209	455,650	1, Tamil (1,086,077); 2, Telugu (344,271); 3, Canarese (201,296); 4, Hindustani (18,396)	137	...
Nilgiris	3,531	...	45	21,433	29,543	1, Canarese (50,769); 2, Tamil (19,879); 3, Malayalam (7,431)	...	...
Salem	51,092	64	17	387,347	391,136	1, Tamil (1,131,868); 2, Telugu (295,015); 3, Canarese (118,353); 4, Hindustani (37,670); 5, Mahratti (7,908).	13	...
South Canara	93,652	10,055	162	214,304	257,932	1, Tulu (425,579); 2, Canarese (203,417); 3, Malayalam (161,819); 4, Mahratti (147,390); 5, Hindustani (15,372).	...	...
Malabar	652,198	211	159	346,868	827,406	1, Malayalam (2,195,181); 2, Tamil (101,288); 3, Canarese (23,162); 4, Telugu (19,088); 5, Hindustani (7,582).	...	...
Total ...	1,915,765	26,508	1,814	6,445,225	8,319,008	.....	111,389	97,318
Banganapalle	5,952	...	...	6,043	9,440	.....	...	...
Sandúr	1,521	...	...	2,571	2,727	.....	...	...
Pudukóta	8,946	...	...	74,882	67,928	1, Tamil (285,432); 2, Telugu (9,480)	...	...
Total ...	16,419	...	...	83,496	80,095	.....	...	...
Agency Tracts specially censused. Ganjam	344	...	...	62,434	67,608	.....	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	1,031	...	...	232,102	125,632	.....	...	...
Godávari	12	...	...	5	5,438	.....	...	...
Total ...	1,387	...	...	294,541	198,678	.....	...	...
Grand Total ...	1,933,571	26,508	1,814	6,823,262	8,597,781	.....	* 111,389	† 97,318

NOTE.—In the census of 1881, occupations have not been tabulated by ages except for males in towns (Board's Proceedings, dated 21st December 1882, No. 3195). The figures given in columns 22 and 23 show the total male agricultural and non-agricultural population including children.

* Inclusive of 6,914 children and 101 dependants.

† Inclusive of 5,240 children.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

FISCAL.

(8)—*Particulars of Survey for the year* 1888-89.

Districts.	Area previously surveyed in square miles up to 31st March 1888.			Total cost and rate per square mile up to 31st March 1888.				Surveyed during 1888-89.			Cost of survey during 1888-89.		Total surveyed up to 31st March 1889.			Total cost and rate per square mile up to 31st March 1889.			
	Topographical.	Revenue.		Topographical.		Revenue.		Topographical.	Revenue.		Topographical	Revenue.	Topographical.	Revenue.		Topographical.		Revenue.	
		By villages.	By fields.	Cost.	Cost per square mile.	Cost.	Cost per square mile.		By villages.	By fields.	Cost.	Cost.		By villages.	By fields.	Cost.	Cost per square mile.	Cost.	Cost per square mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	SQ. M.	SQ. M.	SQ. M.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	SQ. M.	SQ. M.	SQ. M.	RS.	RS.	SQ. M.	SQ. M.	SQ. M.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	3,451	1,662	1,364	88,880	26	4,43,429	267	...	...	...	...	...	3,451	1,662	1,364	88,880	26	4,43,429	267
Vizagapatam ...	10,768	526	401	3,64,697	34	1,37,694	262	...	...	...	12,051	964	10,768	526	401	3,76,748	35	1,38,658	264
Godávari ...	4,465	2,906	2,144	2,29,942	51	3,09,386	106	...	7	3	3	4,447	4,465	2,913	2,147	2,29,945	51	3,13,833	108
Kistna	2,066	5,456	4,350	64,975	31	5,17,835	95	951	53	53	12,560	7,402	3,017	5,503	4,403	77,535	26	5,25,237	95
Kurnool ...	2,949	4,839	3,659	43,966	15	8,23,843	170	...	...	...	...	...	2,949	4,839	3,659	43,966	15	8,23,843	170
Bellary	392	3,118	2,918	18,849	48	4,21,206	135	157	791	692	1,979	1,03,174	549	3,909	3,610	20,828	38	5,24,380	134
Anantapur ...	431	1,907	1,508	5,753	13	3,44,205	180	...	...	...	...	...	431	1,907	1,508	5,753	13	3,44,205	180
Cuddapah ...	3,309	5,432	4,208	67,324	20	12,23,998	225	...	...	...	...	...	3,309	5,432	4,208	67,324	20	12,23,998	225
Nellore	4,507	4,235	2,646	55,951	12	4,46,488	105	...	...	...	...	2,649	4,507	4,235	2,646	55,951	12	4,49,137	106
Chingleput ...	746	2,110	1,281	26,151	35	3,71,326	176	...	...	...	...	...	746	2,110	1,281	26,151	35	3,71,326	176
Madras	...	27	27	...	...	57,208	2,119	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	27	...	...	57,208	2,119
North Arcot ...	4,652	2,853	2,150	1,38,241	30	4,68,540	164	...	...	...	...	...	4,652	2,853	2,150	1,38,241	30	4,68,540	164
South Arcot ...	475	4,657	3,456	11,693	25	5,72,440	123	...	...	...	...	1,219	475	4,657	3,456	11,693	25	5,73,659	123
Salem	4,118	3,624	3,093	2,08,680	51	4,95,886	137	...	...	...	...	402	4,118	3,624	3,093	2,08,680	51	4,96,288	137
Coimbatore ...	2,680	5,169	4,581	1,22,375	46	9,43,476	183	...	...	...	152	394	2,680	5,169	4,581	1,22,527	46	9,43,870	183
Nilgiris	513	609	609	53,311	104	6,22,152	1,031	...	...	...	...	3,274	513	609	609	53,311	104	6,31,426	1,037
Malabar ...	1,122	267	267	1,25,455	112	3,34,767	1,254	...	300	270	23	1,19,623	1,122	567	537	1,25,478	112	4,54,390	801
Trichinopoly ...	945	2,708	2,132	9,697	10	2,18,714	81	...	...	...	...	4	945	2,708	2,132	9,697	10	2,18,718	81
Tanjore	19	1,259	1,125	356	19	3,63,326	289	69	973	840	19,935	2,36,476	88	2,232	1,965	20,291	231	5,99,802	269
Madura	5,122	3,080	2,581	1,64,348	32	5,71,526	186	...	21	21	2,194	43,515	5,122	3,101	2,602	1,66,542	33	6,15,041	198
Tinnevelly ...	1,719	3,087	2,731	85,510	50	6,94,137	225	...	...	...	748	...	1,719	3,087	2,731	86,258	50	6,94,137	225
Cochin	...	...	...	1,867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,867	...	...	...
Total ...	54,449	59,531	47,231	18,88,021	Average 35	103,87,582	Average 174	1,177	2,145	1,879	49,645	5,23,543	55,626	61,676	49,110	19,37,666	Average 35	109,11,125	Average 177

NOTE.—Areas of special surveys omitted in the statements of previous years have now been included. Some discrepancies in cost have been adjusted. As no useful comparison can be made between rates for work done during any year and those for work done up to the end of the previous year, columns have been added for area surveyed and cost incurred up to the end of the period under report.

FISCAL—*continued.*

(9)—*Settlement for the year* 1888-89.

Nature of settlement.	Area in square miles.	Annual revenue assessment.	Date of expiry of settlement.	Districts.
		Rs.		
Settlement for thirty years	2,107	11,12,978	1893-94	Trichinopoly.
	1,969	15,28,873	1891-96	Godávary.
	4,548	27,75,033	1895-1903	Kistna.
	2,931	17,00,919	1899-1903	Salem.
	4,895	19,03,896	1902-1904	Nellore.
	2,929	25,59,944	1902-1907	Tinnevelly.
	2,008	16,63,384	1904-1907	Chingleput.
	3,367	14,17,057	1893-1907	Kurnool.
	4,655	28,88,096	1907-1911	Coimbatore.
	7,476	19,49,874	1903-1912	Cuddapah.
	928	7,91,816	1907-1913	Ganjam.
	1,953	17,81,257	1910-1915	North Arcot.
	371	1,84,736	1910-1916	Nilgiris (excluding Ouchterlony valley).
	2,083	15,83,210	1914-1918	Madura.
	607	1,80,607	1917-1918	Malabar-Wynaad.
Total ...	42,827	240,21,680	...	
In progress	17,254	...	...	South Arcot, Bellary, Anantapur, Vizagapatam, Tanjore and Ouchterlony valley.
Settlement during the year ... Detailed	928 *	...	...	† Two taluks of South Arcot.
Settlement during the year ... Summary	...	...	...	

* Excludes the area of the remaining two taluks of Madura and of the portion of Malabar-Wynaad settled during the year.

† The new settlement rates were introduced only in 125 villages of the Tindivanam taluk before the close of the official year, and the settlement of the taluk has been completed since.

FISCAL—*continued.*

(10)—*Surveyed and assessed area for the year* 1888-89.

Districts.	Whether Ryotwary, Zemindari or whole Inam.	Total area by Survey, less Feudatories.	Deduct area not fully assessed, including estates assessed at privileged rates and area unassessed.	Balance of area fully assessed.	Total Land Revenue (excluding cesses) of district (column 2).	Population of district (column 3).	Land Revenue per head of population (columns 6 and 7).	Land Revenue assessed		Incidence of Land Revenue of fully assessed area per acre.		Population of fully assessed area.	Land Revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 9 and 13).	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants.	
								On fully assessed area (column 5).	On cultivated area (column 10 of Statement A).	For total area (columns 5 and 9).	For cultivated area only (column 10).			Number.	Total population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	NO.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	NO.	RS. A. P.		NO.
Ganjam ...	Ryotwary	1,510,370	1,087,561	422,809	8,48,758	550,413	1 8 8	8,01,616	7,24,601	1 14 4	1 15 6	550,413	1 7 4	3	50,766
	Zemindari	3,754,240	1,377,261	2,376,979	4,36,429	1,130,392	0 6 2	4,36,429	...	0 2 11	...	1,130,392	0 6 2		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	91,550	91,550	...	24,697	68,799	0 5 9	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Vizagapatam.	Ryotwary	1,231,300	1,101,604	129,696	4,63,979	228,930	2 0 5	3,30,037	2,02,990	2 8 8	1.10 8	228,930	1 7 1	5	93,008
	Zemindari	9,630,655	...	9,630,655	9,68,962	2,240,347	0 6 11	9,68,962	...	0 1 7	...	2,240,347	0 6 11		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	12,925	12,925	...	2,571	12,007	0 3 5	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Godávari ...	Ryotwary	2,800,271	1,713,650	1,086,621	40,02,806	1,084,821	3 11 0	30,56,117	29,59,817	2 13 0	3 2 6	1,084,821	2 13 1	5	101,374
	Zemindari	2,037,576	224,608	1,812,968	7,40,680	646,362	1 2 4	7,40,680	...	0 6 6	...	646,362	1 2 4		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	191,562	191,562	...	53,365	64,186	0 13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Kistna ...	Ryotwary	3,047,595	1,732,322	2,215,273	44,15,186	1,170,365	3 12 4	48,81,762	39,13,977	2 3 3	2 0 8	1,170,365	4 2 9	3	64,774
	Zemindari	1,183,360	436,993	746,367	2,92,412	317,508	0 14 9	2,92,412	...	0 6 3	...	317,508	0 14 9		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	243,125	243,125	...	32,568	60,607	0 8 7	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Nellore ...	Ryotwary	2,901,760	1,380,703	1,521,057	21,56,559	702,748	3 1 1	22,77,042	19,53,986	1 7 11	2 0 4	702,748	3 3 10	1	27,505
	Zemindari	2,375,040	645,760	1,729,280	4,07,399	413,618	0 15 9	4,07,399	...	0 3 9	...	413,618	0 15 9		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	332,800	332,800	...	82,701	103,870	0 12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Cuddapah ...	Ryotwary	5,314,183	3,572,200	1,741,983	18,75,633	1,068,989	1 12 1	19,88,531	16,14,570	1 2 3	1 4 10	1,068,989	1 13 9	1	18,982
	Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	272,726	272,726	...	41,848	52,049	0 12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Anantapur ...	Ryotwary	3,240,978	1,177,732	2,063,246	9,74,813	577,442	1 11 0	12,12,360	8,31,541	0 9 5	0 12 8	577,442	2 1 7	...	...
	Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	134,382	134,382	...	13,575	22,447	0 9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Bellary ...	Ryotwary	3,326,936	1,059,704	2,267,232	13,83,549	702,934	1 15 6	17,35,444	12,90,291	0 12 3	0 14 3	702,934	2 7 6	3	86,120
	Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	157,224	157,224	...	14,436	23,341	0 9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Kurnool ...	Ryotwary	4,678,400	3,094,704	1,583,696	13,99,655	662,535	2 1 9	15,08,866	12,45,982	0 15 3	1 1 3	662,535	2 4 5	1	20,329
	Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	130,560	130,560	...	10,694	16,016	0 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Madras. ...	Ryotwary	16,891	4,225	12,666	72,302	405,848	0 2 10	72,495	86	*5 11 7	†1 15 3	405,848	0 2 10	1	405,848
	Zemindari	764	...	764	425			425		0 8 11					
	Whole Inam Villages ...	665	665	...	282			...		...					
Chingleput ...	Ryotwary	1,977,594	652,309	725,285	17,48,267	729,497	2 6 4	16,74,009	15,24,498	2 4 11	2 8 1	729,497	2 4 8	3	62,578
	Zemindari	239,876	10,439	229,437	1,02,377	137,926	0 11 11	1,02,377	...	0 7 2	...	137,926	0 11 11		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	200,367	200,367	...	74,206	113,958	0 10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...		

* Quit-rent in the town.

† Assessment on cultivated land in the transferred villages.

FISCAL—*continued.*

(10)—*Surveyed and assessed area for the year* 1888-89—continued.

Districts.	Whether Ryotwary, Zemindari or whole Inam.	Total area by Survey, less Feudatories.	Deduct area not fully assessed, including estates assessed at privileged rates and area unassessed.	Balance of area fully assessed.	Total Land Revenue (excluding cesses) of district (column 2).	Population of district (column 3).	Land Revenue per head of population (columns 6 and 7).	Land Revenue assessed		Incidence of Land Revenue of fully assessed area per acre.		Population of fully assessed area.	Land Revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 9 and 13).	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants.	
								On fully assessed area (column 5).	On cultivated area (column 10 of Statement A).	For total area (columns 3 and 5).	For cultivated area only (column 10).			Number.	Total population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	NO.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	NO.	RS. A. P.		NO.
North Arcot.	Ryotwary	2,541,440	1,386,933	1,154,507	22,89,076	1,085,291	2 1 9	23,43,114	21,49,127	2 0 6	2 10 8	1,085,291	2 2 7	6	92,859
	Zemindari	2,179,840	...	2,179,840	4,76,965	634,596	0 12 0	4,76,965	...	0 3 6	...	634,596	0 12 0		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	76,800	76,800	...	28,352	97,927	0 4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...		
South Arcot.	Ryotwary	3,208,960	1,044,370	2,164,590	35,19,616	1,738,723	2 0 5	46,12,706	33,12,314	2 2 1	2 6 0	1,738,723	2 10 5	3	83,554
	Zemindari	22,400	9,066	13,334	8,611	20,190	0 6 10	8,611	...	0 10 4	...	20,190	0 6 10		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	58,240	58,240	...	22,629	55,825	0 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Tanjore ...	Ryotwary	1,677,084	513,999	1,163,085	42,69,970	1,733,235	2 7 5	42,14,019	41,36,344	3 9 11	3 13 5	1,733,235	2 6 11	5	201,151
	Zemindari	191,633	16,346	175,287	32,198	81,048	0 6 4	32,198	...	0 2 11	...	81,048	0 6 4		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	525,271	525,271	...	1,26,636	316,100	0 6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Trichinopoly.	Ryotwary	1,803,520	513,854	1,289,666	15,57,892	977,753	1 9 6	17,32,395	15,40,543	1 5 6	1 7 8	977,753	1 12 4	2	104,222
	Zemindari	391,680	...	391,680	52,335	170,176	0 4 11	52,335	...	0 2 2	...	170,176	0 4 11		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	128,640	128,640	...	10,708	67,104	0 2 7	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Madura ...	Ryotwary	2,139,851	898,915	1,240,936	16,67,822	907,473	1 13 5	19,11,587	16,71,384	1 8 8	1 10 9	907,473	2 1 8	7	150,646
	Zemindari	3,370,240	...	3,370,240	7,69,799	1,217,279	0 10 1	7,69,799	...	0 3 8	...	1,217,279	0 10 1		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	121,469	121,469	...	11,157	43,928	0 4 1	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Tinnevelly ...	Ryotwary	2,313,936	781,927	1,532,009	28,50,316	1,207,836	2 5 9	26,62,627	26,20,655	1 11 9	1 13 0	1,207,836	2 3 3	12	174,227
	Zemindari	928,950	209,858	719,092	3,15,020	389,932	0 12 11	3,15,020	...	0 7 0	...	389,932	0 12 11		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	207,196	207,196	...	57,995	101,979	0 9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Coimbatore ...	Ryotwary	4,891,520	2,081,028	2,810,492	28,34,052	1,601,202	1 12 4	29,45,404	26,49,908	1 0 9	1 1 11	1,601,202	1 13 5	1	38,967
	Zemindari	106,880	24,027	82,853	27,691	44,561	0 9 11	27,691	...	0 5 4	...	44,561	0 9 11		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	32,000	32,000	...	3,418	11,927	0 4 7	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Nilgiris ...	Ryotwary	612,506	393,607	218,899	1,43,528	91,034	1 9 2	1,91,424	1,34,021	0 13 11	0 11 5	91,034	2 1 7	1	12,335
	Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Salem ...	Ryotwary	3,630,384	1,902,398	1,727,986	18,79,438	1,132,124	1 10 6	22,65,019	17,71,881	1 4 11	1 6 9	1,132,124	2 0 0	4	92,946
	Zemindari	1,111,628	108,269	1,003,359	4,50,818	427,076	1 0 11	4,50,818	...	0 7 2	...	427,076	1 0 11		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	201,136	201,136	...	42,300	40,395	1 0 9	...	...	...	...	...	...		
South Canara.	Ryotwary	2,497,280	2,079,825	417,455	13,89,769	955,842	1 7 3	13,99,078	13,71,558	3 5 7	3 6 7	955,842	1 7 5	1	32,099
	Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Malabar ...	Ryotwary	3,572,676	2,788,072	784,604	18,14,816	2,334,876	0 12 5	17,90,369	17,90,369	2 4 6	2 1 8	2,334,876	0 12 3	7	185,683
	Zemindari	3,614	...	3,614	15,000	30,159	0 7 11	15,000	...	4 2 5	...	30,159	0 7 11		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total ...	Ryotwary	59,285,435	30,961,642	28,273,793	435,57,802	21,649,911	2 5 2	456,06,021	394,10,443	1 9 9	1 13 2	21,649,911	2 1 8	75	2,099,973
	Zemindari	27,528,376	3,062,627	24,465,749	50,97,121	7,901,170	0 10 4	50,97,121	...	0 3 4	...	7,901,170	0 10 4		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	3,118,638	3,118,638	...	6,54,138	1,272,465	0 8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...		

FISCAL—*continued.*

(11)—*Varieties of tenure held direct from Government during the official year* 1888-89.

Nature of tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	NO.	NO.	NO.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Great Zemindaries paying more than Rs. 50,000. — Held by individuals under law of primogeniture	13	9,116	13	6,669,347	513,026	2,03,626 12 10	...
Great Zemindaries paying more than Rs. 50,000. — Held by individuals and families under ordinary law	2	336	2	230,274	115,137	80,783 0 0	...
Large Zemindaries paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 revenue. — Under law of primogeniture	51	9,856	52	8,293,672	162,621	14,183 1 1	...
Large Zemindaries paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 revenue. — Under ordinary law	78	1,475	124	1,088,923	13,960	18,175 10 11	...
Zemindaries paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100 revenue	613	3,168	921	2,630,788	4,292	1,418 12 10	...
Small Zemindaries other than those of cultivating communities paying less than Rs. 100	96	431	118	277,318	2,889	53 10 3	...
Peasant proprietors paying separately	2,807,172	26,733	4,261,575	21,180,462	7·5	14 6 1	...
Holders of wholly or partially revenue-free tenures. — In perpetuity	431,638	29,196	771,032	7,870,829	18·2	10 5 0	...
Holders of wholly or partially revenue-free tenures. — For life or lives	3,761	903	7,349	54,737	14·6	6 13 2	...
Land-holders who have redeemed the revenue	538	177	623	4,678	8·7	0 6 10	...
Purchases of waste lands	516	152	526	30,111	58·3	72 13 2	...
Total	3,244,478	...	5,042,335	48,331,139	14·9	15 10 1	...

NOTE.—Column 8 is not filled up with reference to para. 8 of G.O., dated 10th May 1887, No. 451, Revenue Department.

(12)—*Register of transfers for the official year* 1888-89.

	Number of transfers.			Total area (in acres) transferred.		
	By order of court.	By sale for arrears of revenue.	By private contract or gift.	By order of court.	By sale for arrears of revenue.	By private contract or gift.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	NO.	NO.	NO.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Zemindars or holders of permanently-settled estates	2	3	15	·172	4,717	46,531
Peasant proprietors or ryotwar holders	1,073	5,353	111,349	6,224	16,000	339,034
Holders of wholly or partially revenue-free tenures	220	146	5,433	1,557	796	42,884

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

(13)—*Statement of Acts passed by the local Legislature in* 1888-89, *and sanctioned as required by Law.*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
Madras Village Courts Act ...	The Hon. Mr. Hutchins, C.S.I.	The Act is founded on a Bill drafted by a committee of native gentlemen appointed in 1879 on a reference from the Government of India as to the possibility of investing the Civil Courts with more summary jurisdiction than they then possessed. The report of the Committee, presented in June 1882, made four chief recommendations: (1) that the pecuniary jurisdiction of the village courts should be raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20; (2) that the village courts should receive exclusive jurisdiction in suits falling within their competence; (3) that the District Munsif should be given powers of revision over the village courts; and (4) that the hereditary character of the office of Village Munsif should no longer be strictly maintained. Only the first of these recommendations was then approved, and the Committee's Bill was therefore laid aside and a much shorter one prepared which passed into law as Madras Act IV of 1883. The results of the extended jurisdiction of Village Munsifs during the next four years and a consideration of a special report on the subject presented by the Honorable the Judges of the High Court in 1887 led to the passing of this Act by which Madras Act IV of 1883 is repealed, its provisions re-enacted, and the third and fourth recommendations of the Committee of 1879 adopted. The Act also repeals Madras Regulation IV of 1816 and is a general consolidation and amendment of the law relating to the Courts of Village Munsifs.	Received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 1st December 1888 and of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 30th January 1889.

(14)—*Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the local Legislature during* 1888-89.

No. of Bill.	Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of the Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why and in what stage.
No. 1 of 1884.	A Bill to provide for irrigation and navigation in the Madras Presidency.	By Government.	The object of this Bill is to consolidate and establish the law relating to irrigation and navigation in this Presidency. It declares and defines the powers of Government and officers of Government in carrying out and managing works of irrigation and drainage, and secures compensation to landholders for damage sustained. It regulates the obligations and rights of owners of water channels, the settlement of disputes relating thereto, and the construction of new water channels by private persons. It empowers Government to levy rates for canal water supplied, to issue bye-laws for the conduct of navigation in navigable canals, and to obtain labor on emergent cases for the repairs of canals.	Introduced 18th August 1884.	Removed from the list of business under Rule 51A of the Council Rules on the 14th Dec. 1888.	.....
No. 1 of 1886.	A Bill to amend Madras Act 1 of 1870.	By Government.	The object of this Bill is to enable the surplus funds collected under Act I of 1870 to be utilized not only for the purpose of improving ferries and communications leading thereto, but for the purpose of superseding ferries by the construction of bridges—a method of expenditure which has been found to be highly desirable in the interests of traffic in certain districts of this Presidency.	Published under Rule 25 in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 24th February 1886.	.....	.....
No. 5 of 1886.	A Bill to amend Madras Act I of 1884.	The Hon. Mr. Barlow.	The object of the measure is to amend certain provisions of the City of Madras Municipal Act (I of 1884) intended to bring under control the building of *parcherries* or clusters of huts inhabited by the lower working classes. It has been found that these provisions can in practice be evaded, and the amending Bill has been introduced with a view to remedy this state of things.	Introduced 28th October 1886.	.....	The Select Committee on this Bill was reconstituted at the meeting of the Council of the 30th October 1888. The remarks of the President and Members of the Madras Municipal Commission, together with the orders of Government thereon, have been communicated to the Select Committee.
No. 1 of 1887.	A Bill to control evictions and the monopoly of waste lands in the district of Malabar.	The Hon. Mr. Subrahmaniya Aiyar.	The object of this Bill, which was prepared by a Committee appointed in 1885 to consider and report on the land tenures of Malabar, is to check capricious evictions and to control the monopoly of land at present enjoyed by the landlords of Malabar. It provides that no tenant shall be ejected by his landlord from his holding, except at the end of the agricultural year, and after six months' notice of the landlord's intention to eject. Relief is also provided against forfeiture of tenancy for non-payment of rent or renewal fees if the amount due is paid into court within a certain period. It is further provided, that upon application being made to the Collector for waste land for cultivation, that officer may, in the absence of reasonable objection, grant to the applicant a puttah for land not exceeding 15 acres in extent, subject to the payment of Government assessment, to be fixed from time to time, and of an equal sum as rent to the owner of the land.	Introduced 22nd November 1887.	.....	The strength of the Select Committee to whom the Bill had been referred for further consideration having been reduced to only 2 members, the names of 2 other members were added to it at the meeting of the Council of the 30th October 1888.

A.—LEGISLATIVE—*continued.*

(14)—*Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the local Legislature during* 1888-89—continued.

No. of Bill.	Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of the Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why and in what stage.
No. 1 of 1888.	A Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the Salt Revenue in the Presidency of Fort St. George.	The Hon. Mr. Stokes, C.S.I.	The object of this Bill is to consolidate into a single enactment the various laws relating to the Salt Revenue in this Presidency, enumerated in the schedule appended to the Bill. The necessity for consolidating these laws, which were in several respects confused and defective, was strongly urged by the Salt Commission of 1876. It was, however, considered desirable at the time that steps should be taken at the outset to remedy only the obvious defects in the law, and Madras Act I of 1882 was passed with this object. The work of consolidation was left to be undertaken when the Salt Department, then newly organized, should have gained some experience of the working of the law. The present Bill, which has been framed to give effect to the purpose originally contemplated, repeals the whole of the existing law, re-enacting such portions of it as it is desirable to retain, and introduce several modifications which experience has shown to be necessary.	Introduced 30th October 1888.	.....	Referred to a Select Committee for report, 30th October 1888.
No. 2 of 1888.	A Bill to amend the Madras Jails Act, 1869.	The Hon. Mr. Stokes, C.S.I.	The object of this Bill is to confer on jail warders the same powers of arrest with regard to offences punishable under the Madras Jails Act, 1869, which are non-cognizable as are now possessed by Police officers under section 57 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1882. The warders to whom the guarding of jails in this Presidency and of prisoners at work outside the jails is now entrusted are not to officers of police, and it therefore was necessary by an express enactment to invest them with summary authority to apprehend persons committing any of the offences specified in sections 14 and 15 of the Madras Jails Act, 1869.	Introduced 30th October 1888.	.....	Passed by the Council on the 19th March 1889.
No. 1 of 1889.	A Bill to provide for the prevention and control of petty nuisances outside the Presidency town.	The Hon. Mr. Stokes, C.S.I.	The object of this Bill is in the first place to remove inconvenience in the existing law to which attention was drawn in 1887 by an opinion of the Acting Advocate-General, viz., that neither Act XXIV of 1859 nor the amending Acts I of 1872 and I of 1885 (Madras) make any provision for the General Police Act or section 48 thereof being extended to any local area temporarily, conditionally, or subject to subsequent revocation. The present Bill enables this to be done, and also remove some other defects in section 48 of Act XXIV of 1859, such as the absence of any definition of a town, and of any power to award imprisonment in default of fine. It also extends to Municipalities and any other local areas outside the Presidency town to which the Bill may be applied, the provisions of the Madras City Police Act, 1888, dealing with gambling, cock-fighting and other street-nuisances.	Introduced 19th March 1889.	.....	Referred to a Select Committee for report, 19th March 1889.

(15)—*Statement of Draft Bills submitted by the Madras Government for the consideration of the Legislature of India during* 1888-89.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	Fate, result, or present position of the proposed Bill.
Nil.			

B.—POLICE.

(16)—*Statement showing the strength, cost, distribution, and employment of Police in the Madras Presidency during the official year* 1888-89.

Ranges.	Districts.	Sanctioned strength of Police force.										Cost of Police.						
		Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.							Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues		Pay and travelling allowances of controlling officers (col. 2) and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (col. 3).	Other expenses of col. 3.		Total pay of subordinate officers (cols. 4 and 5).	Total pay of Constables of all classes (cols. 6, 7 and 8).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in cols. 12, 14 and 15.
			Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.			Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Chief Office	2	* 1	...	...	...	18	...	21	...	...	(a) 65,651	8,228	...	...	...	1,479	...
	Madras City Police	...	† 3	11	35	4	942	44	1,039	...	...	...	30,847	...	(b) 9,019	46,103	(c) 1,03,768	2,863
Northern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	14,781	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ganjam	...	3	11	12	...	1,138	...	1,164	...	...	...	15,986	4,482	...	23,461	1,13,680	6,001
	Vizagapatam	...	3	12	15	...	1,281	...	1,311	...	...	...	17,350	3,643	...	32,756	1,25,585	5,197
	Jeypore	...	2	3	6	...	452	...	463	...	...	...	10,658	3,249	...	12,060	48,542	2,829
	Godávari	...	2	11	14	...	1,178	...	1,205	...	...	...	11,428	1,466	...	26,212	1,18,778	3,554
	Kistna	...	2	7	17	...	1,128	...	1,154	...	...	...	11,245	3,078	...	21,343	1,17,716	3,820
	Total ...	1	12	44	64	...	5,177	...	5,298	...	...	14,781	66,667	15,918	...	1,15,832	5,24,301	21,401
Southern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	16,423	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore	...	2	9	12	...	1,130	...	1,153	...	...	...	12,950	1,991	...	24,813	1,04,491	5,710
	Kurnool	...	2	10	11	...	944	...	967	...	...	...	11,624	3,139	...	22,767	90,663	4,906
	Bellary	...	1	7	11	...	712	...	731	...	...	...	9,600	1,331	...	17,189	69,524	4,866
	Anantapur	...	1	5	6	...	515	...	527	...	...	...	9,106	2,252	...	12,573	51,117	3,193
	Cuddapah	...	2	10	12	...	1,007	...	1,031	...	...	...	18,319	3,069	...	24,657	1,01,336	6,649
	North Arcot	...	2	8	14	...	1,210	...	1,234	...	...	...	13,284	4,078	...	21,931	1,16,573	8,022
	Chingleput	...	1	7	8	...	602	...	618	...	...	...	8,523	1,168	...	18,088	60,340	7,255
	South Arcot	...	2	9	10	...	1,032	...	1,053	...	...	...	18,060	1,946	...	20,595	1,01,145	4,943
	Tanjore	...	2	9	13	...	1,227	...	1,251	...	...	...	13,031	2,018	...	23,735	1,23,689	7,612
	Trichinopoly	...	1	5	8	...	648	...	662	...	...	...	8,100	915	...	10,226	64,436	4,773
	Madura	...	2	10	14	...	1,067	...	1,093	...	...	...	13,410	2,634	...	23,478	1,05,429	6,242
	Tinnevelly	...	2	8	12	...	887	...	909	...	...	...	12,446	2,838	...	18,170	87,080	5,895
	Salem	...	2	10	11	...	1,041	...	1,064	...	...	...	12,601	2,347	...	22,896	98,545	6,513
	Coimbatore	...	3	10	14	...	1,045	...	1,072	...	...	...	19,266	3,307	...	27,958	1,12,958	7,186
	Malabar	...	4	11	24	...	1,371	...	1,410	...	...	...	24,291	3,958	...	33,080	1,41,426	7,856
	South Canara	...	1	5	6	...	552	...	564	...	...	...	7,186	1,110	...	12,086	56,664	2,897
	Total ...	1	30	133	186	...	14,996	...	15,340	...	...	16,423	2,11,797	38,141	...	3,34,242	14,85,416	94,512
	Grand Total ...	4	46	188	285	4	‡ 21,127	44	21,698	...	...	96,855	3,17,539	54,059	9,019	4,96,177	21,14,964	(d) 1,18,776

* Superintendent (Assistant to Government, Special Branch). † 1 Commissioner, 1 Deputy and 1 Assistant Commissioner of Police. ‡ Includes 168 village watchers.
(a) Includes cost of Inspector-General's establishment of 39 clerks and 11 servants (not Police Officers). (b) Includes cost of Commissioner's establishment of 10 clerks and 17 servants (not Police Officers).
(c) Includes cost of Marine establishment, consisting of 2 tindals, 24 boatmen, and 4 boys and a driver of prison van (not Police Officers). (d) Includes Rs. 34,608 on account of Railway fare of Police escorts, &c.

(16)—***Statement showing the strength, cost, distribution, and employment of Police in the Madras Presidency during the official year*** 1888-89—continued.

Ranges.	Districts.	Cost of Police—*continued.*						Distribution of force.										Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.
		Average pay of		Contingencies and all expenses other than included in cols. 12 to 18.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	In district.								On Town, Municipal or Harbour duty.	In cantonments.		
		Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.					Guards at district, central, or subsidiary jails.		On station duties.		Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve.		Total.					
								Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.				
		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
	Chief Office	Rupees 10½ per mensem.	Rupees 9 per mensem.	8,802	84,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	18	3	18	...	...	...	...
	Madras City Police			32,178	2,24,778	...	...	...	10	41	842	8	138	49	990	1,029	...	27	405,848
Northern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police			1,537	16,318	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Ganjam			24,183	1,87,793	...	...	...	3	20	849	6	286	26	1,138	104	...	8,311	1,749,604
	Vizagapatam			22,850	2,07,381	...	...	...	...	24	1,025	6	256	30	1,281	99	...	8,880	1,900,951
	Jeypore			10,214	87,552	...	...	...	11	8	353	3	88	11	452	...	...	8,500	584,190
	Godávari			23,435	1,84,873	...	...	...	14	23	963	4	201	27	1,178	112	...	7,345	1,791,512
	Kistna			8,552	1,65,754	...	...	...	46	22	862	4	220	26	1,128	96	...	8,471	1,548,480
	Total ...			90,771	8,49,671	...	...	...	74	98	4,052	23	1,051	121	5,177	411	...	41,507	7,574,737
Southern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police			807	17,230	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore			15,802	1,65,757	...	...	...	21	20	966	3	143	23	1,130	72	...	8,739	1,220,236
	Kurnool			10,973	1,44,072	...	...	...	7	19	725	4	212	23	944	47	...	7,788	709,305
	Bellary			10,870	1,13,380	...	...	...	5	15	583	4	124	19	712	106	8	5,904	736,807
	Anantapur			6,676	84,957	...	...	...	...	10	386	2	129	12	515	14	...	5,103	599,889
	Cuddapah			14,799	1,68,829	...	...	...	8	21	805	3	194	24	1,007	45	...	8,745	1,121,038
	North Arcot			21,757	1,85,645	...	...	...	30	20	981	4	199	24	1,210	69	...	7,256	1,817,814
	Chingleput			9,738	1,05,112	...	...	...	13	14	417	2	172	16	602	30	68	2,842	981,331
	South Arcot			15,774	1,62,463	...	...	...	23	17	861	4	148	21	1,032	81	...	4,873	1,814,738
	Tanjore			18,096	1,88,181	...	...	...	39	20	940	4	248	24	1,227	321	...	3,654	2,130,383
	Trichinopoly			9,796	98,246	...	...	...	8	11	494	3	146	14	648	142	...	3,561	1,215,033
	Madura			17,867	1,69,060	...	...	...	...	22	893	4	174	26	1,067	116	...	8,401	2,168,680
	Tinnevelly			13,698	1,40,127	...	...	...	...	18	717	4	170	22	887	117	...	5,381	1,699,747
	Salem			16,687	1,59,589	...	...	...	12	20	867	3	162	23	1,041	76	...	7,653	1,599,595
	Coimbatore			18,708	1,89,383	...	...	...	...	23	839	4	206	27	1,045	117	3	8,799	1,748,724
	Malabar			22,540	2,33,145	...	...	...	...	30	1,059	9	312	39	1,371	150	45	5,765	2,365,035
	South Canara			11,844	91,787	...	...	...	12	9	414	3	126	12	552	43	...	3,902	959,514
	Total ...			2,36,432	24,16,963	...	...	...	178	290	11,947	60	2,865	350	14,990	1,546	124	98,366	22,887,919
	Grand Total ...			3,68,183	35,75,572	...	...	...	[262	429	16,841	94	4,072	523	21,175	2,986	124	139,900	30,868,504

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

(16)—*Statement showing the strength, cost, distribution, and employment of Police in the Madras Presidency during the official year* 1888-89—continued.

Ranges.	Districts.	Proportion of the whole force (officers and men). To area. Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	To population. Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Proportion of the Police on station duties (officers and men). To area. Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	To population. Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Total amount of cognizable crime reported (cols. 4 and 6 of statement A, Part I).	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police force on station duties (cols. 27 and 28).
		37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
	Chief Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras City Police	·03	...	...	387	...	387	·03	...	...	460	...	460	32,533	38
Northern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ganjam	7·2	...	...	1,506	1,616	384	9·6	...	...	2,011	2,232	384	6,245	7
	Vizagapatam	6·8	...	...	1,450	1,507	755	8·4	...	...	1,812	1,922	755	3,907	4
	Jeypore	18·8	...	...	1,292	1,292	...	23·5	...	...	1,618	1,618	...	798	2
	Godávari	6·2	...	...	1,521	1,607	701	7·4	...	...	1,817	1,960	701	6,512	7
	Kistna	7·6	...	...	1,398	1,476	570	9·6	...	...	1,752	1,896	570	5,421	6
	Total	7·9	...	...	1,454	1,526	603	10	...	...	1,825	1,960	603	22,883	6
Southern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore	7·7	...	...	1,077	1,115	510	8·9	...	...	1,236	1,293	510	4,033	4
	Kurnool	8·1	...	...	739	755	433	10·5	...	...	953	988	433	2,257	3
	Bellary	8·1	...	...	1,015	1,066	716	9·9	...	...	1,232	1,343	717	7,007	12
	Anantapur	9·7	...	...	1,138	1,160	350	12·9	...	...	1,515	1,558	350	2,106	5
	Cuddapah	8·5	...	...	1,096	1,127	422	10·6	...	...	1,357	1,411	422	2,942	4
	North Arcot	6·02	...	...	1,510	1,559	694	7·2	...	...	1,816	1,899	694	4,364	4
	Chingleput	4·7	...	...	1,622	1,642	1,242	6·6	...	...	2,277	2,354	1,242	5,349	12
	South Arcot	5·3	...	...	1,988	2,105	782	5·6	...	...	2,067	2,197	782	6,350	7
	Tanjore	3·2	...	...	1,840	2,305	627	3·8	...	...	2,219	3,019	627	5,942	6
	Trichinopoly	5·4	...	...	1,858	2,170	734	7·05	...	...	2,406	3,060	734	4,141	8
	Madura	7·7	...	...	1,984	2,130	759	9·2	...	...	2,370	2,604	759	7,289	8
	Tinnevelly	5·9	...	...	1,870	2,074	491	7·3	...	...	2,313	2,657	491	5,342	7
	Salem	7·2	...	...	1,521	1,587	667	8·6	...	...	1,803	1,910	667	4,000	5
	Coimbatore	8·2	...	...	1,631	1,752	642	10·2	...	...	2,029	2,246	642	5,218	6
	Malabar	4·2	...	...	1,736	1,818	1,079	5·3	...	...	2,172	2,346	1,079	5,833	6
	South Canara	7·07	...	...	1,738	1,822	746	9·2	...	...	2,268	2,440	746	882	2
	Total	6·6	...	...	1,532	1,628	696	8·03	...	...	1,870	2,040	696	73,060	6
	Grand Total	6·6	...	...	1,456	1,601	575	8·1	...	...	1,787	2,019	609	128,476	8

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

(17)—*Statement showing the equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the force in the Madras Presidency for the year* 1888.

Ranges.	Districts.	Total strength on the 31st December 1888.		Total sanctioned strength.		Armament of the force. (b)			Punishments.														Reward.		Education.				Number enlisted during the year.	Number who have left the force during the year.								Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force.
									Dismissed.		Fined, degraded or suspended by their own departmental officers.		Number of men punished by black marks only.	Punished judicially by Magistrates and Courts.								Other offences.		Number of Police rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.			Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (columns 7 and 8).	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.		
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with fire-arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only. (c)	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		Under Police Act.		Under Secs. 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX (Secs. 161 to 171) of Penal Code.		Officers.	Men.	By promotion.	By money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.											
1		1(a)		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
	Chief Office...	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras City.	44	965	46	1,043	...	207	798	1	16	7	181	57	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	17	3	105	44	880	...	154	134	533	476	20	...	31	17	12	...	7	37·4	·7
Northern Range.	Ganjam ...	21	1,134	23	1,143	1,013	142	...	...	2	2	104	154	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	10	21	630	2	44	65	525	583	27	...	8	2	18	3	11	92·6	·1
	Vizagapatam.	26	1,276	27	1,286	963	339	...	1	18	3	326	250	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	30	1	35	25	997	...	129	98	608	595	30	4	13	19	6	6	21	172·9	1·6
	Jeypore ...	8	423	9	452	419	12	...	...	15	1	110	48	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	11	...	2	8	187	...	48	46	250	139	3	3	4	15	2	3	13	196·8	3
	Godávari ...	21	1,175	25	1,181	813	357	26	...	10	4	175	233	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	11	3	2	21	630	2	158	128	515	571	44	3	16	10	9	3	16	129	1·3
	Kistna ...	23	1,095	24	1,101	563	555	...	...	11	4	83	281	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	29	19	24	565	2	168	109	539	471	50	...	9	11	...	7	22	49·6	2
	Total ...	99	5,103	108	5,163	3,771	1,405	26	1	56	14	798	966	...	7	...	...	...	2	1	64	33	68	99	3,009	6	547	446	2,437	2,359	154	10	50	57	35	22	83	120·4	1·6
Southern Range.	Nellore ...	19	1,019	21	1,034	517	521	...	...	6	3	134	382	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	23	19	529	1	140	74	612	436	31	2	25	6	2	3	15	95·2	1·4
	Kurnool ...	19	910	21	944	460	288	181	...	11	1	158	180	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	7	16	19	386	...	155	106	392	431	23	...	31	11	2	2	19	78·6	2
	Bellary ...	17	694	18	716	333	361	17	...	13	5	156	460	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	6	17	367	3	132	141	443	251	20	1	45	13	5	15	7	118	1
	Anantapur ...	10	507	11	515	260	257	...	...	5	6	88	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9	6	10	216	2	87	56	238	216	20	...	8	5	1	7	8	114·7	1·5
	Cuddapah ...	22	1,006	22	1,007	458	229	341	...	10	1	277	254	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	10	22	560	...	96	72	553	407	9	1	30	10	5	...	18	80·5	1·8
	North Arcot.	21	1,191	22	1,187	477	700	35	...	11	4	177	465	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	8	31	26	21	897	1	207	152	759	453	35	6	43	11	3	9	19	47·4	1·6
	Chingleput ...	15	598	15	606	266	331	16	1	6	2	157	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	15	598	2	64	48	193	373	24	1	10	7	...	7	4	28·9	·7
	South Arcot.	17	1,024	19	1,032	425	549	67	...	10	...	272	55	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	14	138	17	849	...	143	90	394	566	54	...	12	10	...	7	9	87·9	·9
	Tanjore ...	22	1,239	22	1,260	481	544	236	...	8	3	314	164	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	110	15	22	1,218	...	92	64	542	628	36	...	14	8	4	3	17	35·9	1·3
	Trichinopoly.	13	649	13	652	296	366	...	...	7	1	40	190	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	12	4	13	636	1	67	48	239	375	21	...	10	7	2	1	9	74·3	1·3
	Madura ...	23	1,067	24	1,074	449	448	193	...	12	8	125	381	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	17	20	23	1,000	...	115	90	421	587	28	...	20	12	2	3	15	99·4	1·4
	Tinnevelly ...	20	877	20	898	352	499	46	...	11	3	88	310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	4	20	828	5	125	71	365	460	18	1	22	11	2	2	9	152·6	1
	Salem ...	20	1,002	21	1,041	414	608	...	...	10	9	66	336	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	7	6	...	20	726	1	125	113	631	391	30	1	30	10	2	6	12	58·8	1·2
	Coimbatore ...	17	842	19	845	395	464	...	...	7	6	170	110	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	16	28	17	813	...	110	75	425	359	24	...	23	7	1	3	15	83·9	1·7
	Nilgiris ...	5	178	5	185	61	122	...	...	3	...	34	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	5	171	...	12	23	93	67	4	...	9	3	...	1	3	120·8	1·6
	Malabar ...	34	1,374	35	1,384	639	657	112	...	13	5	234	210	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	15	34	1,292	1	104	97	567	744	36	...	14	13	...	9	28	93·8	2
	South Canara.	10	554	11	560	257	307	...	...	2	...	60	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	13	10	356	...	49	35	199	365	26	...	10	2	12	...	4	103	·7
	Total ...	304	14,731	319	14,940	6,540	7,251	1,244	1	145	57	2,550	4,007	...	27	...	3	...	4	...	59	289	328	304	11,442	17	1,823	1,355	7,066	7,109	439	13	356	146	43	78	211	83	1·4
	Grand Total.	447	(a) 20,312	473	(a) 21,159	10,311	8,863	2,068	3	217	78	3,530	5,030	1	35	...	3	...	6	1	140	325	501	447	15,342	23	2,524	1,935	10,038	9,955	613	23	437	220	90	100	301	90	1·4

(a) Includes 155 private guards.

(b) Includes Maliah Police and Hill Force.

(c) All members of the force below the grade of Head Constables are armed with batons.

NOTE.—This statement does not refer to Assistant Superintendent or Officers of higher rank.

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

(18)—*Statement showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the Police force of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1888.

Ranges.	Districts.	Race. Europeans. District or Assistant District Superintendents. Military or Covenanted Civil.	Europeans. Uncovenanted.	Europeans. Subordinate officers. On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Europeans. Subordinate officers. Below Rs. 100, but not less than Rs. 35.	Europeans. Constables.	Eurasians. District or Assistant Superintendents.	Eurasians. Subordinate officers. On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Eurasians. Subordinate officers. Below Rs. 100, but not less than Rs. 35.	Eurasians. Constables.	Natives. District or Superintendents.	Natives. Subordinate officers. On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Natives. Subordinate officers. Below Rs. 100, but not less than Rs. 35.	Natives. Constables.	Religion or caste. Officers. Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus. Brahmins.	Hindus. Rajputs.	Hindus. Nairs.	Hindus. Teers.	Hindus. Oriyahs.	Hindus. Pariahs.	Hindus. Hindus of all other castes.	Other religions. Foreigners (not British subjects).	Other religions.	Men. Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus. Brahmins.	Hindus. Rajputs.	Hindus. Nairs.	Hindus. Teers.	Hindus. Oriyahs.	Hindus. Pariahs.	Hindus. Hindus of all other castes.	Other religions. Foreigners (not British subjects).	Other religions.	Grand Total, officers and men.
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8		9	10	11		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
	Chief Office ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	16
	Madras City ...	1	1	4	17	1	...	5	9	...	1	1	8	964	37	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	18	206	34	29	...	...	...	...	678	...	...	...	1,012
Northern Range.	Dy. Inspr.-General of Police ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Ganjam	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	11	1,132	6	3	8	1	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	10	46	16	11	...	...	450	12	§ 589	...	...	...	1,158
	Vizagapatam ...	...	3	2	4	...	...	2	1	5	...	1	10	1,271	14	1	4	...	...	...	2	...	8	...	...	...	9	91	42	15	...	...	231	8	880	...	...	...	1,305
	Jeypore	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	5	423	5	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	9	2	7	...	...	194	4	207	...	...	...	433
	Godávari	...	2	2	2	...	...	1	...	5	...	7	9	1,170	7	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	7	355	24	37	...	...	1	14	737	...	...	...	1,198
	Kistna	...	2	3	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	13	1,094	9	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	359	46	26	...	...	...	...	663	...	...	...	1,120
	Total ...	1	12	10	10	...	...	4	2	13	...	25	48	5,090	42	11	23	1	...	...	7	...	28	...	...	...	27	860	130	96	...	...	876	38	3,076	...	...	...	5,215
Southern Range.	Dy. Inspr.-General of Police ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Nellore	1	1	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	5	10	1,018	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	10	437	37	57	...	...	...	8	470	...	...	...	1,040
	Kurnool	...	3	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	7	9	908	5	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	8	457	43	59	...	...	...	3	340	...	...	...	931
	Bellary	1	...	2	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	7	693	7	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	286	56	43	...	...	...	16	290	...	...	...	712
	Anantapur	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	507	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	230	24	11	...	...	...	1	241	...	...	...	518
	Cuddapah ...	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	6	9	1,005	9	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	4	489	21	36	...	...	...	1	455	...	...	...	1,030
	North Arcot ...	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	5	13	1,188	5	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	8	360	82	26	...	...	...	3	712	...	...	...	1,214
	Chingleput ...	...	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	597	6	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	30	191	6	13	...	...	...	4	354	...	...	...	614
	South Arcot ...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	6	8	1,020	5	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	21	335	12	24	...	...	...	14	618	...	...	...	1,043
	Tanjore	...	2	2	...	7	...	1	2	4	...	6	11	1,228	8	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	63	117	35	8	...	...	...	...	1,016	...	...	...	1,263
	Trichinopoly ...	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	3	8	644	4	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	21	159	9	7	...	...	...	3	450	...	...	...	663
	Madura	1	1	3	1	2	...	1	1	3	...	4	13	1,062	9	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	22	289	26	2	...	...	...	...	728	...	...	...	1,092
	Tinnevelly ...	...	2	3	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	12	876	9	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	42	127	10	6	...	...	...	...	692	...	...	...	899
	Salem	...	2	3	2	1	...	...	2	2	...	6	7	999	9	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	34	330	71	12	...	...	...	3	552	...	...	...	1,024
	Coimbatore ...	...	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	4	10	840	6	2	4	1	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	16	188	63	41	...	...	...	...	534	...	...	...	861
	Nilgiris	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	177	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	61	6	2	4	...	...	...	91	...	...	...	184
	Malabar	...	4	1	9	...	...	4	3	3	...	4	13	1,371	21	*3	1	...	6	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	43	† 179	4	9	884	213	...	4	38	...	...	...	1,412
	South Canara ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	554	4	1	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	‡ 72	30	1	4	55	8	...	212	...	...	...	565
	Total ...	6	25	28	21	17	...	20	14	27	...	74	147	14,687	121	41	66	3	7	7	...	...	90	...	...	...	511	4,307	535	357	892	268	8	60	7,793	...	...	...	15,066
	Grand Total ...	10	39	42	48	18	...	29	25	40	1	100	203	20,754	203	52	91	4	7	7	7	...	126	...	...	...	557	5,378	699	483	892	268	884	98	11,563	...	...	...	21,309

* Includes 2 Mappillas. † Includes 83 Mappillas. ‡ Includes 2 Mappillas. § Includes 11 Khonds.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL).

(19)—*(Civil and Criminal)—Statement showing the number of judicial divisions and the number of officers exercising appellate or original jurisdiction in the province of Madras on the last day of the year* 1888, *with the cost of tribunals.*

Province of Madras.		Area in square miles.	Population.	Number of divisions for courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of districts.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	Total number of officers exercising original or appellate jurisdiction: Judges of Chief Court of province.	Judges of other courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.	Total number of cases decided: Original. Regular.	Original. Miscellaneous.	Appeal. Regular.	Appeal. Miscellaneous.	Total receipts of the courts.	Total charges of the courts.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
																Rs.	Rs.
Territory subject to the High Court.	Civil ...	138,318	31,109,707	...	21	107	6	...	...	20	124	196,297	431,679	10,875	784	42,63,761	40,90,620
	Criminal...				22	337				21	733	197,912	3,449	6,179	...		
	Revenue...				21	80				21	83	5,526	6,458	...	...		
Territory not subject to the High Court.	Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Criminal...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Revenue...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		138,318	31,109,707	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

N.B.—This statement does not exhibit village munsifs.

Grades of Judicial Officers.

Officers exercising both original and appellate jurisdiction—	Europeans.	Natives.
High Court Judges	5	1
District Judges	19	1
Additional Judges	...	...
Subordinate Judges	1	13

Officers exercising original jurisdiction only—	Europeans.	Natives.
Judges of the Presidency Small Cause Court ...	1	2
Judges of the Cantonment Small Cause Court ...	1	...
Munsifs	...	106

(20)—*(Civil and Criminal)—(Supplement)—Statement showing the number of European and Native judicial officers of each grade exercising appellate or original jurisdiction in the province of Madras for the year* 1888.

Tribunals.	Original powers. European.	Original powers. Native (including Eurasian).	Original powers. Total.	Appeal powers. European.	Appeal powers. Native (including Eurasian).	Appeal powers. Total.	Grand total. European.	Grand total. Native (including Eurasian).	Grand total. Total.
High Court Judges	5	1	6	5	1	6	5	1	6
Presidency Small Cause Judges	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	2	3
District and Sessions Judges	19	1	20	19	1	20	19	1	20
Subordinate Judges	1	13	14	1	13	14	1	13	14
District Munsifs	...	106	106	...	...	...	...	106	106
Presidency Magistrates	2	2	4	...	...	...	2	2	4
Collectors and District Magistrates	21	...	21	21	...	21	21	...	21(*a*)
Sub-Divisional Officers and Magistrates	53	47	100	40	44	84	53	47	100(*b*)
Cantonment Magistrates	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2(*c*)
Special do.	8	68	76	...	...	...	8	68	76
Other paid do.	...	496	496	...	...	...	...	496	496(*d*)
Benches of do.	...	56	56	...	...	...	...	56	56(*e*)
Total ...	112	792	904	86	59	145	112	792	904

(*a*) 3 of these had also the powers of a District and Sessions Judge and 1 had those of an additional Sessions Judge.
(*b*) Of these, 1 Deputy Collector exercised the powers of a Sub-Judge.
(*c*) 1 of these exercised powers of a Small Cause Judge.
(*d*) Of these, 20 exercised the powers of a District Munsif.
(*e*) 4 of these were composed of both Europeans and Natives.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL)—*continued.*

(21)—*Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted of each class of offence in the province of Madras in the year* 1888.

Description of offences.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of persons				
				Under trial during the year, including pending from previous years.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII	2,008	1,794	1,794	15,324	9,472	4,952	6	894
Do. by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX	90	75	75	129	86	40	...	3
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X ...	2,713	2,645	2,631	3,302	1,488	1,738	3	73
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI ...	976	899	883	1,480	806	608	...	66
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII ...	113	96	100	119	58	57	...	4
Do. relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII	147	146	146	164	44	120	...	...
Do. affecting public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV.	7,828	7,633	7,623	10,463	2,836	7,518	5	104
Do. relating to religion, Chapter XV	115	100	99	474	364	94	...	16
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life	813	714	706	1,236	803	355	8	70
Causing miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births.	103	81	80	124	78	40	...	6
Hurt	13,399	12,447	11,880	34,427	29,060	4,658	...	709
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.	2,183	1,750	1,657	4,988	4,364	522	1	101
Criminal force and assault	34,122	30,770	26,646	67,837	59,954	7,182	3	698
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labor.	244	170	173	435	309	106	...	20
Rape	114	82	79	110	95	13	...	2
Unnatural offences	13	11	11	12	7	5	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII — Theft	19,006	14,551	14,839	33,978	21,407	11,539	16	1,016
Extortion	478	355	356	1,175	898	242	...	35
Robbery and dacoity	812	556	565	2,580	1,728	485	1	366
Criminal misappropriation of property	669	568	567	1,004	615	364	...	25
Criminal breach of trust	2,938	2,156	2,120	2,847	2,143	596	1	107
Receiving stolen property	550	517	522	767	304	450	1	12
Cheating	1,150	763	753	1,224	1,008	139	2	75
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property...	113	99	97	304	252	49	2	1
Mischief	7,086	5,762	5,657	16,767	14,233	1,948	5	581
Criminal trespass	11,239	9,038	9,139	25,403	19,614	4,869	7	913
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII.	296	245	237	491	385	60	2	44
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX	34	32	32	78	56	22	...	...
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX	956	774	763	1,554	1,367	129	1	57
Defamation, Chapter XXI	557	419	389	996	805	147	...	44
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, Chapter XXII	3,742	3,345	3,032	6,088	5,126	872	2	88
Offences under Special and Local Laws	109,308	108,200	106,863	127,601	25,303	101,597	32	669
Total ...	223,915	206,793	200,514	363,481	205,068	151,516	98	6,799

(22)—*Statement of miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal procedure Code in the province of Madras in the year* 1888.

Nature of proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI and XXXV.	10	10	...	10	
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace.	99	628	293	278	
3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour.	98	224	106	64	
4. Proceedings against local nuisances—Chapter X ...	238	348	75	16	
5. Possession—Chapter XII	80	275	58	25	
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, Section 250.	464	486	1	485	
7. Non-attendance of Jurors or Assessors—Chapter XXIII.	42	42	1	39	
8. Maintenance—Chapter XXXVI	2,187	2,187	464	639	
9. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII.	381	520	141	363	
Total ...	3,599	4,720	1,139	1,919	

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL)—*continued.*

(23)—*Statement showing the general result of criminal trials in the tribunals of various classes in the province of Madras in the year* 1888.

Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of.					Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.
		Died, escaped or transferred to another province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted		Committed or referred.				
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Courts in the interior.										
Village Officers	20,691	...	8,550	11,718	...	...	423	12,767	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under Section 14, C.P.C.	8,827	5	3,291	5,156	...	203	172	5,507	3	9,353
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.	271,054	67	180,336	78,646	1,989	3,830	6,186	122,270	7	299,280
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates ...	35,557	22	11,129	860	23,387	8	151	25,716	2	22,440
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under Sections 347 and 349, C.P.C.	822	...	256	529	2	26	9	524	7	1,007
Chief Magistrates of Districts	185	...	100	34	43	5	3	114	8	307
Courts of Session	2,666	4	1,341	958	...	96	267	981	26	8,308
Courts at the Presidency Town or Seat of Government.										
Presidency Magistrates	48,522	...	8,594	117	39,754	49	8	40,881	...	19,765
Superior Court. Original Jurisdiction ...	65	...	21	41	...	...	3	46	26	269
Superior Court. Under Section 307, C.P.C. ...	16	...	4	4	...	* 7	1	9	...	...
Superior Court. Under Section 374, C.P.C. ...	85	...	23	50	...	* 7	5	62	...	...
Total ...	388,490	98	213,645	98,113	65,175	4,231	7,228	211,877	...	360,729

* In the case of these persons new trial was ordered.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL)—*continued.*

(24)—*Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various criminal tribunals in the province of Madras in the year* 1888.

Class of tribunals.	Persons sentenced to								Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace, or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Details of punishment.																	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.
				Imprisonment.							Fine.									Imprisonment.					Whipping			
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.			Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Courts in the interior.																												
Village Officers	...	...	...	...	* 11,718	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under Section 14, C.P.C.	...	...	...	577	73	...	4,346	293	...	...	4,208	123	15	...	...	...	10,294	8,300	439	120	498	32	...	...	39	206	48	...
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	12,920	1,651	23	67,305	1,576	330	46	60,421	6,369	387	121	7	...	3,93,752	3,11,941	17,027	4,203	9,920	483	11	...	410	674	492	1
Benches of Magistrates ...	...	...	...	69	121	...	23,914	1	...	...	23,882	78	1	3	...	...	16,264	15,705	373	173	17	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under Sections 347 and 349, C.P.C.	...	...	...	483	7	...	177	49	...	...	14	51	5	6	1	...	4,706	1,053	123	6	164	320	...	...	10	18	21	...
Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	...	...	...	23	4	...	47	1	5	...	27	7	11	2	...	...	1,731	1,071	11	5	18	4	...	...	...	1	...	...
Courts of Session	...	89	...	831	25	...	68	10	1	...	14	19	16	14	2	3	31,017	2,079	909	12	157	240	402	45	...	6	4	...
Courts at the Presidency Town or Seat of Government.																												
Presidency Magistrates' Courts.	...	...	...	1,086	84	...	38,493	101	6	...	38,107	260	20	16	...	...	41,059	37,508	1,421	291	770	109	...	...	50	46	5	1
Superior Court. Original Jurisdiction	...	3	...	38	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	5,500	1,500	...	...	7	12	18	1	...	...	...	...
Under Section 307, C.P.C.	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
Under Section 374, C.P.C.	43	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	43	99	...	16,031	13,683	23	1,34,166	2,031	† 342	46	126,623	6,907	455	163	15	3	5,04,323	3,79,757	21,203	4,810	11,552	1,201	433	46	510	951	570	2

* Of these, 3,165 persons were confined in stocks.

† Of these, 72 persons were ordered under Section 106, C.P.C., to furnish sureties in addition to other punishment.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL)—*continued.*

(25)—*Statement showing the result of appeal and revision in criminal cases in the province of Madras in the year* 1888.

Tribunals.	Number of persons.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the courts.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further inquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Appeals.												
To Chief Magistrates of Districts *	12,358	...	733	5,965	...	1,006	3,696	26	136	2	794	19
To Courts of Session	1,140	1	194	513	...	94	194	2	4	2	136	28
To Superior Courts † by persons convicted ...	822	...	174	359	...	104	60	...	9	...	116	42
To Superior Courts † by Government from judgments of acquittal.	20	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	11	...	5	42
Total ...	14,340	1	1,101	6,840	...	1,204	3,951	28	160	4	1,051	...
Revision.												
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	2,444	...	1,738	55	...	1	...	14	423	160	53	15
By Courts of Session	1,268	...	630	282	...	...	13	12	164	73	94	24
By Superior Court	1,722	...	490	436	12	124	...	345	165	...	150	...
Total ...	5,434	...	2,858	773	12	125	13	371	752	233	297	...
Grand Total ...	19,774	1	3,959	7,613	12	1,329	3,964	399	912	237	1,348	...

* Or other magistrates authorized to hear appeals under Section 407, C.P.C.
† Persons concerned in cases under Sections 307 and 374, C.P.C., are excluded, as they are separately shown in Statement No. 4.

NOTE.—Persons in cases taken up for revision of the courts' own motion are also included.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(26)—(*Civil and Criminal*).—*Statement showing use of juries and assessors in the civil and criminal courts in the province of Madras in the year* 1888.

Classes of courts in which jurors or assessors are employed distinguishing criminal from civil courts.		Established or average number of jury or assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by jury.	Number of cases tried with assessors.	Jury trials.					Assessors' trials.			Remarks.
					Cases in which the judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the judge did not approve of the verdict.		Number of persons, the verdict in respect to whom the judge disapproved.		Number of cases in which judge agreed with assessors.	Number of cases in which judge differed from		
						Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under Section 307, C.P.C.	Whose cases he did not refer under Section 307, C.P.C.		One assessor.	Both assessors.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—*Civil Courts.*													
Chief Courts of Districts (or officers specially empowered) acting under Act X of 1870.	Assessors.	2	...	35	...	...	...	...	....	24	7	4	
II.—*Criminal Courts.*													
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, Criminal Procedure Code.	Jurors ...	5	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	
Act III of 1884		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	
Courts of Session.	Jurors ...	*5	351	...	337	8	6	23	8	...	...	...	
	Assessors.	*2	...	†591	...	...	...	...	...	421	46	111	
High Court, Original Criminal Jurisdiction.	Jurors ...	9	35	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	...	389	626	375	8	6	23	8	445	53	115	

* Qualifications as prescribed in Sections 319 and 320 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882).
† Excluding 13 cases in which the opinion of assessors was not taken.

D.—

(27)—*Statement showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the*

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Rajahmundry.	Central Prison.	Convicts ...	538	17	555	626	34	660	1,164	51	1,215
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	91	3	94	92	3	95
		Civil ...	7	1	8	21	1	22	28	2	30
Vellore ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	691	35	726	523	21	544	1,214	56	1,270
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
		Civil ...	10	...	10	5	...	5	15	...	15
Trichinopoly ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	581	13	594	774	42	816	1,355	55	1,410
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	3	...	3	19	...	19	22	...	22
Coimbatore ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	686	13	699	404	16	420	1,090	29	1,119
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	95	6	101	95	6	101
		Civil ...	12	...	12	82	5	87	94	5	99
Cannanore ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	338	...	338	196	...	196	534	...	534
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	400	14	414	464	18	482	864	32	896
		Under-trial ...	29	...	29	86	3	89	115	3	118
		Civil ...	4	...	4	37	1	38	41	1	42
Madras ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	547	25	572	2,149	224	2,373	2,696	249	2,945
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	96	5	101	98	5	103
		Civil ...	1	...	1	28	6	34	29	6	35
Russellkonda...	Hill Jail ...	Convicts ...	112	1	113	592	16	608	704	17	721
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	485	...	485	485	...	485
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berhampore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	130	4	134	757	17	774	887	21	908
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	718	4	722	719	4	723
		Civil ...	2	...	2	14	1	15	16	1	17
Vizagapatam ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	114	5	119	644	71	715	758	76	834
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	165	15	180	165	15	180
		Civil ...	7	...	7	18	2	20	25	2	27
Parvatipur ...	Hill Jail ...	Convicts ...	223	...	223	321	6	327	544	6	550
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guntur ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	120	5	125	410	19	429	530	24	554
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	107	5	112	107	5	112
		Civil ...	10	...	10	14	...	14	24	...	24
Nellore ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	57	4	61	242	28	270	299	32	331
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	117	10	127	120	10	130
		Civil ...	1	...	1	15	5	20	16	5	21
Kurnool ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	55	3	58	225	13	238	280	16	296
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	17	3	20	19	3	22
		Civil ...	3	...	3	34	...	34	37	...	37
Bellary ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	302	11	313	398	22	420	700	33	733
		Under-trial ...	1	1	2	85	9	94	86	10	96
		Civil ...	7	1	8	30	4	34	37	5	42
Cuddapah ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	94	4	98	380	18	398	474	22	496
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	203	8	211	209	8	217
		Civil ...	8	...	8	42	2	44	50	2	52
Cuddalore ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	155	5	160	496	13	509	651	18	669
		Under-trial ...	2	1	3	83	2	85	85	3	88
		Civil ...	11	...	11	26	...	26	37	...	37
Tanjore ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	162	7	169	540	41	581	702	48	750
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	108	5	113	109	5	114
		Civil ...	10	...	10	100	3	103	110	3	113
Madura ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	184	6	190	449	13	462	633	19	652
		Under-trial ...	30	2	32	180	5	185	210	7	217
		Civil ...	15	3	18	110	3	113	125	6	131
Tinnevelly ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	186	2	188	616	15	631	802	17	819
		Under-trial ...	10	...	10	149	1	150	159	1	160
		Civil ...	5	...	5	50	1	51	55	1	56
Cochin ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	147	1	148	467	13	480	614	14	628
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	64	5	69	70	5	75
		Civil ...	26	5	31	167	8	175	193	13	206
Mangalore ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	49	4	53	167	9	176	216	13	229
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	96	5	101	97	5	102
		Civil ...	14	4	18	44	...	44	58	4	62
Coimbatore* ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	100	7	107	175	8	183	275	15	290
		Under-trial ...	10	2	12	65	4	69	75	6	81
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Central and District Jails.		Convicts ...	5,971	186	6,157	12,016	677	12,693	17,987	863	18,850
		Under-trial ...	105	6	111	3,011	98	3,109	3,116	104	3,220
		Civil ...	156	14	170	856	42	898	1,012	56	1,068
		Total ...	6,232	206	6,438	15,883	817	16,700	22,115	1,023	23,138

* Closed on 30th June 1888.

PRISONS.

jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1888.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
623	30	653	541	21	562	500·41	17·73	518·14			
90	2	92	2	1	3	4·56	·12	4·68	509·01	18·09	527·10
23	2	25	5	...	5	4·04	·24	4·28			
505	30	535	709	26	735	684·30	28·51	712·81			
1	...	1	...	...	...	·03	...	·03	690·74	28·51	719·25
14	...	14	1	...	1	6·41	...	6·41			
534	23	557	821	32	853	776·99	20·10	797·09			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	778·18	20·10	798·28
15	...	15	7	...	7	1·19	...	1·19			
370	13	383	720	16	736	704·78	15·59	720·37			
85	5	90	10	1	11	4·57	·28	4·85	718·68	16·20	734·88
80	5	85	14	...	14	9·33	·33	9·66			
98	...	98	436	...	436	387·37	...	387·67			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	387·67	...	387·67
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
440	15	455	424	17	441	399·93	17·02	416·95			
108	2	110	7	1	8	5·54	·10	5·64	410·62	17·27	427·89
37	...	37	4	1	5	5·15	·15	5·30			
2,109	225	2,334	587	24	611	578·25	30·52	608·77			
90	5	95	8	...	8	6·88	·14	7·02	586·74	30·88	617·62
27	6	33	2	...	2	1·61	·22	1·83			
335	15	350	369	2	371	152·42	2·78	155·20			
485	...	485	...	...	...	9·24	...	9·24	161·66	2·78	164·44
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
482	14	496	405	7	412	162·39	5·15	167·54			
329	2	331	390	2	392	79·00	·33	79·33	243·01	5·58	248·59
14	1	15	2	...	2	1·62	·10	1·72			
556	59	615	202	17	219	121·37	11·01	132·38			
158	13	171	7	2	9	5·15	·41	5·56	129·90	11·54	141·44
22	2	24	3	...	3	3·38	·12	3·50			
340	2	342	204	4	208	163·16	·91	164·07			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	163·16	·91	164·07
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
376	18	394	154	6	160	106·43	4·09	110·52			
101	5	106	6	...	6	3·73	·19	3·92	114·79	4·28	119·07
22	...	22	2	...	2	4·63	...	4·63			
215	29	244	84	3	87	65·08	5·13	70·21			
108	10	118	12	...	12	3·54	·36	3·90	69·81	6·29	76·10
14	4	18	2	1	3	1·19	·80	1·99			
220	13	233	60	3	63	61·98	2·72	64·70			
19	3	22	...	...	...	1·06	·09	1·15	67·32	2·81	70·13
35	...	35	2	...	2	4·28	...	4·28			
474	19	493	226	14	240	265·95	11·88	277·83			
79	9	88	7	1	8	4·90	·49	5·39	277·49	12·97	290·46
30	4	34	7	1	8	6·64	·60	7·24			
378	17	395	96	5	101	104·01	3·25	107·26			
198	7	205	11	1	12	7·33	·27	7·60	118·10	3·61	121·71
35	2	37	15	...	15	6·76	·09	6·85			
452	13	465	199	5	204	175·15	4·94	180·09			
83	3	86	2	...	2	4·29	·22	4·51	183·61	5·16	188·77
33	...	33	4	...	4	4·17	...	4·17			
542	45	587	160	3	163	170·20	8·09	178·29			
104	4	108	5	1	6	8·76	·45	9·21	198·29	8·66	206·95
95	3	98	15	...	15	19·33	·12	19·45			
465	16	481	168	3	171	176·97	4·94	181·91			
207	7	214	3	...	3	12·55	·59	13·14	201·37	5·80	207·17
111	6	117	14	...	14	11·85	·27	12·12			
569	15	584	233	2	235	210·92	2·74	213·66			
141	1	142	18	...	18	7·08	·02	7·10	223·86	2·76	226·62
50	1	51	5	...	5	5·86	...	5·86			
1	...	1	...	...	...	·05	...	·05			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·05	...	·05
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
475	10	485	139	4	143	140·44	2·75	143·19			
68	5	73	2	...	2	3·66	·27	3·93	165·96	5·71	171·67
174	10	184	19	3	22	21·86	2·69	24·55			
158	12	170	58	1	59	51·30	2·66	53·96			
91	5	96	6	...	6	3·17	·29	3·46	59·59	3·31	62·90
50	4	54	8	...	8	5·12	·36	5·48			
275	15	290	...	...	...	98·74	4·39	103·13			
75	6	81	...	...	...	9·56	·40	9·96	108·30	4·79	113·09
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
10,992	648	11,640	6,995	215	7,210	6,258·89	206·90	6,465·79			
2,620	94	2,714	496	10	506	184·60	5·02	189·62	6,567·91	218·01	6,785·92
881	50	931	131	6	137	124·42	6·09	130·51			
14,493	792	15,285	7,622	231	7,853	6,567·91	218·01	6,785·92	...	...	...

D.—PRISONS

(27)—*Statement showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the jails*

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Ootacamund ...	European Prison.	Convicts	15	...	15	10	...	10	25	...	25
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
		Civil	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
		Total ...	15	...	15	14	...	14	29	...	29
Madras ...	Debtors' Jail ...	Civil	23	2	25	420	22	442	443	24	467
Subsidiary Jails		Convicts	294	18	312	14,720	1,705	16,425	15,014	1,723	16,737
		Under-trial ...	699	24	723	22,828	1,186	24,014	23,527	1,210	24,737
		Civil	14	2	16	170	19	189	184	21	205
		Total ...	1,007	44	1,051	37,718	2,910	40,628	38,725	2,954	41,679
	Grand Total ...	Convicts	6,280	204	6,484	26,746	2,382	29,128	33,026	2,586	35,612
		Under-trial ...	804	30	834	25,842	1,284	27,126	26,646	1,314	27,960
		Civil	193	18	211	1,447	83	1,530	1,640	101	1,741
		Total of all ...	7,277	252	7,529	54,035	3,749	57 784	61,312	4,001	65,313

—*continued.*

and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1888—continued.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
11 3 1	... ...	11 3 1	14	... ...	14	16·37 ·13 ·01	... ...	16·37 ·13 ·04	16·54	...	16·45
15	...	15	14	...	14	16·54	...	16·54	...	...	...
425	24	449	18	...	18	22·89	·43	23·32	22·89	·43	23·32
14,699 22,916 171	1,693 1,185 21	16,392 24,101 192	315 611 13	30 25 ...	345 636 13	363·72 652·61 12·41	37·00 28·96 1·07	400·72 681·57 13·48	1,028·74	67·03	1,095·77
37,786	2,899	40,685	939	55	994	1,028·74	67·03	1,095·77	...	...	...
25,702 25,539 1,478	2,341 1,279 95	28,043 26,818 1,573	7,324 1,107 162	245 35 6	7,569 1,142 168	6,638·98 837·34 159·76	243·90 33·98 7·59	6,882·88 871·32 167·35	7,636·08	285·47	7,921·55
52,719	3,715	56,434	8,593	286	8,879	7,636·08	285·47	7,921·55	...	...	...

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(28)—*Statement showing the number and disposal of the convicts in the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1888.

1	2	3		4		5		6										7			8			
								Received by transfer.													Transferred to other jails.			
								A.						B.							A.		B.	
								To undergo sentence.						In transit for transportation or to other jails.										
Serial number.	Jails.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year 1888.		Total.		From jails in the province.		From subsidiary jails to district jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.		From jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.		Grand Total.			To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Central Prisons.																							
1	Rajahmundry	538	17	547	32	1,085	49	73	1	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	1,164	51	1,215	7	...	18	1
2	Vellore	691	35	410	21	1,101	56	94	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	1,214	56	1,270	17	...	6	...
3	Trichinopoly	581	13	346	29	927	42	212	13	21	...	195	...	...	...	...	...	1,355	55	1,410	3	...	4	...
4	Coimbatore	686	13	285	11	971	24	117	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1,090	29	1,119	26	...	3	...
5	Cannanore	338	...	36	...	374	...	60	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	534	...	534	9	...	2	...
6	Salem	400	14	431	18	831	32	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	864	32	896	17	...	...	...
7	Penitentiary	547	25	1,935	222	2,482	247	43	...	...	...	100	...	71	2	...	...	2,696	249	2,945	94	...	25	...
	Total ...	3,781	117	3,990	333	7,771	450	632	19	21	...	414	...	79	3	...	...	8,917	472	9,389	173	...	58	1
	District Jails.																							
8	Russellkonda	112	1	592	16	704	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	704	17	721	...	...	...	...
9	Berhampore	130	4	757	17	887	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	887	21	908	34	1	2	...
10	Vizagapatam	114	5	643	71	757	76	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	758	76	834	26	1	...	...
11	Parvatipur	223	...	321	6	544	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	544	6	550	...	...	...	...
12	Guntur	120	5	122	8	242	13	...	...	288	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	530	24	554	26	...	...	...
13	Nellore	57	4	242	28	299	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	299	32	331	3	...	1	...
14	Kurnool	55	3	225	13	280	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280	16	296	12	...	...	...
15	Bellary	302	11	375	21	677	32	13	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	33	733	1	...	2	...
16	Cuddapah	94	4	375	18	469	22	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	474	22	496	46	...	...	...
17	Cuddalore	155	5	496	18	651	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	651	18	669	57	2	3	...
18	Tanjore	162	7	535	41	697	48	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	702	48	750	69	10	...	...
19	Madura	184	6	449	13	633	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	633	19	652	65	1	2	...
20	Tinnevelly	186	2	614	15	800	17	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	802	17	819	73	...	3	...
21	Cochin	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
22	Calicut	147	1	461	11	608	12	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	614	14	628	39	...	3	1
23	Mangalore	49	4	166	9	215	13	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	13	229	14	1	2	1
24	Coimbatore	100	7	174	8	274	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275	15	290	82	5	...	...
	Total ...	2,190	69	6,548	308	8,738	377	32	2	300	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,070	391	9,461	547	21	18	2
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	5,971	186	10,538	641	16,509	827	664	21	321	12	414	...	79	3	...	...	17,987	863	18,850	720	21	76	8
25	European Prison	15	...	4	...	19	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	25	5	...	...	...
	Subsidiary Jails	294	18	9,324	1,525	9,618	1,543	5	...	...	...	...	...	* 5,391	* 180	...	...	15,014	1,723	16,737	* 5,518	*176	...	...
	Grand Total ...	6,280	204	19,866	2,166	26,146	2,370	673	21	321	12	416	...	5,470	183	...	...	33,026	2,586	35,612	6,243	197	76	8

* 5,391 males and 180 females received *en route* through the station to another station.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(28)—*Statement showing the number and disposal of the convicts in the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1888—continued.

Serial number.	Jails.	9										10		11		12		13		14		15			16		
		Released during the year.										Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylums.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of the present year.			Daily average number.		
		A. On appeal.		B. On expiry of sentence.		C. Under remission rules.		D. By order of Government. a. On account of sickness.		D. By order of Government. b. On other grounds.																	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Central Prisons.																										
1	Rajahmundry	46	4	438	24	98	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	11	...	541	21	562	500·41	17·73	518·14
2	Vellore	24	...	352	25	100	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	709	26	735	684·30	28·51	712·81
3	Trichinopoly	25	2	310	19	158	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	30	2	821	32	853	776·99	20·10	797·09
4	Coimbatore	23	...	176	11	117	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	14	1	720	16	736	704·78	15·59	720·37
5	Cannanore	3	...	8	...	38	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	29	...	436	...	436	387·67	...	387·67
6	Salem	42	1	325	12	49	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	4	...	424	17	441	399·93	17·02	416·95
7	Penitentiary	26	...	1,847	219	31	...	...	...	1	...	55	6	6	...	2	...	...	...	22	...	587	24	611	578·25	30·52	608·77
	Total ...	189	7	3,456	310	591	9	11	...	5	...	55	6	8	...	13	...	7	...	113	3	4,238	136	4,374	4,032·33	129·47	4,161·80
	District Jails.																										
8	Russellkonda	8	...	299	15	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	369	2	371	152·42	2·78	155·20
9	Berhampore	65	...	375	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	405	7	412	162·39	5·15	167·54
10	Vizagapatam	56	2	466	54	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	1	202	17	219	121·37	11·01	132·38
11	Parvatipur	2	...	310	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	19	...	204	4	208	163·16	·91	164·07
12	Guntur	40	1	307	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	154	6	160	106·43	4·09	110·52
13	Nellore	17	1	189	28	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	84	3	87	65·08	5·13	70·21
14	Kurnool	28	2	179	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	60	3	63	61·98	2·72	64·70
15	Bellary	62	2	346	17	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	226	14	240	265·95	11·88	277·83
16	Cuddapah	35	1	296	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	96	5	101	104·01	3·25	107·26
17	Cuddalore	20	1	364	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	199	5	204	175·15	4·94	180·09
18	Tanjore	67	1	399	34	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	160	3	163	170·20	8·09	178·29
19	Madura	41	...	351	15	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	168	3	171	176·97	4·94	181·91
20	Tinnevelly	156	6	330	9	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	233	2	235	210·92	2·74	213·66
21	Cochin	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·05	...	·05
22	Calicut	72	2	344	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	4	...	139	4	143	140·44	2·75	143·19
23	Mangalore	33	2	104	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	58	1	59	51·30	2·66	53·96
24	Coimbatore	10	...	176	10	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	98·74	4·39	103·13
	Total ...	712	21	4,836	265	104	...	5	1	2	...	...	...	3	1	3	...	25	...	58	1	2,757	79	2,836	2,226·56	77·43	2,303·99
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	901	28	8,292	575	695	9	16	1	7	...	55	6	11	1	16	...	32	...	171	4	6,995	215	7,210	6,258·89	206·90	6,465·79
25	European Prison	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14	16·37	...	16·37
	Subsidiary Jails	330	19	8,833	1,498	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	1	...	315	30	345	363·72	37·00	400·72
	Grand Total ...	1,231	47	17,129	2,073	697	9	16	1	7	...	55	6	11	1	33	...	32	...	172	4	7,324	245	7,569	6,638·98	243·90	6,882·88

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(29)—*Statement showing the religion, age, and previous occupation of the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1888.

1	2	3														4			
		Religion.														Age.			
		A.						B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.	
		Christians.																	
		a.		b.		c.		Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.	
Serial number.	Jails.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.													
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Central Prisons.																		
1	Rajahmundry	...	...	1	...	1	...	48	1	497	31	...	...	...	...	9	3	431	23
2	Vellore	...	...	...	...	1	1	36	1	373	19	...	...	...	...	4	...	338	18
3	Trichinopoly	...	...	10	...	2	...	27	...	307	29	...	...	...	...	4	3	278	20
4	Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	16	...	16	...	253	11	...	...	...	...	6	1	240	6
5	Cannanore	...	...	...	...	1	...	18	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...
6	Salem	...	...	...	...	1	...	25	...	405	18	...	...	...	...	4	...	384	18
7	Penitentiary	8	...	45	...	121	21	384	50	1,377	151	...	...	...	...	31	...	1,204	139
	Total	8	...	56	...	143	22	554	52	3,229	259	...	...	...	...	58	7	2,898	224
	District Jails.																		
8	Russellkonda	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	588	16	...	...	...	...	1	...	439	16
9	Berhampore	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	749	17	...	...	...	...	10	...	503	12
10	Vizagapatam	...	...	3	...	1	...	10	1	629	70	...	...	...	...	15	2	538	58
11	Parvatipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	321	6	...	...	...	...	8	...	262	6
12	Guntur	2	...	...	...	2	...	10	...	108	8	...	...	...	...	2	...	109	7
13	Nellore	...	...	3	...	3	...	16	3	220	25	...	...	...	...	...	1	223	22
14	Kurnool	1	...	1	...	2	...	37	2	184	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	181	10
15	Bellary	...	...	...	...	3	1	62	2	310	18	...	...	...	...	5	...	302	17
16	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	3	...	54	1	318	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	322	12
17	Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	6	...	19	1	471	12	...	...	...	...	3	...	396	8
18	Tanjore	...	...	1	...	7	1	10	...	517	40	...	...	...	...	13	2	434	32
19	Madura	...	...	...	...	5	...	18	...	426	13	...	...	...	...	5	...	395	11
20	Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	23	...	47	...	544	15	...	...	...	...	5	1	542	14
21	Cochin	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
22	Calicut	4	...	...	...	20	1	184	6	253	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	401	10
23	Mangalore	...	...	...	...	24	1	25	...	117	8	...	...	...	...	2	...	132	9
24	Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	5	1	8	...	161	7	...	...	...	...	5	...	154	3
	Total	8	...	8	...	112	5	504	16	5,916	287	...	...	...	...	76	6	5,334	247
	Total, Central and District Jails	16	...	64	...	255	27	1,058	68	9,145	546	...	...	...	...	134	13	8,232	471
25	European Prison	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
	Subsidiary Jails	1	...	10	...	337	45	695	35	8,281	1,445	...	...	...	...	214	79	7,842	1,130
	Grand Total	19	...	76	...	592	72	1,753	103	17,426	1,991	...	...	...	...	348	92	16,078	1,601

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(29)—*Statement showing the religion, age, and previous occupation of the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1888—cont.

Serial number.	Jails.	4—cont. Age—cont. C. 40 to 60. M.	C. 40 to 60. F.	D. Above 60. M.	D. Above 60. F.	5 Previous occupation. Males. A. Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	B. Professional persons.	C. Persons in service or performing personal offices.	D. Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	E. Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	F. Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c.	G. Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Females. H. Married.	I. Unmarried.	J. Widows.	K. Prostitutes.	6 Total. M.	F.	Total.
	Central Prisons.																		
1	Rajahmundry	100	6	7	...	10	33	94	113	17	62	218	17	5	10	...	547	32	579
2	Vellore	63	3	5	...	29	28	88	191	44	21	59	13	2	6	...	410	21	431
3	Trichinopoly	53	5	11	1	26	9	102	154	34	21	...	16	6	7	...	346	29	375
4	Coimbatore	35	3	4	1	17	4	39	74	19	34	98	2	3	6	...	285	11	296
5	Cannanore	13	...	...	...	4	2	13	9	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	36	...	36
6	Salem	41	...	2	...	16	7	13	168	11	43	173	11	...	5	2	431	18	449
7	Penitentiary	665	83	35	...	6	392	305	419	391	3	419	106	58*	42	16	1,935	222	2,157
	Total ...	970	100	64	2	108	475	604	1,128	522	184	969	165	74	76	18	3,990	333	4,323
	District Jails.																		
8	Russellkonda	134	...	18	...	36	...	21	190	114	52	179	6	1	9	...	592	16	608
9	Berhampore	233	5	11	...	67	15	66	303	36	67	203	5	1	11	...	757	17	774
10	Vizagapatam	35	7	5	4	24	45	29	233	30	29	253	31	5	33	2	643	71	714
11	Parvatipur	47	...	4	...	4	17	34	174	15	65	12	5	...	1	...	321	6	327
12	Guntur	9	1	2	...	7	17	27	14	3	5	49	6	1	1	...	122	8	130
13	Nellore	19	5	...	...	17	...	11	60	22	28	104	11	4	12	1	242	28	270
14	Kurnool	39	3	5	...	14	1	22	57	9	67	55	8	1	3	1	225	13	238
15	Bellary	66	3	2	1	27	...	17	93	30	13	195	14	...	6	1	375	21	396
16	Cuddapah	49	6	4	...	22	1	191	84	24	42	11	10	...	6	2	375	18	393
17	Cuddalore	93	5	4	...	19	16	227	161	36	33	4	6	...	7	...	496	13	509
18	Tanjore	81	6	7	1	18	23	39	211	41	186	17	17	7	12	5	535	41	576
19	Madura	49	2	...	...	9	13	33	167	9	23	195	8	2	3	...	449	13	462
20	Tinnevelly	65	...	2	...	5	10	116	276	52	55	100	7	...	6	2	614	15	629
21	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
22	Calicut	50	1	8	...	18	34	200	119	57	16	17	6	2	3	...	461	11	472
23	Mangalore	32	...	...	...	6	...	72	74	13	1	...	7	...	2	...	166	9	175
24	Coimbatore	14	4	1	1	3	...	...	48	12	11	100	3	...	5	...	174	8	182
	Total ...	1,065	48	73	7	296	193	1,105	2,264	503	693	1,494	150	24	120	14	6,548	308	6,856
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	2,035	148	137	9	404	668	1,709	3,392	1,025	877	2,463	315	98	196	32	10,538	641	11,179
25	European Prison	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
	Subsidiary Jails	1,225	307	43	9	123	571	826	4,114	476	482	2,732	889	99	470	67	9,324	1,525	10,849
	Grand Total ...	3,260	455	180	18	528	1,239	2,536	7,506	1,501	1,361	5,195	1,204	197	666	99	19,866	2,166	22,032

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(30)—*Statement showing the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1888 *and those remaining on the* 31*st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.*

1	2	3	4																						5		
			Numbers according to length of sentence.																								
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.		
			Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.				
																			a. For life.		*b.* For a term						
Serial number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
	Central.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	9	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	4	14
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	...	...	275	17	148	8	51	2	20	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	512	28	540
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
1	Rajahmundry.	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	6	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
		Total admissions ...	...	...	290	20	155	9	57	2	23	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	547	32	579
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	76	4	60	4	50	2	67	2	163	4	65	3	5	1	50	1	5	...	...	...	541	21	562
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	9	1	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	2	15
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	1	...	173	14	154	3	31	...	14	...	10	1	3	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	389	19	408
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
2	Vellore ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
		Total admissions ...	1	...	184	15	158	4	33	...	18	...	10	1	3	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	410	21	431
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	1	...	51	4	76	1	11	3	81	2	171	5	191	7	16	...	91	3	20	1	...	...	709	26	735
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	5	1	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	3	16
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	5	4	158	12	74	5	31	1	15	1	22	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	313	26	339
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	7	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
3	Trichinopoly ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
		Total admissions ...	10	5	167	13	82	5	35	1	21	2	23	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	346	29	375
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	36	8	30	4	33	3	68	6	249	3	157	4	16	...	75	3	157	1	...	...	821	32	853
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	...	...	91	5	70	...	31	2	25	...	23	...	7	...	1	...	4	2	...	...	3	...	255	9	234
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	2	...	3	...	11	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	25
4	Coimbatore ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
		Total admissions ...	...	...	96	7	74	...	43	2	33	...	23	...	8	...	1	...	4	2	...	...	3	...	285	11	296
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	29	2	48	...	47	3	54	1	238	3	246	4	52	...	5	3	1	...	...	...	720	16	736

5	Cannanore ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	...	12	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	33
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Total admissions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	6	...	13	...	11	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	36
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	25	...	72	...	134	...	9	...	125	...	65	...	...	...	436	...	436
6	Salem ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	11	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	2	16
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	...	...	161	7	120	4	46	3	24	...	24	1	18	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	399	16	415
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
		Total admissions ...	...	...	172	9	127	4	50	3	34	...	24	1	18	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	431	18	449
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	38	2	51	...	34	2	48	1	59	7	57	5	4	...	35	...	98	...	...	...	424	17	441
7	Penitentiary...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	155	46	46	11	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	212	58	270
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	864	105	348	52	215	6	128	1	78	...	35	...	15	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1,687	164	1,851
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	2	...	3	...	7	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	5	...	8	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	21
		Total admissions ...	1,019	151	401	63	237	7	137	1	82	...	40	...	15	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1,935	222	2,157
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	67	9	52	9	73	2	75	...	82	2	72	2	38	...	...	...	63	...	65	...	...	...	587	24	611
	District.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	...	...	354	14	139	1	53	...	17	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	567	15	582
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	10
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	1	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
8	Russellkonda.	Total admissions ...	...	...	363	14	146	2	59	...	19	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	592	16	608
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	141	...	136	2	50	...	23	...	9	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	369	2	371
9	Berhampore ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2	14
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	...	...	293	7	179	5	146	2	83	...	12	...	2	...	...	...	4	1	4	...	4	...	727	15	742
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	1	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
		Total admissions ...	...	...	307	9	186	5	150	2	88	...	12	...	2	...	...	...	4	1	4	...	4	...	757	17	774
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	83	1	122	3	110	2	77	...	7	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	405	7	412
10	Vizagapatam...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	64	18	9	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	22	96
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	41	2	248	21	154	18	66	3	8	...	8	1	5	...	3	...	4	3	...	...	4	...	541	48	589
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	12
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	8	...	4	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	17
		Total admissions ...	105	20	265	25	164	18	74	3	11	1	8	1	5	...	3	...	4	3	...	...	4	...	643	71	714
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	1	...	55	10	93	3	44	...	7	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	202	17	219

* Classes A, B, C, D, should be amalgamated for this total.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(30)—*Statement showing the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1888 *and those remaining on the* 31*st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences*—continued.

1	2	3	4																				5		
			Numbers according to length of sentence.																						
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.		
			Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.				
																			a. For life.		*b.* For a term						
Serial number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
	Hill.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	...	1	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	...	...	94	...	142	2	42	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	286	2	288
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	3	...	5	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
11	Parvatipur ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	2	...	9	...	6	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	20
		Total admissions ...	...	...	99	1	160	5	49	...	11	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	321	6	327
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	28	...	102	4	41	...	22	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	204	4	208
	District.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	14	1	35	5	38	2	13	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	8	116
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Guntur ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
		Total admissions ...	22	1	36	5	39	2	14	...	6	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	8	130
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	3	...	22	2	53	3	36	1	21	...	17	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	6	160
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	17	11	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	13	36
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	25	5	113	6	35	1	21	2	8	...	9	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	216	15	231
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
13	Nellore ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Total admissions ...	42	16	115	8	37	1	24	2	10	...	9	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	242	28	270
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	5	...	29	1	16	...	12	1	8	...	11	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	84	3	87
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	2	...	5	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	13
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	...	...	124	6	41	2	27	1	15	...	4	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	215	10	225
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Kurnool ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total admissions ...	2	...	129	8	42	3	29	1	15	...	4	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	225	13	238
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	13	...	14	1	22	1	8	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	60	3	63

15	Bellary ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	1	...	6	4	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	14
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	8	...	155	7	126	6	40	...	20	2	3	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	362	16	378
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
		Total admissions ...	9	...	162	11	128	6	41	1	22	2	3	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	375	21	396
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	6	...	8	3	29	3	22	...	52	2	68	2	37	2	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	226	14	240
16	Cuddapah ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	8	2	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	4	18
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	41	3	105	6	108	4	40	1	27	...	10	...	6	...	...	...	7	...	3	...	9	...	356	14	370
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
		Total admissions ...	49	5	111	8	110	4	42	1	28	...	10	...	6	...	...	...	7	...	3	...	9	...	375	18	393
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	1	..	15	2	31	2	19	1	12	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	3	...	96	5	101
17	Cuddalore ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	1	...	7	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	3	15
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	3	...	213	6	164	2	24	...	15	2	29	...	5	...	...	...	10	...	2	...	5	...	470	10	480
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		Total admissions ...	4	...	220	9	169	2	24	...	18	2	39	...	5	...	...	...	10	...	2	...	5	...	496	13	509
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	77	3	65	...	19	1	6	1	24	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	199	5	204
18	Tanjore ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	2	...	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	15
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	1	...	261	26	141	11	25	1	21	...	35	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	6	...	7	...	499	40	539
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	6	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
		Total admissions ...	3	...	274	27	149	11	30	1	28	...	36	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	6	...	7	...	535	41	576
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	13	3	61	...	27	...	19	...	32	..	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	160	3	163
19	Madura ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	1	...	9	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	15
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	...	...	164	6	139	5	34	...	29	1	28	...	20	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	417	12	429
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	2	...	9	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
		Total admissions ...	1	...	176	7	153	5	38	...	30	1	28	...	20	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	449	13	462
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	31	1	77	2	21	...	20	...	6	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	3	171
20	Tinnevelly ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	25	6	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	6	34
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	...	...	222	5	223	3	38	...	39	...	16	1	24	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	3	...	570	9	579
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	1	...	4	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
		Total admissions ...	...	...	249	11	232	3	44	...	41	...	16	1	24	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	3	...	614	15	629
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	55	1	72	...	19	...	34	...	13	1	39	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	233	2	235

* Classes A, B, C, D should be amalgamated for this total.

(30)—*Statement showing the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1888 *and those remaining on the* 31*st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences*—continued.

1	2	3	4																						5		
			Numbers according to length of sentence.																								
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.				
Serial number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.	Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.		Total.		
																			a. For life.		*b.* For a term						
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
	District—cont.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Cochin ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total admissions ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	12	2	9	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	5	27
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	34	...	188	2	99	1	44	1	10	...	15	...	8	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	7	1	410	6	416
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	4	...	6	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
22	Calicut ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	1	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
		Total admissions ...	47	2	199	3	108	2	50	2	15	...	22	...	8	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	7	1	461	11	472
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	36	1	40	...	23	...	22	2	1	1	14	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	139	4	143
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	5	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	9
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	23	3	54	1	41	2	20	...	8	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	155	7	162
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
23	Mangalore ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		Total admissions ...	28	3	57	2	42	3	20	...	10	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	166	9	175
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	28	...	14	...	9	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	58	1	59
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	1	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	...	...	100	3	37	2	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	5	160
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	3	...	8	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	13
24	Coimbatore ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		Total admissions ...	1	...	107	5	47	2	19	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	8	182
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

25	Total Central and District Jails.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	282	80	200	52	37	9	8	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	529	144	673
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	1,061	123	3,929	228	2,587	93	972	20	492	7	318	8	142	2	4	...	58	12	20	...	60	1	9,643	494	10,137
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	16	...	66	1	59	1	46	1	18	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	206	3	209
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	1	...	34	...	55	...	27	...	29	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	...	160
		Total admissions ...	1,344	203	4,179	280	2,745	103	1,066	23	569	9	350	8	143	2	4	...	58	12	20	...	60	1	10,538	641	11,179
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	120	10	920	56	1,248	34	727	22	738	18	1,247	28	1,008	27	105	1	457	17	420	2	5	...	6,995	215	7,210
26	European Prison.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total admissions ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
27	Total Subsidiary Jails.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	2,275	659	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,290	660	2,950
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	6,823	860	181	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,004	862	7,876
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	9	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	13
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	15	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	20
		Total admissions ...	9,122	1,522	202	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,324	1,525	10,849
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	291	28	24	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	315	30	345
28	Grand Total ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	2,558	739	215	53	37	9	8	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,820	804	3,624
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	7,884	983	4,110	230	2,587	93	973	20	493	7	318	8	143	2	4	...	58	12	20	...	60	1	16,650	1,356	18,006
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	9	3	17	...	66	1	59	1	46	1	18	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	6	222
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	16	...	39	...	55	...	27	...	29	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	...	180
		Total admissions ...	10,467	1,725	4,381	283	2,745	103	1,067	23	570	9	350	8	144	2	4	...	58	12	20	...	60	1	19,866	2,166	22,032
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	411	38	944	58	1,248	34	729	22	740	18	1,250	28	1,012	27	107	1	458	17	420	2	5	...	7,324	245	7,569

* Classes A, B, C, D should be amalgamated for this total.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(31)—*Statement showing the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1888, *who had been previously convicted.*

1	2	3			4									5			6					
					Number previously convicted.												Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age (Sec. 399, Criminal Procedure Code).					
					A.		B.		C.		D.						A.			B.		
Serial number.	Jails.	Number admitted during the year.			Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.			Ratio per cent. of column 4-D to column 3.			Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Central Prisons.																					
1	Rajahmundry	547	32	579	84	7	26	...	16	1	126	8	134	23·03	25·00	23·14	9	3	12	3	...	3
2	Vellore	410	21	431	43	...	12	...	13	...	68	...	68	16·59	...	15·78	4	...	4	1	...	1
3	Trichinopoly	346	29	375	33	2	20	...	15	2	68	4	72	19·65	13·79	19·20	4	3	7	1	1	2
4	Coimbatore	285	11	296	50	...	22	...	13	...	85	...	85	29·82	...	28·72	6	1	7	5	...	5
5	Cannanore	36	...	36	1	...	3	...	7	...	11	...	11	30·56	...	30·56	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Salem	431	18	449	53	...	17	1	13	...	83	1	84	19·26	5·56	18·71	4	...	4	...	...	...
7	Penitentiary	1,935	222	2,157	108	18	80	7	159	3	347	28	375	17·93	12·61	17·39	31	...	31	4	...	4
	Total ...	3,990	333	4,323	372	27	180	8	236	6	788	41	829	19·75	12·31	19·18	58	7	65	14	1	15
	District Jails.																					
8	Russellkonda	592	16	608	67	...	16	2	3	...	86	2	88	14·53	12·50	14·47	1	...	1	...	...	...
9	Berhampore	757	17	774	103	...	14	1	10	...	127	1	128	16·78	5·88	16·54	10	...	10	4	...	4
10	Vizagapatam	643	71	714	58	5	22	...	18	1	98	6	104	15·24	8·45	14·57	15	2	17	2	...	2
11	Parvatipur	321	6	327	40	...	11	...	8	...	59	...	59	18·38	...	18·04	8	...	8	1	...	1
12	Guntur	122	8	130	7	...	4	1	3	...	14	1	15	11·48	12·50	11·54	2	...	2	...	...	...
13	Nellore	242	28	270	35	...	4	...	5	...	44	...	44	18·18	...	16·30	...	1	1	...	...	...
14	Kurnool	225	13	238	16	...	6	...	2	...	24	...	24	10·67	...	10·08	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Bellary	375	21	396	38	...	11	...	6	...	55	...	55	14·67	...	13·89	5	...	5	1	...	1
16	Cuddapah	375	18	393	24	...	7	...	1	...	32	...	32	8·53	...	8·14	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Cuddalore	496	13	509	88	2	12	2	9	...	109	4	113	21·98	30·77	22·20	3	...	3	1	...	1
18	Tanjore	535	41	576	53	2	31	1	24	...	108	3	111	20·19	7·32	19·27	13	2	15	4	...	4
19	Madura	449	13	462	71	1	16	...	21	...	108	1	109	24·05	7·69	23·59	5	...	5	1	...	1
20	Tinnevelly	614	15	629	83	...	26	...	7	...	116	...	116	18·89	...	18·44	5	1	6	3	...	3
21	Cochin	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Calicut	461	11	472	66	...	13	...	13	...	92	...	92	19·96	...	19·49	2	...	2	1	...	1
23	Mangalore	166	9	175	5	...	12	...	2	...	19	...	19	11·45	...	10·86	2	...	2	...	...	...
24	Coimbatore	174	8	182	26	...	6	2	4	...	36	2	38	20·69	25·00	20·88	5	...	5	4	...	4
	Total ...	6,548	308	6,856	780	10	211	9	136	1	1,127	20	1,147	17·21	6·49	16·73	76	6	82	22	...	22
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	10,538	641	11,179	1,152	37	391	17	372	7	1,915	61	1,976	18·17	9·52	17·68	134	13	147	36	1	37
25	European Prison	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	25·00	...	25·00	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Subsidiary Jails	9,324	1,525	10,849	168	24	29	6	22	...	219	30	249	2·35	1·97	2·30	214	79	293	4	...	4
	Grand Total ...	19,866	2,166	22,032	1,320	61	420	23	395	7	2,135	91	2,226	10·75	4·20	10·10	348	92	440	40	1	41

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(32)—*Statement showing the escapes and recaptures of convicts in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1888.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7		
Serial number.	Jails.	Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1887 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	Escaped during the year.			Recaptured during the year.			Remained uncaptured.			Unexpired portion of sentence of those who escaped during the year.		
			A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.
			From inside the jail.	From outside the jail.	Total.	Of those who escaped in previous ten years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of the year.	Total.	Under 1 year.	Above 1 and under 7 years.	Above 7 years.
	Central Prisons.													
1	Rajahmundry	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	1	...
2	Vellore	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	2	1	...	...
3	Trichinopoly	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
4	Coimbatore	5	4	...	4	1	...	1	4	4	8	...	2	2
5	Cannanore	...	3	...	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
6	Salem	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
7	Penitentiary	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	...
	Total ...	9	9	4	13	1	7	8	8	6	14	3	5	5
	District Jails.													
8	Russellkonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Berhampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Parvatipur	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...
12	Guntur	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
13	Nellore	* 3	1	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	3	1	...	...
14	Kurnool	† 2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
15	Bellary	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
16	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Madura	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
20	Tinnevelly	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
21	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Calicut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Mangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Coimbatore	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...
	Total ...	15	3	...	3	1	2	3	14	1	15	3	...	...
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	24	12	4	16	2	9	11	22	7	29	6	5	5
25	European Prison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Subsidiary Jails	4	3	14	17	1	15	16	3	2	5	17	...	...
	Grand Total ...	28	15	18	33	3	24	27	25	9	34	23	5	5

* One struck off having escaped more than 10 years ago.

† Two do. do.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(33).—*Statement showing the offences committed by the convicts, and the punishments inflicted on them, in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1888.

1	2	3		4		5								6																7	8
						Breaches of jail rules.								Punishments inflicted.																			
														A.		B. By jail officers.														C.		
																a.		b. Reduced diet.						c.		d.	e.					
Serial number.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		Total offences.		By Criminal Courts.		Separate confinement.		No. I. Bread and water diet.		No. II. Stir-about diet.		No. III. Full stir-about diet.		Separate confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.			Total punishments	Ratio of column 6 C to column 3.	Ratio of column 6 d to the total number of other jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.			
	Central Prisons.																														
1	Rajahmundry	500·41	17·73	4	...	77	...	104	1	171	...	356	1	4	...	47	...	11	...	28	1	32	...	...	...	5	229	...	357	68·90	1·42
2	Vellore	634·30	28·51	2	...	70	5	212	3	131	3	415	11	2	...	24	1	69	...	228	4	3	...	...	...	12	77	6	426	59·76	2·98
3	Trichinopoly	776·99	20·10	4	...	162	...	186	1	400	...	752	1	4	...	143	1	90	...	70	...	147	...	...	...	17	281	...	753	94·47	2·31
4	Coimbatore	704·78	15·59	...	...	45	...	227	3	63	1	335	4	...	...	37	3	...	...	43	...	27	...	...	...	5	223	1	339	47·06	1·52
5	Cannanore	387·67	...	*3	...	61	...	22	...	88	...	174	...	...	...	70	...	9	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	8	77	...	174	44·88	4·82
6	Salem	399·93	17·02	1	...	36	...	69	...	59	10	165	10	1	...	11	3	10	2	48	...	25	...	...	...	10	60	5	175	41·97	6·45
7	Penitentiary	578·25	30·52	1	...	56	...	21	...	101	...	179	...	1	...	21	...	12	...	19	...	22	...	...	...	8	96	...	179	29·40	4·68
	Total ...	4,032·33	129·47	15	...	507	5	841	8	1,018	14	2,376	27	12	...	353	8	201	2	446	5	256	...	...	...	65	1,043	12	2,403	57·74	2·81
	District Jails.																														
8	Russellkonda	152·42	2·78	...	...	13	1	...	...	12	...	25	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	16	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	26	16·75	4·17
9	Berhampore	162·39	5·15	...	...	11	...	1	...	43	5	55	5	...	...	20	1	2	...	22	4	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	60	35·81	1·85
10	Vizagapatam	121·37	11·01	...	...	49	...	5	...	42	4	96	4	...	...	5	...	20	2	23	1	...	...	...	...	16	32	1	100	75·54	20·00
11	Parvatipur	163·16	·91	1	...	10	...	3	...	7	...	21	...	1	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	21	12·80	5·00
12	Guntur	106·43	4·09	...	...	40	...	4	...	31	3	75	3	...	...	...	...	10	...	52	3	...	...	...	...	1	12	...	78	70·58	1·35
13	Nellore	65·98	5·13	1	...	15	...	9	1	20	8	45	9	1	...	2	...	24	2	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	54	76·91	...
14	Kurnool	61·98	2·72	...	...	20	1	7	...	23	...	50	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	41	1	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	51	78·83	8·70
15	Bellary	265·95	11·88	...	...	49	...	12	...	78	...	139	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	139	50·03	...
16	Cuddapah	104·01	3·25	...	...	20	...	6	...	23	...	49	...	...	...	1	...	36	...	7	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	49	45·68	2·08
17	Cuddalore	175·15	4·94	...	...	20	1	34	...	33	6	87	7	...	...	19	...	13	2	23	1	...	...	...	...	...	32	4	94	52·20	...
18	Tanjore	170·20	8·09	...	...	13	...	57	1	69	6	139	7	...	...	16	...	46	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	1	146	81·89	...
19	Madura	176·97	4·94	...	...	5	...	6	...	16	...	27	...	...	...	6	...	10	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	3	1	...	27	14·84	12·50
20	Tinnevelly	210·92	2·74	1	...	69	...	85	...	146	...	301	...	1	...	34	...	143	...	70	...	7	...	...	...	...	46	...	301	140·88	...
21	Cochin	·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Calicut	140·44	2·75	...	...	4	...	12	...	20	2	36	2	...	...	5	2	11	...	3	...	9	...	...	...	3	5	...	38	26·54	9·09
23	Mangalore	51·30	2·66	...	...	19	...	8	...	24	...	51	...	...	...	3	...	38	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	51	94·51	2·00
24	Coimbatore	98·74	4·39	...	...	2	...	4	...	2	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	8	7·76	33·33
	Total ...	2,226·56	77·43	3	...	359	3	253	2	589	34	1,204	39	3	...	163	3	377	12	309	17	34	...	...	...	34	284	7	1,243	53·95	2·91
	Total, Central and District Jails.	6,258·89	206·90	18	...	866	8	1,094	10	1,607	48	3,580	66	15	...	516	11	578	14	755	22	290	...	...	...	99	1,327	19	3,646	56·39	2·84
25	European Prison ...	16·37	...	...	...	7	...	5	...	11	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	23	140·50	...
	Subsidiary Jails ...	363·72	37·00	...	...	6	...	...	...	4	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	10	2·50	...
	Grand Total ...	6,638·98	243·90	18	...	879	8	1,099	10	1,617	48	3,613	66	15	...	517	11	587	14	758	22	290	...	...	...	99	1,347	19	3,679	53·45	2·82

* Three escapes punished departmentally.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(34)—*Statement showing the state of education of the convicts imprisoned in and released from the jails of the Madras Presidency for the year* 1888.

1	2	3		4						5		6		7		8						9					
Serial number.	Jails.	Number imprisoned during the year.		Of those in column 3 there were						Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year, who had been under instruction in jail.		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail						Of those in column 7 there were when they left jail					
				Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.								Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	P.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Central Prisons.																										
1	Rajahmundry	547	32	520	32	11	...	16	...	500·41	17·73	103·66	...	99	...	79	...	20	...	...	...	35	...	49	...	15	...
2	Vellore	410	21	365	21	16	...	29	...	684·30	28·51	40·83	2·08	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
3	Trichinopoly	346	29	255	29	52	...	39	...	776·99	20·10	110·07	...	11	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	6	...	...	...
4	Coimbatore	285	11	247	11	15	...	23	...	704·78	15·59	29·83	...	53	...	27	...	18	...	8	...	...	...	44	...	9	...
5	Cannanore	36	...	26	...	4	...	6	...	387·67	...	8·34	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
6	Salem	431	18	393	18	26	...	12	...	399·93	17·02	14·23	...	11	...	8	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	4	...
7	Penitentiary	1,935	222	1,271	222	473	...	191	...	578·25	30·52	21·50	...	98	...	20	...	59	...	19	...	10	...	66	...	22	...
	Total ...	3,990	333	3,077	333	597	...	316	...	4,032·33	129·47	328·46	2·08	275	...	147	...	101	...	27	...	50	...	175	...	50	...
	District Jails.																										
8	Russellkonda	592	16	567	16	5	...	20	...	152·42	2·78	12·83	...	24	...	10	...	3	...	11	...	...	...	11	...	13	...
9	Berhampore	757	17	704	17	33	...	20	...	162·39	5·15	55·33	...	210	...	163	...	33	...	14	...	139	...	57	...	14	...
10	Vizagapatam	643	71	586	69	46	2	11	...	121·37	11·01	118·54	...	534	...	470	...	53	...	11	...	470	...	53	...	11	...
11	Parvatipur	321	6	314	6	3	...	4	...	163·16	·91	2·32	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
12	Guntur	122	8	108	8	9	...	5	...	106·43	4·09	1·34	·08	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
13	Nellore	242	28	207	28	22	...	13	...	65·08	5·13	8·62	...	169	...	151	...	18	...	...	...	150	...	19	...	...	...
14	Kurnool	225	13	205	13	8	...	12	...	61·98	2·72	61·98	...	206	13	187	13	5	...	14	...	187	13	5	...	14	...
15	Bellary	375	21	319	21	7	...	49	...	265·95	11·88	12·00	...	17	...	...	...	3	...	14	...	...	...	3	...	14	...
16	Cuddapah	375	18	326	18	15	...	34	...	104·01	3·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Cuddalore	496	13	367	13	94	...	35	...	175·15	4·94	7·59	...	16	...	14	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	11	...	1	...
18	Tanjore	535	41	358	41	93	...	84	...	170·20	8·09	2·98	...	10	...	7	...	2	...	1	...	7	...	2	...	1	...
19	Madura	449	13	392	13	37	...	20	...	176·97	4·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Tinnevelly	614	15	453	15	115	...	46	...	210·92	2·74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Cochin	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Calicut	461	11	369	11	83	...	9	...	140·44	2·75	12·19	...	43	...	42	...	1	...	...	...	15	...	28	...	...	...
23	Mangalore	166	9	154	9	11	...	1	...	51·30	2·66	12·08	...	69	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	...	...
24	Coimbatore	174	8	137	7	32	1	5	...	98·74	4·39	·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	6,548	308	5,566	305	614	3	368	...	2,226·56	77·43	308·58	·08	1,306	13	1,121	13	119	...	66	...	972	13	266	...	68	...
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	10,538	641	8,643	638	1,211	3	684	...	6,258·89	206·90	637·04	2·16	1,581	13	1,268	13	220	...	93	...	1,022	13	441	...	118	...
25	European Prison	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	16·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	10,542	641	8,643	638	1,211	3	688	...	6,275·26	206·90	637·04	2·16	1,581	13	1,268	13	220	...	93	...	1,022	13	441	...	118	...

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(35)—*Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1888, *excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations, or repairs.*

1	2	3				4		5		6			7 *		8		9	10
		Average number of prisoners.				Rations.		Establishment.		Hospital charges.			Clothing.		Contingencies.			
						A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	A.	B.		
Serial number.	Jails.	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil debtors and under-trial prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil debtors and under-trial prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.
						RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.
	Central Prisons.																	
1	Rajahmundry	513·14	4·68	4·28	527·10	13,652	26 5 7	25,156	47 11 7	3,338	6 5 4	99 13 1	2,516	4 13 8	3,546	6 11 8	48,208	91 7 4
2	Vellore	712·31	·03	6·41	719·25	17,668	24 12 7	27,096	37 10 9	667	0 14 10	52 15 0	1,818	2 9 10	3,234	4 7 11	50,483	70 3 0
3	Trichinopoly	797·09	...	1·19	798·28	26,627	33 6 6	29,731	37 3 11	922	1 2 6	109 10 1	2,650	3 5 2	5,193	6 8 1	65,123	81 9 3
4	Coimbatore	720·37	4·85	9·66	734·88	19,145	26 9 2	25,977	35 5 7	744	1 0 2	67 3 4	2,075	2 14 1	5,821	7 14 9	53,762	73 2 6
5	Cannanore	387·67	...	...	387·67	16,340	42 2 5	19,557	50 7 2	1,813	4 10 10	104 12 9	1,478	3 13 0	3,716	9 9 4	42,904	110 10 9
6	Salem	416·95	5·64	5·30	427·89	12,912	30 15 6	18,823	43 15 10	499	1 2 8	81 0 1	2,661	6 6 1	3,216	7 8 3	38,111	89 1 1
7	Penitentiary	608·77	7·02	1·83	617·62	18,414	30 4 0	23,883	38 10 9	4.036	6 8 7	147 7 4	2,190	3 9 7	21,046	34 1 3	69,569	112 10 3
	Total ...	4,161·80	22·22	28·67	4,212·69	1,24,758	29 15 8	1,70,223	40 6 6	12,019	2 13 8	103 4 10	15,388	3 11 2	45,772	10 13 10	3,68,160	87 6 8
	District Jails.																	
8	Russellkonda	155·20	9·24	...	164·44	3,658	23 9 1	4,153	25 4 1	92	0 8 11	31 4 8	143	0 14 9	1,050	6 6 2	9,096	55 5 0
9	Berhampore	167·54	79·33	1·72	248·59	* 3,700	22 1 4	5,598	22 8 3	140	0 9 0	27 2 11	399	2 6 1	1,927	7 12 0	11,764	47 5 2
10	Vizagapatam	132·38	5·56	3·50	141·44	4,776	36 1 3	6,692	47 5 0	212	1 8 0	67 15 2	517	3 14 6	1,547	10 15 0	13,744	97 2 9
11	Parvatipur	164·07	...	...	164·07	5,043	30 11 9	8,678	22 6 8	453	2 12 2	68 11 10	514	3 2 1	810	4 15 0	10,498	63 15 9
12	Guntur	110·52	3·92	4·63	119·07	3,322	30 0 11	5,269	44 4 0	203	1 11 3	45 13 2	452	4 1 5	1,281	10 12 2	10,527	88 6 7
13	Nellore	70·21	3·90	1·99	76·10	1,690	24 1 2	5,503	72 5 0	27	0 5 8	34 9 10	124	1 12 3	836	10 15 9	8,180	107 7 10
14	Kurnool	64·70	1·15	4·28	70·13	1,417	21 14 5	4,542	64 12 3	104	1 7 9	44 4 1	107	1 10 6	3,067	43 11 9	9,237	131 11 5
15	Bellary	277·83	5·39	7·24	290·46	6,681	24 0 9	9,809	33 12 4	598	2 0 11	85 12 9	689	2 7 8	2,580	8 14 1	20,357	70 1 4
16	Cuddapah	107·26	7·60	6·85	121·71	3,118	29 1 1	5,774	47 7 0	55	0 7 3	17 7 4	365	3 6 5	1,343	11 0 7	10,655	87 8 8
17	Cuddalore	180·09	4·51	4·17	188·77	4,708	26 2 3	6,170	32 11 0	375	1 15 9	69 11 3	410	2 4 5	1,343	7 1 10	13,006	68 14 5
18	Tanjore	178·29	9·21	19·45	206·95	4,275	23 15 8	10,444	50 7 6	258	1 3 11	42 8 1	159	0 14 3	1,326	6 6 6	16,462	79 8 9
19	Madura	181·91	13·14	12·12	207·17	5,414	29 12 2	7,542	36 6 6	145	0 14 2	36 8 5	351	1 14 10	1,321	6 6 0	14,773	71 4 11
20	Tinnevelly	213·66	7·10	5·86	226·62	4,749	22 3 8	10,229	45 2 2	127	0 9 0	47 9 1	419	1 15 5	1,928	8 8 1	17,452	77 0 2
21	Cochin	·05	...	...	·05	8	160 0 0	240	4,800 0 0	...	...	...	...	.....	41	820 0 0	289	5,780 0 0
22	Calicut	143·19	3·93	24·55	171·67	4,182	29 3 4	7,003	40 12 8	740	4 5 0	13 15 10	624	4 5 9	2,665	15 8 5	15,214	88 10 0
23	Mangalore	53·96	3·46	5·48	62·90	1,069	19 13 0	4,806	76 6 6	84	1 5 4	23 7 5	50	0 14 10	836	13 4 8	6,845	108 13 2
24	Coimbatore	103·13	9·96	...	113·09	1,045	10 2 2	347	3 1 1	100	0 14 2	22 1 2	224	2 2 9	217	1 14 8	1,933	17 1 6
	Total ...	2,303·99	167·40	101·84	2,573·23	58,855	25 8 9	97,799	38 0 1	3,713	1 7 1	55 7 1	5,547	2 6 6	24,118	9 6 0	1,90,032	73 13 7
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	6,465·79	189·62	130·51	6,785·92	1,83,613	28 6 4	2,68,022	39 7 11	15,732	2 5 1	85 13 1	20,935	3 3 10	69,890	10 4 9	5,58,192	82 4 1
25	European Prison	16·37	·13	·04	16·54	2,097	128 1 7	4,846	292 15 9	168	10 2 6	207 6 6	170	10 6 2	1,253	75 12 1	8,534	515 15 5
26	Debtors' Prison	...	...	23·32	23·32	...	.....	2,339	100 4 10	34	1 7 4	13 7 10	...	.....	687	29 7 4	3,060	131 3 6
	Total Jails ...	6,482·16	189·75	153·87	6,825·78	1,85,710	28 10 5	2,75,207	40 5 1	15,934	2 3 0	85 5 11	21,105	3 4 1	71,830	10 8 4	5,69,786	83 7 7
27	Subsidiary Jails	400·72	681·57	13·48	1,095·77	42,534	† 39 4 10	13,419	12 3 11	...	...	...	192	0 7 8	10,277	9 6 1	66,422	60 9 10
	Grand Total ...	6,882·88	871·32	167·35	7,921·55	2,28,244	‡ 30 2 9	2,88,626	36 7 0	15,934	2 0 2	81 15 4	§21,297	3 1 6	‖82,107	10 5 10	6,36,208	80 5 0

* Excluding Rs. 2,100 drawn for dieting under-trial prisoners during November and December 1888, to be recovered from Magistrate.

† Average cost exclusive of civil prisoners.

‡ Average cost of convicts and under-trials in subsidiary jails.

§ Excluding Rs. 530, value of clothing supplied to Reformatory.

‖ Excluding Rs. 61, on account of Railway Credit notes paid for Reformatory.

(36)—*Statement showing the employment of convicts in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1888.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7														8	9		
						Average number employed on working days.															Ratio per cent. on column 4 of those employed on working days.		
						On prison duties.						On jail buildings.											
												Additions and alterations.		New jails.		K.	L.						
						A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.		Public Works.						
Serial number.	Jails.	Average number not sentenced to labor.	Average number under sentence of labor on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	On unremunerative labor.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, *e.g.*, wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Manufactures.	(*a*) Public Works.	(*b*) Other extra-mural labor.		*Number of prisoners hired out to Municipalities, Private Individuals or Departments other than the Public Works Department.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (7) K.
	Central Prisons.																						
1	Rajahmundry	4·02	508·09	33·44	29·06	50·16	59·03	42·65	19·81	77·06	2·38	11·54	...	...	...	173·82	...	...		9·14	11·62	8·39	34·21
2	Vellore	7·08	634·71	12·60	8·14	11·88	88·33	64·25	56·00	45·97	4·85	...	...	...	...	340·16	...	...		·2·53	13·92	10·12	53·59
3	Trichinopoly	2·70	793·04	8·41	20·15	4·02	78·92	78·85	71·13	170·51	18·34	188·75	5·50	14·87	35·45	98·04	...	...		·10	9·95	9·94	12·36
4	Coimbatore	1·22	714·03	11·07	2·11	...	39·04	47·92	36·90	142·99	4·82	...	...	...	...	429·18	...	...		...	5·47	6·71	60·11
5	Cannanore	·61	387·06	17·30	17·33	38·25	36·00	50·21	34·89	105·92	6·40	...	...	...	...	80·96	...	...		....	9·30	12·97	20·92
6	Salem	5·41	391·42	6·14	12·09	...	49·82	42·03	38·78	35·54	27·12	...	...	...	...	179·90	...	...		...	12·73	10·74	45·96
7	Penitentiary	17·71	506·06	26·02	...	1·28	58·77	72·64	29·03	62·25	15·27	...	...	...	...	127·87	...	...		112·93	11·61	14·35	25·27
	Total ...	38·75	3,934·41	114·98	88·88	105·59	409·91	398·55	286·24	640·24	79·18	200·29	5·50	14·87	35·45	1,429·93	...	...		124·70	10·42	10·13	36·34
	District Jails.																						
8	Russellkonda	1·75	132·79	2·94	5·05	7·16	8·98	11·62	69·89	21·53	5·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	6·76	8·75	...
9	Berhampore	1·73	150·35	3·80	5·82	33·71	4·30	17·82	38·93	36·95	6·89	2·13	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2·86	11·85	...
10	Vizagapatam	4·66	132·38	3·09	1·21	...	9·42	13·86	9·51	15·33	...	79·96	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	7·12	10·47	...
11	Parvatipur	2·20	141·70	6·59	2·49	4·37	12·60	15·22	19·47	38·76	9·21	32·99	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	8·89	10·74	...
12	Guntur	1·98	108·54	4·29	...	...	6·72	13·34	14·42	60·93	·94	...	5·78	...	...	...	...	...		2·12	6·19	12·29	...
13	Nellore	2·29	67·02	·78	·12	...	3·51	7·90	12·18	11·41	8·04	8·77	6·32	...	...	...	...	...		7·99	5·24	11·79	...
14	Kurnool	3·63	61·07	2·34	·42	...	...	7·72	24·67	11·13	14·79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	12·64	...
15	Bellary	3·60	263·99	4·73	...	...	45·23	29·41	5·49	52·18	1·90	...	...	...	...	125·05	...	...		...	17·13	11·14	47·37
16	Cuddapah	3·40	103·15	3·07	1·44	2·58	3·68	9·95	11·12	16·58	9·12	1·77	...	43·84	...	...	...	...		...	3·57	9·65	...
17	Cuddalore	3·17	176·92	5·23	4·72	...	4·33	17·71	13·53	11·39	22·25	49·98	...	47·22	...	...	...	...		·56	2·45	10·01	...
18	Tanjore	2·65	163·14	5·82	2·27	4·89	11·15	17·11	19·74	34·75	2·36	21·97	...	...	...	42·91	...	...		·17	8·83	10·49	26·30
19	Madura	6·16	175·75	3·86	1·71	...	11·40	16·58	35·49	69·60	7·03	...	3·50	...	...	26·58	...	...		...	6·49	9·43	15·12
20	Tinnevelly	3·56	168·38	2·64	...	...	7·03	21·58	16·15	110·89	...	...	...	...	...	10·09	...	...		...	4·18	12·82	5·99
21	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
22	Calicut	5·48	126·88	4·98	24·38	25·29	13·25	19·91	12·00	21·07	2·00	...	4·00	...	...	...	...	...		...	10·44	15·69	...
23	Mangalore	1·04	52·92	3·22	9·87	...	1·33	7·05	4·85	9·80	·20	·53	...	...	...	16·07	...	...		...	2·51	13·32	30·37
24	Coimbatore	1·64	109·88	4·45	1·09	11·13	...	8·73	59·00	16·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	8·65	...
	Total ...	48·94	2,125·86	61·83	60·59	89·13	142·93	235·51	366·44	538·83	90·30	198·10	19·60	91·06	...	220·70	...	...		10·84	6·72	11·08	10·38
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	87·69	6,060·27	176·81	149·47	194·72	552·84	634·06	652·78	1,179·07	169·48	398·39	25·10	105·93	35·45	1,650·63	...	...		135·54	9·12	10·46	27·24
25	European Prison ...	·03	16·34	·81	·42	2·29	...	2·00	...	1·08	1·08	...	...	...	...	8·66	...	...		...	...	12·24	53·00
26	Subsidiary Jails ...	53·54	295·15	3·34	12·72	120·54	...	...	79·14	63·87	5·30	...	...	...	..	10·24	...	...		...	...	...	3·47
	Grand Total ...	141·26	6,371·76	180·96	162·61	317·55	552·84	636·06	731·92	1,244·02	175·86	398·39	25·10	105·93	35·45	1,669·53	...	...		135·54	8·68	9·98	26·20

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(37)—*Statement showing the net cost of the prisoners in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1888.

Serial number.	Jails.	Total cost of maintenance (column 9, Statement 35).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 10, Statement 35).	Total cash earnings.	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 3, minus column 5).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 4, minus column 6).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Central Prisons.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1	Rajahmundry	48,208	91 7 0	10,347 12 0	19 10 0	37,860 4 0	71 13 0
2	Vellore	50,483	70 3 0	14,510 4 0	20 3 0	35,972 12 0	50 0 0
3	Trichinopoly	65,123	81 9 0	1,532 1 0	1 15 0	63,590 15 0	79 10 0
4	Coimbatore	53,762	73 3 0	13,946 4 0	19 0 0	39,815 12 0	54 3 0
5	Cannanore	42,904	110 11 0	3,364 2 0	8 11 0	39,539 14 0	102 0 0
6	Salem	38,111	89 1 0	.....	.....	38,111 0 0	89 1 0
7	Penitentiary	69,569	112 10 0	5,236 13 0	8 8 0	64,332 3 0	104 2 0
	Total ...	3,68,160	87 6 0	48,803 13 0	11 9 0	3,19,356 3 0	75 13 0
	District Jails.						
8	Russellkonda	9,096	55 5 0	84 11 0	0 8 0	9,011 5 0	54 13 0
9	Berhampore	11,764	47 5 0	191 5 0	0 12 0	11,572 11 0	46 9 0
10	Vizagapatam	13,744	97 3 0	266 2 0	1 14 0	13,477 14 0	95 5 0
11	Parvatipur	10,498	64 0 0	.....	.....	10,498 0 0	64 0 0
12	Guntur	10,527	88 7 0	311 9 0	2 10 0	10,215 7 0	85 13 0
13	Nellore	8,180	107 8 0	379 11 0	5 0 0	7,800 5 0	102 8 0
14	Kurnool	9,237	131 11 0	56 5 0	0 13 0	9,180 11 0	130 14 0
15	Bellary	20,357	70 1 0	6,286 2 0	21 10 0	14,070 14 0	48 7 0
16	Cuddapah	10,655	87 9 0	85 10 0	0 11 0	10,569 6 0	86 14 0
17	Cuddalore	13,006	68 14 0	62 9 0	0 5 0	12,943 7 0	68 9 0
18	Tanjore	16,462	79 9 0	39 11 0	0 3 0	16,422 5 0	79 6 0
19	Madura	14,773	71 5 0	283 8 0	1 6 0	14,489 8 0	69 15 0
20	Tinnevelly	17,452	77 0 0	158 0 0	0 11 0	17,294 0 0	76 5 0
21	Cochin	289	5,780 0 0	.....	.....	289 0 0	5,780 0 0
22	Calicut	15,214	88 10 0	39 13 0	0 4 0	15,174 3 0	88 6 0
23	Mangalore	6,845	108 13 0	57 10 0	0 15 0	6,787 6 0	107 14 0
24	Coimbatore	1,933	17 2 0	.....	.....	1,933 0 0	17 2 0
	Total ...	1,90,032	73 14 0	8,127 8 0	3 3 0	1,81,904 8 0	70 11 0
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	5,58,192	82 4 0	56,931 5 0	8 6 0	5,01,260 11 0	73 14 0
25	European Prison	8,534	515 15 0	245 1 0	14 13 0	8,288 15 0	501 2 0
26	Debtors' Prison	3,060	131 4 0	.....	.....	3,060 0 0	131 4 0
27	Subsidiary Jails	66,422	60 10 0	87 0 0	0 1 0	66,335 0 0	60 9 0
	Grand Total ...	6,36,208	80 5 0	57,263 6 0	7 4 0	5,78,944 10 0	73 1 0

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(38)—Statement showing the sickness and mortality among the jail population in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1888.

D.—PRISONS.

(38)—*Statement showing the sickness and mortality among the jail population*

Serial number	Jails.	Classes of prisoners.	4 Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trial, and civil prisoners, respectively, exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			5 Average daily strength.			6 Maximum population on any one day.			7 Number admitted into hospital.			8 Daily average number of sick.			9 Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Central Prisons.																			
1	Rajahmundry ...	Convicts ...	980	44	1,024	500·41	17·73	518·14	571	22	593	1,102	8	1,110	33·22	·22	33·44	11	...	11
		Under-trial.	2	...	2	4·56	·12	4·68	44	1	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	4·04	·24	4·28	12	2	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	982	44	1,026	509·01	18·09	527·10	...	...	...	1,102	8	1,110	33·22	·22	33·44	11	...	11
2	Vellore	Convicts ...	1,051	90	1,141	684·30	28·51	712·81	723	35	758	235	19	254	11·88	·72	12·60	3	...	3
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	·03	...	·03	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	6·41	...	6·41	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,051	90	1,141	690·74	28·51	719·25	...	...	...	235	19	254	11·88	·72	12·60	3	...	3
3	Trichinopoly ...	Convicts ...	970	89	1,059	776·99	20·10	797·09	880	33	913	264	18	282	7·64	·77	8·41	30	2	32
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1·19	...	1·19	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	970	89	1,059	778·18	20·10	798·28	...	...	...	264	18	282	7·64	·77	8·41	30	2	32
4	Coimbatore ...	Convicts ...	1,328	52	1,380	704·78	15·59	720·37	758	20	778	240	13	253	10·65	·42	11·07	14	1	15
		Under-trial.	30	...	30	4·57	·28	4·85	24	*...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	20	...	20	9·33	·33	9·66	9	*...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,378	52	1,430	718·68	16·20	734·88	...	...	...	240	13	253	10·65	·42	11·07	14	1	15
5	Cannanore ...	Convicts ...	815	30	845	387·67	...	387·67	436	...	436	540	...	540	17·30	...	17·30	28	...	28
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	815	30	845	387·67	...	387·67	...	...	...	540	...	540	17·30	...	17·30	28	...	28
6	Salem	Convicts ...	603	30	633	399·93	17·02	416·95	433	21	454	135	7	142	6·13	·01	6·14	4	...	4
		Under-trial.	46	3	49	5·54	·10	5·64	30	1	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	14	4	18	5·15	·15	5·30	10	1	11	1	1	2	·01	·01	·02	...	...	...
		Total ...	663	37	700	410·62	17·27	427·89	...	...	...	136	8	144	6·14	·02	6·16	4	...	4
7	Penitentiary ...	Convicts ...	657	43	700	578·25	30·52	608·77	650	39	689	479	26	505	23·76	2·26	26·02	22	...	22
		Under-trial.	19	12	31	6·88	·14	7·02	17	·3	20	3	...	3	·05	...	·05	1	...	1
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1·61	·22	1·83	4	2	6	26	6	32	1·11	·19	1·30	...	...	...
		Total ...	676	55	731	586·74	30·88	617·62	...	...	...	508	32	540	24·92	2·45	27·37	23	...	23
	District Jails.																			
8	Russellkonda ...	Convicts ...	129	11	140	152·42	2·78	155·20	400	·5	405	60	...	60	2·94	...	2·94	5	...	5
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	9·24	...	9·24	·206	...	206	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	129	11	140	161·66	2·78	164·44	...	...	...	60	...	60	2·94	...	2·94	5	...	5
9	Berhampore ...	Convicts ...	143	31	174	162·39	5·15	167·54	410	7	417	80	2	82	3·75	·05	3·80	5	...	5
		Under-trial.	11	4	15	79·00	·33	79·33	604	2	606	34	...	34	1·35	...	1·35	8	...	8
		Civil ...	7	...	7	1·62	·10	1·72	2	*...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	161	35	196	243·01	5·58	248·59	...	...	...	114	2	116	5·10	·05	5·15	13	...	13
10	Vizagapatam ...	Convicts ...	245	29	274	121·37	11·01	132·38	287	19	306	85	10	95	2·78	·31	3·09	3	1	4
		Under-trial.	14	...	14	5·15	·41	5·56	23	*...	23	1	...	1	·03	...	·03	...	...	...
		Civil ...	8	...	8	3·38	·12	3·50	6	*...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	267	29	296	129·90	11·54	141·44	...	...	...	86	10	96	2·81	·31	3·12	3	1	4
11	Parvatipur ...	Convicts ...	122	8	130	163·16	·91	164·07	223	*...	223	112	...	112	6·59	...	6·59	19	...	19
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	122	8	130	163·16	·91	164·07	...	...	...	112	...	112	6·59	...	6·59	19	...	19
12	Guntur	Convicts ...	155	9	164	106·43	4·09	110·52	155	7	162	95	2	97	4·19	·10	4·29	1	...	1
		Under-trial.	13	...	13	3·73	·19	3·92	14	1	15	1	...	1	·02	...	·02	...	...	...
		Civil ...	4	...	4	4·63	...	4·63	15	...	15	1	...	1	·12	...	·12	...	...	...
		Total ...	172	9	181	114·79	4·28	119·07	...	...	...	97	2	99	4·33	·10	4·43	1	...	1
13	Nellore	Convicts ...	208	14	222	65·08	5·13	70·21	85	† 3	88	21	5	26	·63	·15	·78	...	...	...
		Under-trial.	14	...	14	3·54	·36	3·90	12	*...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1·19	·80	1·99	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	222	14	236	69·81	6·29	76·10	...	...	...	21	5	26	·63	·15	·78	...	...	...
14	Kurnool	Convicts ...	63	3	66	61·98	2·72	64·70	84	6	90	69	4	73	2·24	·10	2·34	1	...	1
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	1·06	·09	1·15	7	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	3	...	3	4·28	...	4·28	19	...	19	1	...	1	·01	...	·01	...	...	...
		Total ...	66	3	69	67·32	2·81	70·13	...	...	...	70	4	74	2·25	·10	2·35	1	...	1
15	Bellary	Convicts ...	234	21	255	265·95	11·88	277·83	312	15	327	150	24	174	3·93	·80	4·73	1	...	1
		Under-trial.	27	5	32	4·90	·49	5·39	17	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	12	5	17	6·64	·60	7·24	12	*...	12	11	3	14	2·03	·21	2·24	...	...	...
		Total ...	273	31	304	277·49	12·97	290·46	...	...	...	161	27	188	5·96	1·01	6·97	1	...	1

* No females on that day.

† Less number of females on that day.

continued.

in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1888.

10			11			12			13														
									Ratio per mille of average strength.														
									A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Deaths from fever.			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes, both in and out of hospital.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2,202·19	451·21	2,142·28	66·39	12·41	64·54	...	...	...	21·98	...	21·23	21·98	...	21·23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2,164·99	442·23	2,105·86	65·26	12·16	63·44	...	...	...	21·61	...	20·87	21·61	...	20·87
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	343·42	666·43	356·34	17·36	25·25	17·68	...	...	...	4·38	...	4·21	4·38	...	4·21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	340·21	666·43	353·15	17·20	25·25	17·52	...	...	...	4·34	...	4·17	4·34	...	4·17
...	...	...	8	...	8	5	...	5	339·77	895·52	353·79	9·83	38·31	10·55	6·43	...	6·27	32·18	99·50	33·87	38·61	99·50	40·14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	8	...	8	5	...	5	339·25	895·52	353·26	9·82	38·31	10·54	6·42	...	6·26	32·13	99·50	33·82	38·55	99·50	40·08
2	...	2	9	1	10	...	...	...	340·53	833·87	351·21	15·11	26·94	15·37	...	...	...	19·86	64·14	20·82	19·86	64·14	20·82
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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2	...	2	9	1	10	...	...	...	333·95	802·47	344·27	14·82	25·93	15·06	...	...	...	19·48	61·73	20·41	19·48	61·73	20·41
1	...	1	7	...	7	...	...	...	1,392·94	...	1,392·94	44·63	...	44·63	...	...	...	72·23	...	72·23	72·23	...	72·23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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1	...	1	7	...	7	...	...	...	1,392·94	...	1,392·94	44·63	...	44·63	...	...	...	72·23	...	72·23	72·23	...	72·23
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	337·56	411·28	340·57	15·33	·59	14·73	...	...	...	10·00	...	9·59	10·00	...	9·59
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194·17	6,666·67	377·36	1·94	66·67	3·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	331·21	463·23	336·54	14·95	1·16	14·40	...	...	...	9·74	...	9·35	9·74	...	9·35
2	...	2	4	...	4	5	...	5	828·36	851·90	829·54	41·09	74·05	42·74	8·65	...	8·21	29·40	...	27·93	38·05	...	36·14
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	436·05	...	427·35	7·27	...	7·12	...	...	...	145·35	...	142·45	145·35	...	142·45
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,149·07	27,272·73	17,486·34	689·44	863·64	710·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	5	...	5	5	...	5	865·80	1,036·27	874·32	42·47	79·34	44·32	8·52	...	8·10	30·68	...	29·14	39·20	...	37·24
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	393·65	...	386·60	19·29	...	18·94	...	...	...	32·80	...	32·22	32·80	...	32·22
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...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	492·64	388·35	489·44	23·09	9·71	22·68	...	...	...	30·79	...	29·84	30·79	...	29·84
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	430·38	...	428·59	17·09	...	17·02	...	...	...	101·27	...	100·84	101·27	...	100·84
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	469·12	358·42	466·93	20·99	8·96	20·72	...	...	...	53·50	...	52·29	53·50	...	52·29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700·34	908·27	717·63	22·91	28·16	23·34	...	...	...	24·72	90·83	30·22	24·72	90·83	30·22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194·17	...	179·86	5·83	...	5·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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2	...	2	6	...	6	...	...	...	686·44	...	682·64	40·39	...	40·17	...	...	...	116·45	...	115·80	116·45	...	115·80
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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2	...	2	6	...	6	...	...	...	686·44	...	682·64	40·39	...	40·17	...	...	...	116·45	...	115·80	116·45	...	115·80
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	892·61	489·00	877·67	39·37	24·45	38·82	...	...	...	9·40	...	9·05	9·40	...	9·05
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	268·10	...	255·19	5·36	...	5·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215·98	...	215·98	25·92	...	25·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	845·02	467·29	831·44	37·72	23·36	37·21	...	...	...	8·71	...	8·40	8·71	...	8·40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	322·68	974·66	370·32	9·68	29·24	11·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1,113·26	1,470·59	1,128·28	36·14	36·76	36·17	...	...	...	16·13	...	15·46	16·13	...	15·46
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	233·64	...	233·64	2·34	...	2·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1,039·81	1,423·49	1,055·18	33·42	35·59	33·51	...	...	...	14·85	...	14·26	14·85	...	14·26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	564·02	2,020·20	626·28	14·78	67·34	17·02	...	...	...	3·76	...	3·60	3·76	...	3·60
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,656·63	5,000·00	1,933·70	305·72	350·00	309·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	580·20	2,081·73	647·25	21·48	77·87	24·00	...	...	...	3·60	...	3·44	3·60	...	* 3·44

D.—PRISONS—

(38)—*Statement showing the sickness and mortality among the jail population in the*

Serial number.	Jails.	Classes of prisoners.	4 Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trial, and civil prisoners, respectively, exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			5 Average daily strength.			6 Maximum population on any one day.			7 Number admitted into hospital.			8 Daily average number of sick.			9 Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	District Jails—continued.																			
16	Cuddapah ...	Convicts ...	136	5	141	104·01	3·25	107·26	124	†2	126	112	...	112	3·07	...	3·07	...	...	...
		Under-trial.	16	...	16	7·33	·27	7·60	22	1	23	4	...	4	·08	...	·08	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	6·76	·09	6·85	16	*...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	152	5	157	118·10	3·61	121·71	...	...	...	116	...	116	3·15	...	3·15	...	...	...
17	Cuddalore ...	Convicts ...	160	12	172	175·15	4·94	180·09	239	6	245	110	3	113	5·20	·03	5·23	4	...	4
		Under-trial.	18	...	18	4·29	·22	4·51	5	*...	*5	5	...	5	·08	...	·08	...	...	...
		Civil ...	13	...	13	4·17	...	4·17	9	...	9	1	...	1	·07	...	·07	...	...	...
		Total ...	191	12	203	183·61	5·16	188·77	...	...	...	116	3	119	5·35	·03	5·38	4	...	4
18	Tanjore	Convicts ...	282	20	302	170·20	8·09	178·29	227	13	240	172	11	183	5·45	·37	5·82	6	...	6
		Under-trial.	30	...	30	8·76	·45	9·21	31	2	33	8	2	10	·19	·05	·24	...	...	...
		Civil ...	12	...	12	19·33	·12	19·45	31	2	33	1	...	1	·01	...	·01	...	...	...
		Total ...	324	20	*344	198·29	8·66	206·95	...	...	...	181	13	194	5·65	·42	6·07	6	...	6
19	Madura	Convicts ...	312	21	333	176·97	4·94	181·91	257	7	264	108	1	109	3·83	·03	3·86	2	...	2
		Under-trial.	24	...	24	12·55	·59	13·14	47	3	50	2	...	2	·03	...	·03	...	...	...
		Civil ...	44	...	44	11·85	·27	12·12	35	2	37	2	...	2	·08	...	·08	...	...	...
		Total ...	380	21	401	*201·37	5·80	207·17	...	...	...	112	1	113	3·94	·03	3·97	2	...	2
20	Tinnevelly ...	Convicts ...	228	20	248	210·92	2·74	213·66	267	5	272	134	1	135	2·64	...	2·64	...	...	...
		Under-trial.	30	...	30	7·08	·02	7·10	24	*...	24	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Civil ...	12	...	12	*5·86	...	5·86	12	...	12	1	...	1	0·3	...	·03	1	...	1
		Total ...	270	20	290	223·86	2·76	226·62	...	...	...	136	1	137	2·67	...	2·67	2	...	2
21	Cochin	Convicts ...	7	...	7	·05	...	0·5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	7	...	7	·05	...	0·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Calicut	Convicts ...	140	7	147	140·44	2·75	143·19	173	5	178	74	...	74	4·98	...	4·98	4	...	4
		Under-trial.	30	7	37	3·69	·27	3·93	16	3	19	2	...	2	·02	...	·02	...	...	...
		Civil ...	28	...	28	21·86	2·69	24·55	44	4	48	3	3	6	·12	·17	·29	...	1	1
		Total ...	198	14	212	165·96	5·71	171·67	...	...	...	79	3	82	5·12	·17	5·29	4	1	5
23	Mangalore ...	Convicts ...	185	28	213	51·30	2·66	53·96	69	5	74	84	2	86	3·14	·08	3·22	2	...	2
		Under-trial.	21	5	26	3·17	·29	3·46	9	2	11	2	...	2	·25	...	·25	...	...	...
		Civil ...	11	8	19	5·12	·36	5·48	13	2	15	3	...	3	·11	...	·11	2	...	2
		Total ...	217	41	258	59·59	3·31	62·90	...	...	...	89	2	91	3·50	·08	3·58	4	...	4
24	Coimbatore ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	98·74	4·39	103·13	*129	†3	132	64	1	65	4·43	·02	4·45	6	...	6
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	9·56	·40	9·96	25	1	26	1	...	1	·08	...	·08	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	108·30	4·79	113·09	...	...	...	65	1	66	4·51	·02	4·53	6	...	6
	Total, Central and District Jails.	Convicts ...	9,153	617	9,770	6,258·89	206·90	6,465·79	...	...	...	4,525	157	4,682	170·37	6·44	176·81	171	4	175
		Under-trial.	345	36	381	184·60	5·02	189·62	...	...	...	64	2	66	2·18	·05	2·23	10	...	10
		Civil ...	188	17	205	124·42	6·09	130·51	...	...	...	51	13	64	3·70	·58	4·28	3	1	4
		Total ...	9,686	670	10,356	6,567·91	218·01	6,785·92	...	...	...	4,640	172	4,812	176·25	7·07	183·32	184	5	189
25	European Prison.	Convicts ...	36	...	36	16·37	...	16·37	19	...	19	24	...	24	·81	...	·81	...	...	...
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	·13	...	·13	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	·04	...	·04	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	36	...	36	16·54	...	16·54	...	...	...	24	...	24	·81	...	·81	...	...	...
26	Debtors' Prison, Madras.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	29	3	32	22·89	·43	23·32	28	4	32	51	...	51	2·52	...	2·52	...	...	...
		Total ...	29	3	32	22·89	·43	23·32	...	...	...	51	...	51	2·52	...	2·52	...	...	...
	Subsidiary Jails.	Convicts ‡ ...	...	...	...	363·72	37·00	400·72	...	...	...	114	20	134	2·93	·41	3·34	1	...	1
		Under-trial‡	...	...	...	652·61	28·96	681·57	...	...	...	334	30	364	3·99	·32	4·31	10	...	10
		Civil ‡ ...	...	...	...	12·41	1·07	13·48	...	...	...	3	2	5	·05	·07	·12	2	...	2
		Total ...	4,092	1807	5,899	1,028·74	67·03	1,095·77	...	...	...	451	52	503	6·97	·80	7·77	13	...	13
	Grand Total ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	6,638·98	243·90	6,882·88	...	...	...	4,663	177	4,840	174·11	6·85	180·96	172	4	176
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	837·34	33·98	871·32	...	...	...	398	32	430	6·17	·37	6·54	20	...	20
		Civil ...	...	...	...	159·76	7·59	167·35	...	...	...	105	15	120	6·27	·65	6·92	5	1	6
		Total of all.	13,843	2480	16,323	7,636·08	285·47	7,921·55	...	...	...	5,166	224	5,390	186·55	7·87	194·42	197	5	202

* No females on that day. † Less number of females on that day. ‡ Information not available.

continued.

jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1888—continued.

10			11			12			13													
									Ratio per mille of average strength.													
									A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Deaths from fever.			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes, both in and out of hospital.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,076·82	...	1,044·19	29·52	...	28·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	545·70	...	526·32	10·91	...	10·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	982·22	...	953·09	26·67	...	25·88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	628·03	607·29	627·46	29·69	6·07	29·04	...	...	...	22·84	...	22·21	22·84	...	22·21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,165·50	...	1,108·65	18·65	...	17·74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	239·81	...	239·81	16·79	...	16·79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	631·77	581·40	630·40	29·14	5·81	28·50	...	...	...	21·79	...	21·19	21·79	...	21·19
...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	1,010·58	1,359·70	1,026·42	32·02	45·74	32·64	...	...	...	35·25	...	33·65	35·25	...	33·65
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	913·24	4,444·44	1,085·78	21·69	111·11	26·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51·73	...	51·41	·52	...	·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	912·80	1,501·15	937·42	28·49	48·50	29·33	...	...	...	30·26	...	28·99	30·26	...	28·99
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	610·27	202·43	599·20	21·64	6·07	21·22	...	...	...	11·30	...	10·99	11·30	...	10·99
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159·36	...	152·21	2·39	...	2·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168·78	...	165·02	6·75	...	6·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	556·19	172·41	545·45	19·57	5·17	19·16	...	...	...	9·93	...	9·65	9·93	...	9·65
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	635·31	364·96	631·84	12·52	...	12·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141·24	...	140·85	...	...	...	...	...	...	141·24	...	140·85	141·24	...	140·85
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	170·65	...	170·65	5·12	...	5·12	...	...	...	170·65	...	170·65	170·65	...	170·65
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	607·52	362·32	604·54	11·93	...	11·78	...	...	...	8·93	...	8·83	8·93	...	8·83
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...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	526·92	...	516·80	35·46	...	34·78	...	..	...	28·48	...	27·93	28·48	...	27·93
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	546·45	...	508·91	5·46	...	5·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137·24	1,115·24	244·40	5·49	63·20	11·81	...	...	...	...	371·75	40·73	...	371·75	40·73
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	476·02	525·39	477·66	30·85	29·77	30·81	...	...	...	24·10	175·13	29·13	24·10	175·13	29·13
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,637·43	751·88	1,593·77	61·21	30·08	59·67	...	...	...	38·99	...	37·06	38·99	...	37·06
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	630·91	...	578·03	78·86	...	72·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	..	...	...	585·94	...	547·45	21·48	...	20·07	...	...	...	390·62	...	364·96	390·62	...	364·96
2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1,493·54	604·23	1,446·74	58·73	24·17	56·92	...	...	...	67·13	...	63·59	67·13	...	63·59
...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	648·17	227·79	630·27	44·87	4·56	43·15	...	...	...	60·77	...	58·18	60·77	...	58·18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104·60	...	100·40	8·37	...	8·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	600·18	208·77	583·61	41·64	4·18	40·06	...	...	...	55·40	...	53·06	55·40	...	53·06
11	...	11	55	1	56	10	...	10	722·97	758·82	724·12	27·22	31·13	27·35	1·60	...	1·55	25·72	19·33	25·52	27·32	19·33	27·07
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	346·70	398·41	348·06	11·81	9·96	11·76	...	...	...	54·17	...	52·74	54·17	...	52·74
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	409·90	2,134·65	490·38	29·74	95·24	32·79	...	...	...	24·11	164·20	30·65	24·11	164·20	30·65
11	...	11	57	1	58	10	...	10	706·47	788·95	709·12	26·84	32·43	27·01	1·52	...	1·47	26·49	22·93	26·38	28·01	22·93	27·85
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,466·10	...	1,466·10	49·48	...	49·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,451·03	...	1,451·03	48·97	...	48·97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,228·05	...	2,186·96	110·09	...	108·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,228·05	...	2,186·96	110·09	...	108·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	313·43	540·54	334·40	8·06	11·08	8·33	...	...	...	2·75	...	2·50	2·75	...	2·50
2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	511·79	1,035·91	534·06	6·11	11·05	6·32	3·06	...	2·93	12·26	...	11·74	15·32	...	14·67
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	241·74	1,869·16	370·92	4·03	65·42	8·90	...	...	...	161·16	...	148·37	161·16	...	148·37
3	...	3	1	...	1	2	...	2	438·40	775·77	459·04	6·78	11·93	7·09	1·94	...	1·82	10·69	...	10·04	12·63	...	11·86
11	...	11	56	1	57	10	...	10	702·37	725·71	703·19	26·23	28·09	26·29	1·51	...	1·45	24·40	16·40	24·12	25·91	16·40	25·57
2	...	2	1	...	1	2	...	2	475·31	941·73	493·50	7·37	10·89	7·51	2·39	...	2·29	21·50	...	20·66	23·89	...	22·95
1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	657·24	1,976·28	717·06	39·25	85·64	41·35	...	...	...	31·30	131·75	35·85	31·30	131·75	35·85
14	...	14	58	1	59	12	...	12	676·53	784·67	680·42	24·43	27·57	24·54	1·57	...	1·51	24·23	17·51	23·99	26·80	17·51	25·50

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(39)—*Statement showing particulars regarding prisoners under trial in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1888.

1	2	3		4		5			6			7			8			9			10			11			12		
Serial number.	Jails.	Number remaining at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total population.			Average daily number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred, &c.			Escaped.			Deaths.			Remaining on 31st December 1888.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M	F	T.	M	F	T.	M.	F.	Total.
	Central Prisons.																												
1	Rajahmundry ...	1	...	91	3	92	3	95	4·56	·12	4·68	56	2	58	34	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
2	Vellore ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	·03	...	·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Coimbatore ...	...	...	95	6	95	6	101	4·57	·28	4·85	57	2	59	26	3	29	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	11
5	Cannanore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Salem	29	...	86	3	115	3	118	5·54	·10	5·64	36	...	36	72	2	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	8
7	Penitentiary ...	2	...	96	5	98	5	103	6·88	·14	7·02	29	2	31	60	3	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	8
	Total ...	32	...	369	17	401	17	418	21·58	·64	22·22	178	6	184	192	8	200	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	27	3	30
	District Jails.																												
8	Russellkonda ...	...	...	485	...	485	...	485	9·24	...	9·24	485	...	485	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Berhampore ...	1	...	718	4	719	4	723	79·00	·33	79·33	237	1	238	69	1	70	15	...	15	...	...	...	8	...	8	390	2	392
10	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	165	15	165	15	180	5·15	·41	5·56	68	9	77	90	4	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	9
11	Parvatipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Guntur	...	...	107	5	107	5	112	3·73	·19	3·92	45	4	49	36	1	37	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
13	Nellore	3	...	117	10	120	10	130	3·51	·36	3·90	44	5	49	64	5	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
14	Kurnool	2	...	17	3	19	3	22	1·06	·09	1·15	13	2	15	6	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Bellary	1	1	85	9	86	10	96	4·90	·49	5·39	45	5	50	32	4	36	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	8
16	Cuddapah ...	6	...	203	8	209	8	217	7·33	·27	7·60	82	5	87	116	2	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	12
17	Cuddalore ...	2	1	83	2	85	3	88	4·29	·22	4·51	17	1	18	66	2	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
18	Tanjore	1	...	108	5	109	5	114	8·76	·45	9·21	33	1	34	71	3	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
19	Madura	30	2	180	5	210	7	217	12·55	·59	13·14	140	3	143	65	2	67	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
20	Tinnevelly ...	10	...	149	1	159	1	160	7·08	·02	7·10	81	1	82	59	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	18	...	18
21	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Calicut	6	...	64	5	70	5	75	3·66	·27	3·93	22	1	23	46	4	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
23	Mangalore ...	1	...	96	5	97	5	102	3·17	·29	3·46	51	4	55	40	1	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
24	Coimbatore ...	10	2	65	4	75	6	81	9·56	·40	9·96	30	3	33	20	2	22	25	1	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	73	6	2,642	81	2,715	87	2,802	163·02	4·38	167·40	1,393	45	1,438	780	32	812	64	3	67	...	...	...	9	...	9	469	7	476
	Total, Central & District Jails ..	105	6	3,011	98	3,116	104	3,220	184·60	5·02	189·62	1,571	51	1,622	972	40	1,012	67	3	70	...	...	...	10	...	10	496	10	506
25	European Prison.	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	·13	...	·13	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Subsidiary Jails.	699	24	22,828	1,186	23,527	1,210	24,737	652·61	28·96	681·57	8,807	474	9,281	9,170	511	9,681	4,886	200	5,086	43	...	43	10	...	10	611	25	636
	Grand Total ...	804	30	25,842	1,284	26,646	1,314	27,960	837·34	33·98	871·32	10378	525	10,903	10,144	551	10,695	4,954	203	5,157	43	...	43	20	...	20	1107	35	1,142

E.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

(40)—*For the year* 1888-89.

Class and object of institutions.	Number of institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Number aided in the year.	Income.				Number of institutions which afford relief.			In what shape relief is given.
				Paid by Government.	From endowment in land.	From endowment in money.	Subscriptions and donations.	In-door.	Out-door.	General.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I.—Institutions supported by Government, whether constructed originally by Government or private persons and whether under Government management or that of private persons.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
A. General—											
(1) Dispensaries	24	1,040	*146,873	90,801	...	5,814	7,467	2	9	13	Medicine, food, accommodation and clothing.
(2) Poor houses	20	4,112	1,501,189	36,196	60,338	17,668	599	4	3	13	Food and raw rice.
(3) For travellers	155	1,658	606,213	3,467	5,994	1,962	141	154	...	1	Accommodation, water, raw rice, butter-milk and conjee.
(4) For orphans	5	61	21,901	30	...	1,493	...	1	3	1	Food, clothing and education.
B. Hindus—											
(1) To relieve paupers	4	11	3,980	...	1,063	108	...	2	1	1	Food, raw rice and accommodation.
(2) Do. Brahmins ...	29	653	238,710	1,277	25,986	2,275	...	25	...	4	Food, raw rice and accommodation.
(3) For travellers	61	673	221,625	120	3,905	55	...	61	...	...	Accommodation.
C. Muhammadans—											
(1) To relieve paupers	5	346	126,140	5,160	61	80	200	3	1	1	Food, raw rice and money-dole.
(2) For travellers	1	16	5,620	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	Accommodation.
Total ...	304	8,570	2,872,251	1,37,051	97,347	29,455	8,407	253	17	34	
II.—Institutions supported by the general public.											
A. General—											
(1) For cure of sickness	6	450	†121,340	...	...	12,588	2,809	...	...	6	Medicine, diet and monthly pension.
(2) To relieve paupers	51	3,572	1,226,882	...	81,414	55,588	22,001	5	2	44	Food, raw rice, accommodation and clothing.
(3) For travellers	696	7,411	2,704,937	...	19,893	10,270	20,308	626	11	59	Accommodation, food, water and raw rice.
B. Hindus—											
(1) To relieve paupers	198	3,627	1,327,042	...	84,628	29,994	28,464	53	2	143	Accommodation, food and raw rice.
(2) Do. Brahmins ...	394	6,012	2,154,066	...	87,063	73,852	40,655	282	9	103	Accommodation, food raw rice and water.
(3) Do. Byragis	58	747	272,298	...	31,428	5,760	2,980	4	18	36	Accommodation, food, raw rice and money-dole.
(4) For travellers	656	3,916	1,428,267	...	29,802	24,323	4,067	623	6	27	Accommodation, food, raw rice and water.
(5) For Rajaput boys and girls..	1	180	65,520	...	...	7,900	...	1	...	...	Instruction and food.
C. Muhammadans—											
(1) To relieve paupers	8	173	63,050	...	1,340	70	70	8	1	...	Accommodation, food and raw rice.
(2) For travellers	49	425	118,969	...	310	296	24	49	...	...	Accommodation and food.
D. Europeans and East Indians—											
(To) relieve papers	1	7	2,558	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	Education and meals.
Total ...	2,119	26,520	9,484,929	...	3,35,878	2,20,641	121,378	1,652	49	418	
III.—Institutions supported partly by Government and partly by the general public.											
A. General—											
(1) For cure of sickness	15	1,759	‡121,081	2,54,382	...	5,466	39,893	3	1	11	Boarding, clothing, diet and medicine.
(2) To relieve paupers	10	1,366	498,590	33,842	663	14,988	22,429	4	...	6	Accommodation, food and raw rice.
(3) For travellers	4	32	11,683	400	...	229	...	3	1	...	Food and raw rice.
(4) For orphans	5	1,174	60,225	3,742	...	...	4,635	5	...	...	Education, food and clothing.
B. Hindus—											
(1) To relieve paupers	9	124	45,082	32	3,308	517	3,236	5	...	4	Accommodation, food and raw rice.
(2) Do. Brahmins	16	414	151,215	6,753	14,869	1,009	1,970	15	...	1	Do. do.
(3) Do. Byragis	1	60	21,900	69	2,400	600	...	...	...	1	Food and raw rice.
(4) For travellers	5	29	10,568	156	121	103	370	5	...	...	Accommodation, food and light.
C. Muhammadans—											
(1) To relieve paupers	2	67	24,395	2,734	...	240	...	2	...	...	Food and conjee.
D. Europeans and East Indians—											
(1) For orphans	5	516	188,408	17,139	...	18,348	11,058	5	...	...	Board, food, clothing, education and medicine.
(2) To relieve paupers	2	498	181,770	13,200	205	1,083	25,381	1	1	...	Board, clothing, lodging and money-dole.
Total ...	74	6,039	1,314,917	3,32,449	21,566	42,583	1,08,972	48	3	23	

* Includes 851 persons who continued under treatment from the preceding year.
† Do. 295 do. do. do.
‡ Do. 2,605 do. do. do.

E.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—*continued.*

(40)—*For the year* 1888-89—continued.

Class and object of institutions.	Number of institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Number aided in the year.	Income.				Number of institutions which afford relief.			In what shape relief is given.
				Paid by Government.	From endowment in land.	From endowment in money.	Subscriptions and donations.	In-door.	Out-door.	General.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
IV.—Institutions supported either wholly or in part from local taxation.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
A. General—											
(1) For cure of sickness	339	12,143	*1,999,910	1,54,763	603	1,54,687	47,932	9	190	140	Medicine, diet, clothing and accommodation.
(2) To relieve paupers	5	165	60,150	2,940	587	600	1,580	3	...	2	Food and raw rice.
(3) For travellers	266	834	307,967	12,736	2,249	1,001	2,591	266	...	...	Accommodation and water.
B. Hindus—											
(1) To relieve paupers	30	447	163,009	11,491	24,561	3,602	242	4	...	26	Food, raw rice and accommodation.
(2) Do. Brahmins	2	23	8,345	...	1,598	44	21	2	...	...	Food.
(3) For travellers	86	1,073	389,541	2,258	1,185	885	...	86	...	...	Accommodation, halt and water.
C. Muhammadans—											
(1) For travellers	14	11	4,080	318	109	...	...	14	...	...	Accommodation.
D. Europeans—											
(1) For travellers	16	3	909	...	...	452	1,036	16	...	...	Accommodation.
Total ...	758	14,699	2,933,911	1,84,506	30,892	1,61,271	53,402	400	190	168	
Grand Total ...	3,255	55,828	16,606,008	6,54,006	4,85,683	4,53,950	2,92,159	2,353	259	643	

* Includes 47,432 persons who continued under treatment from the preceding year.

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL).

(41)—*Statement showing the number and description of civil suits instituted in the civil and revenue courts in the province of Madras in the year* 1888.

Class of tribunals.	Suits for money or movable property.										Suits under the rent law.								Title and other suits.															Grand Total.
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work, and materials.	Rent not falling under the rent law.	Movable property or value thereof.	Damages.	Other suits for money or movables not already mentioned.	Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or withholding receipts, or on account of illegal restraint, or other cause.	For puttahs or kabulyats.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from agents.	All other suits under the rent law not included above.	Suits for immovable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Interpleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under Section 261, Act X of 1865 (also Hindu Wills Act).	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																																				
I.—*Civil Courts.*																																				
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	7,739	26,962	9,707	4,090	3,891	836	1,287	1,946	236	409	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,103
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	66,159	17,040	11,731	3,174	2,807	569	9,806	3,475	1,715	1,952	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,777	1,423	628	15,277	1,023	70	34	398	5	95	987	1	18	1	...	34	...	825	160,024
Small Cause Courts (at the Cantonments)	3	...	...	519	26	4	9	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	375
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	383	16	50	5	8	3	4	14	15	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	28	12	46	6	2	8	3	5	...	64	...	...	1	...	6	3	16	779
Total ...	74,289	44,018	21,488	7,588	6,732	1,412	11,106	5,447	1,968	2,375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,839	1,451	640	15,323	1,029	72	42	401	10	95	1,051	1	18	2	...	40	3	841	218,281
II.—*Revenue Courts.*																																				
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,283	51	4,426	58	...	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,920
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,283	51	4,426	58	...	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,920
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																																				
Presidency Small Cause Court	10,552	1,089	1,452	2,177	1,861	402	1,577	336	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* 497	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,324
Superior Courts	57	6	7	3	8	1	1	10	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	10	1	73	2	15	2	6	3	2	25	5	1	4	...	6	15	15	320
Total ...	10,609	1,095	1,459	2,180	8,169	403	1,578	346	90	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	529	10	1	73	2	15	2	6	3	2	25	5	1	4	...	6	15	15	26,644
Grand Total ...	84,898	45,113	22,947	9,768	14,901	1,815	12,684	5,793	2,058	2,376	...	...	1,283	51	4,426	58	...	102	21,368	1,461	641	15,396	1,031	87	44	407	13	97	1,076	6	19	6	...	46	18	856	250,845

* Cases under Section 41 of Act XV of 1882,

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL)—*continued.*

(42)—*Statement showing the number and value of suits instituted in the civil and revenue courts in the province of Madras in the year* 1888.

Value of suits.	Number of suits instituted in the different courts.										Total value of suits.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Ditto Rs. 20.	Ditto Rs. 50.	Ditto Rs. 100.	Ditto Rs. 500.	Ditto Rs. 1,000.	Ditto Rs. 5,000.	Ditto Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.											RS.
I.—*Civil Courts.*											
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	38,640	17,804	601	47	10	1	...	...	...	...	5,04,911
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	21,121	25,553	48,980	27,877	29,988	3,546	1,934	108	90	827	244,62,303
Small Cause Courts (at the Cantonments) ...	83	87	96	58	51	...	...	...	...	...	17,620
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	...	...	4	56	392	13	179	57	46	32	33,23,154
Total ...	59,844	43,444	49,681	28,038	30,441	3,560	2,113	165	136	859	283,07,988
II.—*Revenue Courts.*											
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	1,494	1,021	1,649	930	642	55	9	...	...	120	2,96,853
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,494	1,021	1,649	930	642	55	9	...	...	120	2,96,853
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.											
Presidency Small Cause Court	10,825	5,117	5,644	2,484	1,918	248	88	...	...	...	11,83,392
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	18	29	138	39	38	58	21,42,226
Total ...	10,825	5,117	5,644	2,484	1,936	277	226	39	38	58	33,25,618
Grand Total ...	72,163	49,582	56,974	31,452	33,019	3,892	2,348	204	174	1,037	319,30,459

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL)—*continued.*

(43)—*Statement showing the general result of the trial of civil and revenue cases in the courts of original jurisdiction in the province of Madras in the year* 1888.

Part I.—Civil Suits.

Class of courts.	Total number of suits before the courts.	Number of suits disposed of										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits.	
		Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.	Uncontested.
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte*.	Dismissed *ex-parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Courts in the Interior.															
I.—*Civil Courts.*															
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	64,082	...	9,977	12,993	12,229	12,037	1,743	554	312	6,597	2,020	5,620	...	...	...
Head Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	192,870	...	28,600	27,321	11,168	46,183	2,100	1,281	1,479	33,575	11,485	29,178	9,528	122	46
Small Cause Courts (at the Cantonments)	517	...	9	17	104	184	30	...	...	21	11	141	17	3	4
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	966	...	111	98	29	133	6	9	2	158	71	349	187	204	112
Total ...	258,435	...	38,697	40,929	23,530	58,537	3,879	1,844	1,793	40,351	13,587	35,288	9,732	...	...
II.—*Revenue Courts.*															
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	9,147	...	2,017	276	91	333	169	59	2	1,669	910	3,621	2,988	125	112
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	9,147	...	2,017	276	91	333	169	59	2	1,669	910	3,621	2,988	...	...
Courts at the Presidency or Seat of Government.															
Presidency Small Cause Court ...	28,004	...	1,815	6,785	3,445	9,845	49	54	3	2,872	764	2,372	197	36	26
Superior Courts	696	...	107	...	44	59	9	2	...	153	80	242	159	389	301
Total ...	28,700	...	1,922	6,785	3,489	9,904	58	56	3	3,025	844	2,614	356	...	...
Grand Total ...	296,282	...	42,636	47,990	27,110	68,774	4,106	1,959	1,798	45,045	15,341	41,523	13,076	...	...

Part II.—Miscellaneous Cases (Judicial).

Class of courts.	Total number of cases before the courts.	Number of cases disposed of										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases, contested and uncontested.
		Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte*.	Dismissed *ex-parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Courts in the Interior.														
I.—*Civil Courts.*														
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Head Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	253,665	...	88,841	5,046	19,731	96,899	6,108	80	12	18,841	13,566	4,541	231	9
Small Cause Courts (at the Cantonments)	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
District Courts	13,326	...	5,256	37	175	4,334	998	1	...	996	888	671	108	27
Total ...	266,995	...	94,097	5,083	19,906	101,237	7,106	81	12	19,807	14,454	5,212	339	...
II.—*Revenue Courts.*														
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	6,260	...	4,447	62	76	1,140	37	2	...	212	65	219	60	66
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6,260	...	4,447	62	76	1,140	37	2	...	212	65	219	60	...
Courts at the Presidency or Seat of Government.														
Presidency Small Cause Court ...	5,559	...	1,008	43	425	3,843	113	2	...	60	12	53	...	2
Superior Courts	* 1,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	7,259	...	1,008	43	425	3,843	113	2	...	60	12	53	...	...
Grand Total ...	280,514	...	99,552	5,188	20,407	106,220	7,256	85	12	20,079	14,531	5,484	399	...

* The total number disposed of,

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL)—*continued.*

(44)—*Statement showing the business of the civil appellate courts of the province of Madras in the year* 1888.

PART I.—APPEALS FROM DECREES.

Class of courts.	Total number of appeals before the courts.	Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Decisions confirmed, section 551, C.P.C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex-parte*.				Contested.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1882.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
Appeals from Original Decrees.																
A.—*Civil Courts.*																
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts...	3,474	...	84	146	38	16	20	2	1,472	375	482	144	695	165	99	202
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	10,933	...	409	324	70	55	40	28	3,112	899	1,003	386	4,607	3,069	175	435
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	14,407	...	493	470	108	71	60	30	4,584	1,274	1,485	530	5,302	3,234	...	637
B.—*Revenue Courts.*																
Collectors' Appellate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Chief Court of Province.																
Appeals from Original Decrees ...	599	...	...	13	8	3	...	1	132	37	27	30	348	283	429	43
Appeals from Appellate Decrees.	3,182	...	79	65	41	1	6	2	980	58	158	129	1,663	1,268	328	100
Total ...	3,781	...	79	78	49	4	6	3	1,112	95	185	159	2,011	1,551	...	143
Grand Total ...	18,188	...	572	548	157	75	66	33	5,696	1,369	1,670	689	7,313	4,785	...	780

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS (JUDICIAL) CASES BEFORE APPELLATE COURTS.

Class of courts.	Miscellaneous cases before appellate courts.	Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Decisions confirmed, section 551, C.P.C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex-parte*.				Contested.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before appellate courts.	Objections under Section 561, Act XIV of 1882.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
Appeals from Original Orders.																
A.—*Civil Courts.*																
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts...	11	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	4	...	96	...
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	731	...	92	57	12	1	18	5	244	34	114	47	107	9	55	1
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	742	...	92	57	13	1	18	5	246	34	116	49	111	9	...	1
B.—*Revenue Courts.*																
Collectors' Appellate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Chief Court of Province.																
Appeals from Original Orders ...	197	...	...	7	17	...	1	1	77	4	8	8	74	52	204	...
Appeals from Appellate Orders ...	47	...	...	2	3	...	1	1	16	...	5	2	17	10	225	...
Total ...	244	...	...	9	20	...	2	2	93	4	13	10	91	62	...	...
Grand Total ...	986	...	92	66	33	1	20	7	339	38	129	59	202	71	...	1

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL)—*continued.*

(45)—*Statement showing the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of the decrees of the civil and revenue courts in the province of Madras in the year* 1888.

Class of courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the courts.	Applications disposed of				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realized		Number of applications											
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.			With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.	On which the judgment debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	On which movable property		On which immovable property			On which possession was given		On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than in the preceding columns.
												Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt with under Sections 305, 322, or 326, Act XIV of 1882.	Was attached, but subsequently released under Section 275.	Of movables.	Of immovables.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.								RS.	RS.												
I.—*Civil Courts.*																					
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	109,038	692	28,848	17,432	44,365	17,701	2,187	28,71,287	8,71,599	625	6,372	2,144	2,916	7,562	275	2,154	57	6,557	43	40	61,900
Small Cause Courts (Cantt.)...	104	...	104	...	...	...	...	695	1,304	2	3	9	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	1,120	181	250	131	227	331	85	2,56,684	41,294	5	31	32	28	44	4	10	5	38	1	1	409
Total ...	110,262	873	29,202	17,563	44,592	18,032	2,272	31,28,666	9,14,197	632	6,406	2,185	2,963	7,606	279	2,164	62	6,595	44	41	62,380
II.—*Revenue Courts.*																					
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ...	419	...	358	4	13	44	8	2,680	536	...	...	2	4	...	...	1	...	16	2	...	350
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	419	...	358	4	13	44	8	2,680	536	...	...	2	4	...	...	1	...	16	2	...	350
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																					
Presidency Small Cause Court.	14,139	554	3,766	778	6,261	2,780	1,015	74,446	1,03,378	377	703	668	910	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	8,047
Superior Courts	298	23	47	28	18	182	...	...	...	7	17	1	4	6	...	2	...	22	...	...	34
Total ...	14,437	577	3,813	806	6,279	3,962	1,015	74,446	1,03,378	384	720	669	914	6	...	2	...	122	...	...	8,081
Grand Total ...	125,118	1,450	33,373	18,373	50,884	21,038	3,295	32,05,792	10,18,111	1,016	7,126	2,856	3,881	7,612	279	2,167	62	6,733	46	41	70,811

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL)—*continued.*

(46)—*Statement showing the number and result of applications and proceedings under Chapter XX, Act XIV of* 1882, *in the province of Madras in the year* 1888.

Class of courts.	Applications for a declaration of insolvency.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under Section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Amount of creditors' claims dealt with during the year.		Gross amount of insolvents' assets realized and disbursed.		Remarks.
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another province, withdrawn, &c.	Granted.		Rejected.			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A receiver being appointed.	A receiver not being appointed.	Penal Proceedings under Section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under Section 356.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	604	222	7	116	157	2	...	100	36	67	17,368	105	478	823	
Chief Courts of Districts.	13	7	...	2	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	617	229	7	118	160	2	...	101	38	67	17,368	105	478	823	

G.—REGISTRATION.

(47)—*Statement of deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Madras Presidency in the year* 1888-89.

Districts.	Number of Registration offices.	Registrations affecting immovable property, Book I. — Compulsory. Instruments of gift (Section 17, Clause *a*).	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100, (sections 54 and 118 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under Section 17, Clauses *b* and *c*.	Perpetual leases (Section 17, Clause *d*).	All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause *d*.	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Optional. Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under Section 18, Clauses *a* and *b*.	Leases for one year or less (Section 18, Clause *c*).	Leases exempted under the proviso in Section 17.	Awards (Section 17, Clause *i*).	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of immovable property transferred.	Registrations affecting movable property, Book IV. — Compulsory. Instruments of gift (Section 123, Clause 2 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of sale, &c., of movable property.	Obligations for the payment of money (Section 18, Clause *f*).	All other documents registered under Section 18, Clause *f*.	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of wills registered, Book III.
1	2	3	4*a*	4*b*	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	14*a*	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
										RS. A. P.										RS. A. P.	RS.						RS. A. P.		
Office of Inspector-Genl. of Registration.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras District ...	2	52	1,787	226	2,224	299	...	1,291	5,879	14,912 4 0	...	93	8	65	41	47	207	...	461	1,905 2 0	86,26,513	4	66	242	368	680	2,078 12 0	5	80
Ganjam do. ...	12	41	1,766	2,222	2,325	117	5	500	6,976	9,371 13 0	...	2,158	36	134	304	20	47	25	2,724	2,243 8 0	18,59,585	1	33	620	233	887	1,480 9 0	...	35
Vizagapatam do. ...	14	87	1,602	997	2,881	227	30	767	6,591	10,862 2 0	...	890	51	229	287	6	69	1	1,513	1,396 1 0	31,66,038	5	29	581	277	892	1,895 4 0	...	45
Godávari do. ...	22	338	4,846	5,605	6,334	812	44	3,797	21,776	28,099 8 0	...	4,450	195	383	2,053	2	213	13	7,309	5,578 8 0	52,60,248	5	178	2,436	1,431	4,050	7,378 12 0	2	137
Kistna do. ...	17	279	3,914	4,433	4,177	348	15	1,657	14,823	19,324 6 0	...	2,525	149	67	433	...	88	5	3,267	2,787 6 0	32,80,959	4	53	498	927	1,482	2,965 1 0	...	95
Nellore do. ...	17	157	1,795	2,890	2,700	267	43	1,926	9,778	11,486 5 0	...	1,743	63	108	360	22	36	2	2,334	1,910 9 0	21,06,987	6	59	373	331	769	1,682 1 0	1	65
Cuddapah do. ...	13	250	3,245	7,097	1,157	261	44	141	12,195	12,518 0 0	...	1,048	86	53	103	4	117	1	1,412	1,273 15 0	15,70,266	11	94	217	364	686	1,455 10 0	2	104
Kurnool do. ...	14	177	1,510	3,234	1,438	185	5	273	6,822	7,289 3 0	...	1,599	50	20	84	...	42	1	1,796	1,450 4 0	10,19,990	2	39	200	260	501	1,252 2 0	1	67
Bellary and Anantapur Districts.	21	196	2,347	3,722	3,174	249	3	219	9,910	12,158 4 0	...	1,833	57	98	76	4	92	2	2,162	1,885 4 0	20,81,340	5	87	456	341	889	1,648 4 0	...	41
Chinglepat District ...	12	115	3,451	5,924	4,218	351	36	913	15,008	18,031 4 0	...	5,197	140	140	363	20	123	1	5,984	4,789 14 0	31,82,097	1	85	673	371	1,130	1,593 6 0	...	77
North Arcot do. ...	19	221	5,327	9,925	6,997	507	164	916	24,057	29,126 4 0	...	8,645	214	211	384	15	126	...	9,595	7,720 1 0	54,83,348	4	102	1,271	633	2,010	3,126 3 0	...	156
South Arcot do. ...	17	198	5,108	13,631	6,317	651	2	434	26,341	29,244 2 0	...	12,111	371	396	656	24	343	...	13,901	10,741 0 0	47,99,326	4	106	661	422	1,187	1,770 13 0	...	108
Tanjore do. ...	24	397	10,458	9,635	16,573	2,182	126	3,415	42,786	64,553 7 0	...	12,043	471	928	3,338	15	1,258	2	18,055	15,143 3 0	155,23,911	7	166	1,468	1,406	3,047	4,630 0 0	1	298
Tinnevelly do. ...	27	278	12,201	14,269	19,986	1,985	160	998	49,877	67,545 12 0	...	19,883	575	342	637	24	1,606	...	23,067	19,541 13 0	138,31,629	8	466	2,488	1,087	4,049	4,847 9 0	1	126
Madura do. ...	25	173	7,826	9,485	16,158	916	285	454	35,297	47,934 14 0	...	19,216	330	337	667	16	478	2	21,046	16,642 5 0	100,89,015	1	144	2,400	885	3,430	4,931 11 0	1	94
Trichinopoly do. ...	11	106	4,231	7,022	6,715	723	82	912	19,791	25,389 1 0	...	6,666	266	261	939	1	201	...	8,334	6,385 8 0	49,48,013	2	34	1,505	553	2,094	2,583 10 0	...	103
Salem do. ...	19	106	4,635	7,029	6,046	576	245	818	19,446	22,824 11 0	...	5,979	139	206	506	1	263	4	7,098	5,664 1 0	37,67,366	5	93	1,250	528	1,876	2,434 6 0	...	42
Coimbatore do. ...	21	160	7,646	7,253	11,130	1,249	76	1,679	29,193	39,888 15 0	...	8,334	371	225	1,009	...	488	5	10,432	8,271 5 0	79,20,036	2	56	1,456	481	1,995	2,914 11 0	...	49
South Canara do. ...	15	72	1,271	494	3,437	2,291	2,014	1,286	10,865	17,852 0 0	...	715	699	570	308	1	670	2	2,965	3,103 14 0	50,76,366	8	152	1,390	1,105	2,655	3,338 14 0	3	77
Tellicherry do. ...	14	725	1,106	403	8,427	3,507	130	14,695	28,993	29,642 14 0	...	10,865	4,594	1,117	4,537	1	349	1	21,464	13,351 0 0	53,63,016	11	121	2,754	1,906	4,792	5,670 12 0	...	30
Calicut do. ...	27	177	1,769	1,367	13,743	7,724	35	6,433	31,248	43,995 13 0	...	28,015	9,271	10,416	765	10	1,187	3	44,667	30,782 6 0	107,28,115	6	194	3,642	2,907	6,749	8,283 11 0	...	48
Nilgiris do. ...	3	11	256	304	217	105	1	150	1,044	2,327 4 0	...	100	12	6	1	...	13	1	133	138 8 0	12,12,596	1	1	126	85	213	443 8 0	1	3
Total ...	366	4,316	88,097	1,17,158	1,46,374	25,532	3,545	43,674	428,696	5,64,378 2 0	...	149,108	18,128	16,312	17,851	233	8,016	71	209,719	1,62,705 7 0	1,208,96,760	103	2,352	26,707	16,901	46,063	68,385 9 0	18	1,880

G.—REGISTRATION—*continued.*

(47)—*Statement of deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Madras Presidency in the year* 1888-89—continued.

Districts.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under Section 24.	Number of registrations under Section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees including the entries in columns 10, 19 and 26, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 28 and 29.	Amount of ordinary fees collected in advance during the several months of the year on instruments not admitted to registration.	Total ordinary fees on registered and unregistered documents.	Deduct amount of ordinary fees collected in advance on documents not admitted to registration in the several months of the year, but for which registration has been completed subsequently.	Balance showing the actual collections of the year (ordinary fees).	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	Amount of extraordinary fees and fines collected in advance during the several months of the year on instruments not admitted to registration.	Total extraordinary fees and fines on registered and unregistered documents.	Deduct amount of extraordinary fees and fines collected in advance on documents not admitted to registration in the several months of the year, but for which registration has been completed subsequently.	Balance showing the actual collections of the year (extraordinary fees and fines).	Total expenditure.	Remarks.
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	35(*a*)	35(*b*)	35(*c*)	35(*d*)	36	36(*a*)	36(*b*)	36(*c*)	36(*d*)	37	38
							RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Office of Inspector-General of Registration.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	572 15 7	...	572 15 7	...	572 15 7	(*a*) 129,145 3 2	(*a*) Includes the following items :— Estimated value of paper for registers, office stationery, packing materials, registration ink, and printing and binding done at Government Press, Rs. 46,533-12-0 ; estimated value of P. W. Workshop bills, &c., Rs. 31-14-8 ; and amount debited for buildings, Rs. 44,474-10-4. (*b*) Includes Rs. 37-3-3, the value of office stationery.
Madras District ...	1	13	19	5	335	949	19,217 11 0	239 4 0	19,456 15 0	210 12 0	19,246 3 0	5,540 0 0	113 8 0	5,653 8 0	37 2 0	5,616 6 0	(*b*) 14,544 9 5	
Ganjam do. ...	2	10	11	40	117	590	13,243 14 0	201 15 0	13,445 13 0	168 15 0	13,276 14 0	2,675 1 3	47 14 0	2,722 15 3	53 6 0	2,669 9 3	15,414 14 8	
Vizagapatam do. ...	1	9	3	49	189	1,356	14,338 7 0	157 8 0	14,495 15 0	116 4 0	14,379 11 0	5,665 8 5	64 0 0	5,729 8 5	48 8 0	5,681 0 5	17,322 4 11	
Godávari do. ...	7	22	45	91	403	3,756	41,630 0 0	397 11 0	42,027 11 0	267 7 0	41,760 4 0	10,822 1 2	328 0 0	11,150 1 2	271 0 0	10,879 1 2	34,070 8 2	
Kistna do. ...	...	46	50	278	200	1,595	25,456 13 0	573 7 0	26,030 4 0	459 15 0	25,570 5 0	4,754 12 6	253 14 0	5,008 10 6	177 14 0	4,830 12 6	23,762 10 9	
Nellore do. ...	...	24	26	35	89	1,134	15,338 15 0	343 15 0	15,682 14 0	381 12 0	15,301 2 0	2,449 10 11	88 3 0	2,537 13 11	92 4 0	2,445 9 11	18,437 7 9	
Cuddapah do. ...	...	37	25	58	49	904	15,664 9 0	256 13 0	15,921 6 0	225 12 0	15,695 10 0	2,015 11 9	86 6 0	2,102 1 9	59 11 0	2,042 6 9	16,039 7 8	
Kurnool do. ...	...	2	2	24	39	754	10,255 14 0	103 8 0	10,359 6 0	53 8 0	10,305 14 0	1,192 1 0	25 4 0	1,217 5 0	2 12 0	1,214 9 0	15,035 15 8	
Bellary and Anantapur Districts.	...	9	2	21	91	917	15,848 4 0	103 8 0	15,951 12 0	81 4 0	15,870 8 0	2,413 9 3	47 4 0	2,460 13 3	11 4 0	2,449 9 3	20,314 13 6	
Chingleput District ...	3	41	61	62	111	1,191	24,734 8 0	242 2 0	24,976 10 0	180 6 0	24,796 4 0	2,871 13 5	183 0 0	3,054 13 5	141 4 0	2,913 9 5	19,191 2 6	
North Arcot do. ...	1	165	100	138	133	1,910	40,600 8 0	470 7 0	41,070 15 0	377 15 0	40,696 0 0	4,917 12 0	208 6 0	5,126 2 0	197 2 0	4,929 0 0	31,401 15 10	
South Arcot do. ...	...	195	107	162	127	1,764	42,187 15 0	543 4 0	42,731 3 0	402 12 0	42,328 7 0	4,069 6 11	288 3 0	4,357 9 11	209 4 0	4,148 5 11	28,701 4 11	
Tanjore do. ...	1	426	191	240	502	6,063	85,522 10 0	1,683 6 0	87,206 0 0	1,413 3 0	85,792 13 0	17,088 11 2	1,102 11 0	18,191 6 2	802 5 0	17,389 1 2	53,820 12 7	
Tinnevelly do. ...	...	18	19	87	255	5,237	92,435 14 0	342 0 0	92,777 14 0	215 8 0	92,562 6 0	14,140 4 3	422 8 0	14,562 12 3	374 0 0	14,188 12 3	55,955 13 9	
Madura do. ...	1	43	43	99	487	4,462	69,889 14 0	573 8 0	70,463 6 0	431 4 0	70,032 2 0	9,876 12 7	435 14 0	10,312 10 7	415 6 0	9,897 4 7	46,512 9 9	
Trichinopoly do. ...	...	73	85	81	120	2,378	34,744 1 0	369 0 0	35,113 1 0	322 4 0	34,790 13 0	5,926 10 6	145 13 0	6,072 7 6	117 11 0	5,954 12 6	23,589 11 1	
Salem do. ...	...	48	55	85	97	1,673	31,092 2 0	440 9 0	31,532 11 0	371 5 0	31,161 6 0	4,087 6 10	170 6 0	4,257 12 10	123 6 0	4,134 6 10	26,643 0 1	
Coimbatore do. ...	1	69	55	73	155	3,548	51,275 15 0	438 10 0	51,714 9 0	353 2 0	51,361 7 0	9,435 4 5	319 3 0	9,754 7 5	278 0 0	9,476 7 5	35,666 0 1	
South Canara do. ...	...	4	3	49	359	3,794	24,601 11 0	418 5 0	25,020 0 0	379 12 0	24,640 4 0	9,429 7 10	154 11 0	9,584 2 10	141 8 0	9,442 10 10	24,861 2 10	
Tellicherry do. ...	...	6	12	87	220	5,199	48,784 10 0	382 5 0	49,166 15 0	364 7 0	48,802 8 0	12,433 7 11	262 13 0	12,696 4 11	282 13 0	12,413 7 11	32,964 2 11	
Calicut do. ...	...	74	39	129	493	5,309	83,253 14 0	713 12 0	83,967 10 0	620 1 0	83,347 9 0	13,686 9 1	427 5 0	14,113 14 1	415 5 0	13,698 9 1	61,582 7 11	
Nilgiris do. ...	...	6	6	9	34	270	2,921 4 0	62 12 0	2,984 0 0	67 4 0	2,916 12 0	1,339 4 0	22 8 0	1,361 12 0	11 0 0	1,350 12 0	5,122 11 3	
Total ...	18	1,340	959	1,902	4,605	54,753	8,03,039 5 0	9,057 9 0	8,12,096 14 0	7,464 12 0	8,04,632 2 0	1,47,404 6 9	5,197 10 0	1,52,602 0 9	4,262 13 0	1,48,339 3 9	7,50,100 15 2	

H.—MILITARY.

(48)—*Statement showing the strength, caste and other particulars of the Army attached to the Madras Presidency in the year* 1888-89.

Army service.	Total number of fighting officers and men.								Detail of force at the end of the year.						
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Dead.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of regiments, battalions or batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.				Paid camp-followers and non-combatants.
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men.	
British Cavalry	1,297	81	...	17	17	4	72	1,285	2	...	61	...	162	1,062	1,417
British Sappers (K. Co., R.E.)	50	4	...	...	...	...	7	47	1	...	...	...	38	9	...
British Artillery	2,504	727	...	26	26	27	906	2,272	15	66	85	...	321	1,866	2,674
British Infantry	11,184	5,397	(a)3	(b)153	156	30	6,694	9,701	10	...	287	...	866	8,548	624
British Total ...	15,035	6,209	3	196	199	61	7,679	13,305	28	66	433	...	1,387	11,485	4,715
Native Cavalry	1,952	160	...	25	25	57	96	1,984	4	...	(d)41	47	276	1,570	2,189
Native Sappers	1,328	122	...	(c)31	31	34	19	1,366	1	...	(e)26	24	128	1,188	59
Native Burma Sappers (Co.)...	64	90	...	...	...	1	15	138	1	...	2	3	16	117	16
Native Infantry	26,720	1,517	11	538	549	935	680	26,073	32	...	(d)251	493	2,585	22,744	658
Native Total ...	30,064	1,889	11	594	605	1,027	810	29,511	38	...	320	567	3,005	25,619	2,922
Grand Total ...	45,099	8,098	14	790	804	1,088	8,489	42,816	66	66	753	567	4,392	37,104	7,637

NOTE.—Medical Officers and Veterinary Surgeons not included.

(a) 2 Officers and 1 private.
(b) 1 Private died of wounds received in action.
(c) 1 Officer died of wounds received in action.
(d) 1 Sergeant-Major included.
(e) 1 Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary included.

I.—MARINE.

(49)—*Statement showing the various Government vessels, &c., under the Madras Government in the year* 1888-89.

Detail of vessels.	Tonnage of each vessel and horse-power of engines, if a steamer.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SEA-GOING VESSELS.						
S.S. *Margaret Northcote.*	.....	...	...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	S.S. *Margaret Northcote* belongs to the Revenue Department.
RIVER-GOING VESSELS.						
Steam Dredge (Priestman's).	Ten horse-power ...	1	* 13	2,770	...	
Steam Dredge (Bruce's).	Do. ...	1	† 3	1,889	...	

* This number includes extra temporary men not shown in previous year's return.

† A regular establishment consisting of a Superintendent on Rs. 100 and crew at a cost of Rs. 38 per mensem was maintained throughout 1888-89 in addition to hired labor engaged whenever necessary, and the charge shown in the statement of 1887-88 was only on account of temporary men engaged on daily wages.

(50)—*Statement showing the number of officers and men employed otherwise than in Government vessels in the Marine Department under the Government of Madras during the official year* 1888-89.

Description of establishment.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	
Marine establishment	3	95	48,709	...	
Light-house do.		8	2,279	...	
Diver's do.		2	1,594	...	
Tide-gauge do.		2	564	...	
Marine police establishment ...		...	5,346	...	
Marine dispensary do. ...		2	4,306	...	
Outports.					
Port Officers and Conservators ...	17	153	59,644	...	
Light-house	...	83	15,804	...	
Pilotage	...	...	4,796	12,015	

K.—COINAGE AND PAPER CURRENCY.

(51)—*Statement of coin and bullion of all kinds imported during the year* 1888-89.

	Gold.		Silver.		Copper.		Sovereigns imported during the year.
	By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Imported from foreign ports ...	...	810,296	...	5,55,185	...	†1,735	Not known, being included with bullion.
Imported coastwise (excluding British ports within the Presidency).	...	11,336	80,40,000	5,71,788	...*	† 69,458 ‡ 857	
Total ...	...	821,632	80,40,000	11,26,973	...	72,050	

* Not known, being included with other metals. † The whole represents the value of unwrought copper.
‡ This is the value of copper coins.

(52)—*Paper Currency—Madras and Calicut—for the year* 1888-89.

Notes in circulation at the beginning of the year. Number and value of			Total value of notes cashed during the year.	Total value of notes issued during the year.	In circulation at the end of the year. Number and value of			Reserve at the end of the year stated in rupees.						Securities. Class of security being stated.
Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.			Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.	Coin.			Bullion.			
								Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	
Value. Rs. 21,94,745	Rs. 124,02,400	Rs. 63,18,500	Rs. 1,303,61,825	Rs. 1,280,31,710	Value. Rs. 21,65,530	Rs. 119,20,500	Rs. 44,99,500	*Nil.*	Rs. 167,27,190	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	Rs. 6,30,000	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
No. 206,831	No. 140,327	No. 7,471			No. 205,560	No. 133,496	No. 5,904							

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—PRODUCE AND LABOR.

(53)—*Statement showing the prices of produce at the end of the official year* 1888-89.

Districts.	Price of produce per maund of 80 lb.																
	Rice, husked, 2nd sort.	Wheat (Triticum vulgare).	Cholum (Sorghum vulgare).	Ragi (Eleusine coracana).	Cumbu (Pennisetum typhoideum).	Varagu (Panicum miliaceum).	Linseed.	Jute.	Cotton (uncleaned).	Sugar.	Salt.	Ghee.	Firewood.	Tenai or korra (Panicum Italicum).	Samai or millet (Panicum melian).	Maize (Zea mays).	Horse-gram (Dolichos uniflorus).
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjam	3 10 2	3 3 2	2 0 10	1 15 7	1 6 1	...	...	...	6 0 0	2 14 6	3 5 4	11 6 0	0 6 0	...	2 0 10	2 8 0	1 5 4
Vizagapatam	3 12 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 14 0	4 0 0	24 8 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	...
Godávari	2 12 0	3 2 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	1 4 0	...	...	4 0 0	4 8 0	3 12 0	30 0 0	0 4 0	1 8 0	1 6 0	...	1 12 0
Kistna	2 9 3	3 7 2	...	1 10 8	...	...	9 9 7	...	...	8 0 0	2 13 9	27 2 3	0 6 5	...	1 13 1	...	2 0 0
Nellore	2 13 8	3 5 4	1 10 8	1 9 6	1 6 0	...	...	...	4 4 5	5 9 7	3 0 0	25 8 0	0 6 8	...	...	...	2 3 6
Cuddapah	3 3 8	2 8 10	1 11 8	1 1 10	1 1 10	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 2 0	27 8 0	0 4 0	...	...	...	1 9 9
Anantapur	2 13 9	3 1 7	1 2 7	1 5 5	1 6 0	...	...	...	3 15 6	4 12 2	3 14 8	30 2 6	0 8 0	...	...	...	1 9 10
Bellary	3 1 4	3 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 5	1 10 8	...	3 5 0	...	5 2 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	30 8 0	0 6 4	1 0 0	...	...	2 4 0
Kurnool	3 6 2	3 1 0	1 11 3	...	1 10 10	...	3 13 1	...	5 0 0	5 3 0	3 8 0	27 5 0	0 4 5	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	2 8 11	...	...	1 4 5	1 9 7	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	3 3 2	33 9 7	0 6 0	...	...	...	2 2 1
North Arcot	2 7 3	3 11 5	1 7 11	1 3 0	1 6 8	1 2 7	...	...	10 14 6	4 8 11	3 6 9	31 8 5	0 3 8	...	2 8 0	1 10 11	1 11 10
South Arcot	2 8 5	5 6 1	...	1 8 5	1 10 11	...	9 9 7	...	...	5 1 11	3 2 5	30 11 6	0 4 0	...	...	...	1 15 8
Tanjore	2 8 4	4 15 2	1 8 5	1 8 3	1 10 9	...	...	...	4 0 0	5 0 0	3 1 8	32 0 0	0 3 9	...	...	...	1 11 1
Trichinopoly	2 15 9	4 7 10	1 14 6	1 11 2	1 15 6	2 3 5	8 5 4	...	4 0 0	5 9 0	3 2 5	31 10 8	0 4 4	...	...	...	1 9 2
Madura	2 13 2	4 2 0	1 13 0	1 9 2	1 13 11	...	...	...	5 12 0	6 0 8	3 2 0	36 4 6	0 4 6	...	...	...	1 6 3
Tinnevelly	2 9 8	3 14 10	...	1 7 0	2 4 4	...	...	...	4 10 8	4 10 8	2 11 6	29 2 7	0 7 6	...	...	...	1 4 2
Coimbatore	2 12 4	3 4 5	1 11 6	1 7 8	1 10 1	...	...	...	5 5 1	4 8 11	3 5 2	28 0 0	0 5 0	1 8 0	1 9 5	...	1 5 6
Nilgiris	3 8 5	4 2 0	2 0 0	1 13 0	2 1 10	...	11 10 8	...	...	6 10 8	4 11 4	31 6 0	0 3 10	...	...	...	1 14 4
Salem	3 0 10	3 8 9	1 7 9	1 5 3	1 8 2	1 7 4	...	...	5 1 9	5 8 8	3 12 2	29 4 1	0 3 9	1 12 0	1 12 0	...	1 7 0
South Canara	2 14 0	3 14 0	...	1 14 0	...	...	7 8 0	...	15 0 0	6 4 0	3 4 0	39 0 0	0 4 8	...	...	...	2 4 0
Malabar	2 13 0	3 12 0	...	1 8 0	...	...	25 0 0	...	12 1 7	9 0 0	3 3 0	28 3 9	0 4 3	...	2 15 0	...	2 0 0
Average ...	2 14 11	3 9 11	1 10 11	1 8 5	1 10 10	1 8 4	9 13 8	...	6 2 1	5 6 8	3 6 6	29 4 5	0 5 2	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 1 5	1 12 2

(53)—*Statement showing the prices of produce at the end of the official year* 1888-89—continued.

Districts.	Price of produce per maund of 80 lb.—*continued.*																
	Bengal-gram (Cicer arietinum).	Red-gram (Cajanus Indicus).	Black-gram (Phaseolus radiatus).	Green-gram (Phaseolus mungo).	Cow-gram or karamani (Dolichos sinensis).	Chillies.	Coriander.	Fenugreek or vendium.	Turmeric.	Garlic.	Mustard.	Pepper.	Gingelly.	Ground-nut.	Coffee.	Tea.	Tobacco.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjam	3 0 0	2 2 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 14 0	8 8 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	3 6 0	4 14 6	3 14 0	33 0 0	4 8 0	...	32 8 0	60 0 0	10 0 0
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godávari	2 4 0	1 12 0	2 2 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	5 4 0	2 0 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	2 8 0	3 8 0	40 0 0	3 8 0	...	35 0 0	80 0 0	16 0 0
Kistna	2 9 3	1 13 1	2 4 7	1 15 7	1 11 10	7 2 3	5 11 5	4 1 1	3 9 1	...	7 13 8	45 11 5	15 0 0	7 8 0	57 2 3	55 0 0	11 3 2
Nellore	3 4 0	2 3 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 11 0	6 6 0	4 12 0	6 6 0	4 0 0	...	4 12 0	...	5 0 0	3 3 0	...	...	6 6 0
Cuddapah	3 0 6	2 0 4	2 9 6	2 7 8	2 1 8	8 5 4	5 8 10	6 15 1	2 13 3	5 11 0	5 0 0	...	3 0 0	2 14 0	...	...	10 6 5
Anantapur	2 9 6	2 1 1	2 13 9	1 11 1	2 5 2	6 5 7	1 3 10	...	3 15 6	3 2 9	5 8 11	39 10 11	4 0 6	3 2 9	47 9 11	60 0 0	6 5 7
Bellary	3 0 0	2 3 0	2 14 0	2 10 8	2 12 0	7 2 0	5 8 0	6 10 8	3 12 0	4 12 0	4 10 8	37 3 4	4 0 0	3 12 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	9 0 0
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	2 13 6	...	2 13 6	...	...	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 6 5	2 2 2	...	...	12 12 9
North Arcot	3 0 9	2 7 7	2 11 2	3 0 6	2 15 0	8 7 1	5 8 1	5 5 10	4 4 5	3 9 3	5 8 9	37 10 11	4 15 9	2 3 7	...	...	8 4 5
South Arcot	3 2 9	2 4 11	2 7 7	2 10 8	...	8 3 1	1 3 10	5 5 4	4 12 9	4 0 0	1 14 4	43 8 4	2 0 6	1 0 8	51 3 2	...	10 3 10
Tanjore	3 1 9	2 1 6	2 10 3	2 12 0	2 3 3	8 0 0	1 9 8	4 13 1	4 9 0	6 6 4	4 3 9	36 9 1	3 13 8	0 13 0	48 0 0	52 0 0	8 0 0
Trichinopoly	3 1 10	2 0 11	2 5 8	3 5 6	2 8 1	8 5 4	4 0 0	6 10 8	2 1 4	6 10 8	6 1 8	38 5 4	5 2 9	4 5 4	53 5 4	40 0 0	16 10 8
Madura	2 15 10	2 5 10	2 4 2	3 0 0	...	7 11 4	5 1 8	6 9 0	5 0 0	4 11 0	5 15 0	36 10 8	7 2 10	2 15 10	48 5 4	60 0 0	6 7 4
Tinnevelly	2 14 6	2 6 0	2 5 9	2 12 10	2 12 1	6 13 10	5 5 0	5 13 4	3 14 3	5 13 4	5 13 4	33 7 0	6 12 7	...	...	...	7 14 8
Coimbatore	2 15 6	2 3 3	2 9 0	3 2 7	...	6 1 3	1 8 4	5 15 10	...	...	...	...	5 8 9	...	46 5 6	...	5 10 0
Nilgiris	3 9 2	...	...	3 9 2	4 7 1	11 10 8	8 5 4	3 5 4	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 4 0	32 0 0	10 0 0	4 9 4	44 0 0	45 0 0	7 3 0
Salem	3 4 0	1 8 0	2 5 0	2 12 0	2 4 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	5 8 0	33 0 0	6 0 0	1 4 0	33 0 0	75 0 0	10 0 0
South Canara	3 4 0	...	2 14 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	8 8 0	4 4 0	...	3 6 0	3 8 0	6 0 0	33 0 0	5 12 0	...	44 0 0	22 8 0	10 0 0
Malabar	2 14 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 2 0	3 12 0	4 6 2	5 0 0	4 11 3	3 8 6	5 8 0	27 8 0	4 8 0	...	40 0 0	80 0 0	10 0 0
Average ...	2 15 10	2 2 3	2 9 4	2 12 3	2 9 3	7 12 4	4 7 7	5 5 11	3 14 6	4 10 11	5 2 10	36 7 9	5 10 4	3 1 1	45 0 6	55 12 8	9 9 8

A.—PRODUCE AND LABOR—*continued.*

(53)—*Statement showing the prices of produce at the end of the official year* 1888-89—continued.

Districts.	Price of produce per maund of 80 lb.—*continued.*									Plough bullocks, each.	Sheep, each.	Fish, per seer.
	Indigo.	Castor-oil seed.	Opium.	Iron.	Brass.	Copper.	Lead.	Tin.	Bell-metal.			
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Ganjam	70 0 0	3 10 0	...	3 10 3	18 0 0	31 0 0	8 3 0	...	32 10 0	10 0 0	1 4 0	0 1 0
Vizagapatam	76 0 0	...	...	4 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	15 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 0
Godávari	160 0 0	5 0 0	...	3 8 0	30 0 0	35 0 0	9 0 0	...	45 0 0	25 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 6
Kistna	128 0 0	...	...	4 0 0	28 12 9	35 3 2	11 6 10	...	72 0 0	50 0 0	2 8 0	0 1 0
Nellore	127 8 0	3 8 0	...	3 3 0	36 0 0	40 0 0	6 0 0	...	40 0 0	40 0 0	3 0 0	0 0 10
Cuddapah	166 10 8	2 6 4	...	5 13 4	...	...	...	...	...	50 0 0	2 8 0	0 1 0
Anantapur	126 15 9	2 7 8	...	9 8 3	57 2 3	57 2 3	9 8 3	...	95 3 9	50 0 0	2 0 0	0 0 8
Bellary	126 12 0	2 8 0	...	4 12 0	38 0 0	44 0 0	7 0 0	...	58 0 0	60 0 0	3 0 0	0 1 0
Kurnool	...	...	...	4 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	40 0 0	3 0 0	0 0 10
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	5 9 7	...	...	...	...	...	20 0 0	2 12 0	0 1 6
North Arcot	114 1 0	3 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4 6	3 2 3	0 3 3
South Arcot	...	2 9 8	...	4 0 0	28 12 0	35 3 2	...	12 3 1	32 0 0	25 0 0	3 8 0	0 1 0
Tanjore	32 0 0	3 0 9	...	3 5 4	16 10 8	21 5 4	...	4 6 0	48 0 0	15 0 0	3 12 0	0 1 0
Trichinopoly	81 10 8	3 15 3	...	12 7 0	38 2 10	33 5 4	9 8 7	...	42 0 0	15 0 0	2 4 0	0 4 0
Madura	133 5 4	3 5 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0 0	14 0 0	3 8 0	0 1 6
Tinnevelly	60 0 0	3 12 4	...	4 14 5	26 12 3	32 15 0	...	7 11 0	32 15 0	20 0 0	4 0 0	0 4 0
Coimbatore	...	2 12 3	...	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	18 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 0
Nilgiris	80 0 0	...	...	3 8 0	48 12 0	48 12 0	...	16 2 7	65 0 0	15 0 0	5 0 0	0 2 6
Salem	105 0 0	3 0 0	...	2 7 6	30 0 0	40 0 0	...	...	65 0 0	22 0 0	2 12 0	0 3 3
South Canara	25 0 0	...	...	4 2 0	28 0 0	30 0 0	9 4 0	...	35 11 4	15 0 0	6 0 0	0 0 6
Malabar	70 0 0	...	...	4 0 0	34 4 7	39 0 0	...	8 0 0	27 6 10	20 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 6
Average ...	99 0 0	3 3 9	...	4 10 10	32 13 0	37 5 7	8 11 10	9 10 11	48 11 8	26 8 7	3 1 5	0 1 10

A.—PRODUCE AND LABOR—*continued.*

(54)—*Statement showing the average rates of wages for skilled and unskilled labor, and rates of hire for live and dead stock per diem for the official year* 1888-89.

Districts.		Rates of wages per diem.		Rates of hire per diem for live stock.							Rates of hire per diem for dead stock.	
		Skilled.	Unskilled.	Camel.	Draught bullocks, each.	Donkeys, per score.	Elephants.	Horses.	Mules.	Ponies.	Boats.	Carts.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjam	Town	0 5 7	0 2 0	...	0 4 6	1 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	0 4 1
	Village	0 4 7	0 1 8	...	0 3 8	1 4 0	...	...	...	...	* 6 8 0	0 3 2
Vizagapatam	Town	0 5 9	0 1 9	...	0 6 3	5 0 0	...	0 6 9	...	0 3 0	* 8 4 0	0 6 3
	Village	0 5 4	0 1 7	...	0 5 0	2 8 0	...	0 4 4	...	...	...	0 5 5
Godavari	Town	0 7 10	0 2 11	...	0 5 9	2 4 8	...	0 15 0	...	0 7 0	1 1 4	0 4 0
	Village	0 7 8	0 2 7	...	0 5 2	2 0 0	...	1 0 0	...	0 5 5	1 2 5	0 3 8
Kistna	Town	0 9 2	0 4 0	2 0 0	0 5 8	2 11 7	...	0 7 0	...	0 7 2	* 13 0 0	0 5 7
	Village	0 7 6	0 3 8	...	0 4 9	2 2 0	...	0 8 0	...	0 4 0	* 4 12 0	0 6 1
Nellore	Town	0 8 8	0 3 2	...	0 8 1	2 4 10	...	0 8 0	...	0 7 4	1 8 0	0 3 3
	Village	0 7 7	0 2 8	...	0 7 1	1 11 2	...	0 7 7	...	0 8 0	1 8 0	0 3 1
Cuddapah	Town	0 10 5	0 4 1	...	0 6 6	2 2 8	...	0 10 0	...	0 8 6	...	0 4 9
	Village	0 8 0	0 2 9	...	0 5 2	1 12 0	...	0 8 8	...	0 6 7	...	0 3 6
Anantapur	Town	0 9 11	0 3 0	...	0 6 10	2 14 0	...	...	...	0 8 8	...	0 3 5
	Village	0 6 9	0 2 1	...	0 5 4	2 4 11	...	...	...	0 7 0	...	0 2 3
Bellary	Town	0 12 0	0 4 8	...	0 3 8	2 8 0	...	...	...	0 4 0	...	0 2 4
	Village	0 6 7	0 2 8	...	0 3 4	2 7 5	...	...	...	0 4 0	...	0 2 2
Kurnool	Town	0 11 1	0 7 2	...	0 6 8	2 8 0	...	0 8 0	...	0 6 8	...	0 3 4
	Village	0 8 8	0 5 2									
Madras Town		1 0 0	0 6 0	...	0 8 0	...	...	1 8 0	...	1 8 0	‡ 3 to 5 / § 10 0 0 / ‖ 6 0 0	0 6 0
Chingleput	Town	0 8 0	0 3 4	...	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 1 9
	Village	0 6 8	0 2 5	...	0 3 2	...	...	...	...	...	0 14 9	0 1 2
North Arcot	Town	0 8 0	0 4 0	...	0 4 0	1 4 0	...	0 14 0	...	0 14 0	...	0 1 6
	Village	0 6 0	0 2 0	...	0 2 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	0 1 0
South Arcot	Town	0 7 5	0 2 8	...	0 4 6	1 4 0	...	...	...	0 4 0	1 8 0	0 2 9
	Village	0 5 9	0 2 2	...	0 3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 2 0
Tanjore	Town	0 11 5	0 4 1	1 2 0	0 5 0	1 4 9	2 10 8	0 12 0	...	0 10 8	1 3 7	0 5 1
	Village	0 7 5	0 2 11	1 0 0	0 4 3	0 14 9	4 8 0	0 10 4	...	0 9 7	0 11 7	0 3 11
Trichinopoly	Town	0 8 0	0 4 0	...	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	† 0 12 0
	Village	0 7 7	0 2 10	...	0 4 7	1 14 0	...	0 12 0	...	0 6 0	...	0 4 7
Madura	Town	0 11 0	0 5 0	...	0 5 0	2 0 6	...	0 12 0	...	0 6 3	...	0 4 0
	Village	0 7 2	0 3 4	...	0 4 2	1 5 6	...	...	...	0 5 0	...	0 3 0
Tinnevelly	Town	0 7 7	0 3 5	...	0 4 9	1 6 8	...	0 9 3	...	0 3 9	1 8 0	0 2 8
	Village	0 5 6	0 2 7	...	0 4 3	1 4 10	...	0 4 0	...	0 2 8	0 14 0	0 2 0
Coimbatore	Town	0 8 4	0 3 2	...	0 5 6	2 2 7	7 0 0	0 12 6	...	0 7 8	...	0 3 7
	Village	0 5 10	0 2 2	...	0 4 4	1 9 9	7 0 0	0 10 8	...	0 5 0	...	0 3 0
Nilgiris	Town	0 13 0	0 5 0	...	0 15 0	...	...	4 8 0	...	2 5 0	...	0 13 0
	Village	0 12 0	0 3 0	...	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	...
Salem	Town	0 9 9	0 2 9	...	0 6 5	1 12 3	...	0 10 0	...	0 6 3	...	0 4 3
	Village	0 7 3	0 2 1	...	0 5 1	1 11 1	...	0 8 0	...	0 5 0	...	0 3 7
South Canara	Town	0 8 0	0 3 7	...	0 6 8	...	11 0 0	1 8 0	...	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 3 9
	Village	0 6 5	0 2 11	...	0 6 0	...	10 0 0	1 8 0	...	1 0 0	0 14 5	0 3 6
Malabar	Town	0 7 2	0 3 7	...	0 7 6	...	4 8 0	...	...	1 5 4	0 14 4	0 6 5
	Village	0 4 8	0 2 7	...	0 6 4	...	3 12 5	...	...	0 13 0	0 11 0	0 3 8
Average	Town	0 9 3	0 3 9	1 9 0	0 6 2	2 3 5	6 4 8	1 0 4	...	0 11 1	* 9 5 0 / 1 9 5	0 4 8
	Village	0 6 11	0 2 8	1 0 0	0 5 0	1 12 4	6 5 1	0 10 2	...	0 7 6	* 5 10 0 / 0 15 5	0 3 2

* Sea-going boats. † Includes the rate for bullocks also. ‡ By canal. § By sea; out of harbour. ‖ By sea; within harbour.

B.—AGRICULTURE.

(55)—*Statement showing the total area cultivated with the chief products during the official year* 1888-89.

Districts.	Cereals.													Pulses.							
	Wheat (Triticum vulgare).	Barley (Hordeum vulgare).	Rice (Oryza sativa).	Great millet or cholum (Sorghum vulgare).	Spiked millet or cumbu (Pennisetum typhoideum).	Italian millet or thenai or korra (Panicum italicum).	Ragi (Eleusine coracana).	Samai or chamulu (Panicum miliare).	Varagu or arikelu (Panicum miliaceum) & varigalu.	Maize (Zea mays).	Korali.	Others.	Total.	Gram or Bengal gram (Cicer arietinum).	Cajan pea, red gram or dholl (Cajanus indicus).	Horsegram (Dolichos uniflorus).	Green gram (Phaseolus mungo).	Black gram (Phaseolus radiatus).	Peas (Pisum sativum).	Lentils.	Cow gram or karamani and Babbaralu or Alachendulu.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	ACRES.	ACS.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACS.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Ganjam	...	...	272,326	2,330	6,138	74	76,377	2,576	671	703	...	...	361,195	384	4,890	16,247	13,132	4,207	...	...	661
Vizagapatam	...	...	26,156	10,749	26,000	961	15,335	5,259	2,237	7	...	41	87,245	1,402	287	9,850	5,710	426	...	...	...
Godávari	10	...	577,972	85,331	10,666	2,808	26,335	8,078	6,302	1,663	...	19,471	739,186	11,968	7,218	32,913	16,612	9,347	...	...	670
Kistna	3,180	...	420,028	360,633	158,868	90,317	24,318	160	309,828	25,360	...	100,336	1,493,528	32,914	2,789	60,833	2,790	5,810	...	...	...
Nellore	32	...	246,151	326,512	70,573	6,546	48,739	975	144,639	70	...	137	844,374	2,304	2,211	64,386	6,499	2,167	...	...	64
Cuddapah	1,641	...	146,001	374,586	274,525	89,565	157,085	5,095	37,051	51	...	8,951	1,094,551	7,400	19,996	145,956	26,069	400	...	...	...
Anantapur	2,458	...	101,815	242,559	43,472	232,413	68,602	32,030	22,280	33	...	17	745,679	8,634	16,875	246,625	11,054	5	...	...	3,268
Bellary	2,791	...	34,616	343,857	76,493	145,041	37,920	63,413	21	20	...	192,656	1,396,828	11,703	34,887	92,646	19,511	269	...	...	...
Kurnool	5,720	...	65,472	638,855	76,927	267,680	26,398	781	148,196	292	...	...	1,230,321	21,577	21,494	71,123	13,071	548	...	...	3,933
Madras	...	...	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	510,807	6,080	11,133	82	49,903	65	43,062	...	...	3,365	624,997	...	205	2,448	571	1,004	...	...	...
North Arcot	10	...	416,007	30,044	100,740	697	127,345	6,210	86,472	335	...	33	767,893	289	5,295	39,060	913	4,083	...	...	9
South Arcot	...	...	463,826	20,558	239,619	8,235	142,737	1,588	263,860	2,959	...	2,662	1,151,054	817	1,913	18,570	143	4,854	...	...	16
Tanjore	...	...	1,025,601	16,639	29,206	238	34,999	389	75,584	...	...	3,005	1,185,661	...	9,315	2,713	131	3,940	...	...	757
Trichinopoly	...	...	224,400	104,459	182,973	1,467	117,088	36,008	153,506	...	...	1,894	821,795	881	20,830	33,949	680	811	...	...	668
Madura	180	...	174,770	122,908	108,302	8,558	115,639	127,960	137,888	...	...	11,303	807,508	645	2,890	96,679	4,079	11,050	...	...	...
Tinnevelly	3	...	294,605	113,607	177,004	2,360	51,715	133,007	57,958	...	...	16,595	846,854	5,070	2,675	87,701	20,313	37,938	...	...	20,079
Coimbatore	2,594	...	93,153	695,415	594,516	34,142	249,548	77,940	5,394	...	...	9,810	1,762,512	8,799	6,768	201,474	5,534	15,861	...	...	...
Nilgiris	1,333	3,895	6,070	13	...	158	1,398	6,300	17	1	8,475	109	27,769	13	...	42	...	1	5	...	...
Salem	408	...	102,260	86,229	276,090	20,093	278,168	80,827	80,408	187	...	17,538	942,208	2,709	17,573	202,058	6,925	21,063	...	...	1,484
South Canara	...	...	487,076	...	...	...	3,469	37	...	...	...	...	490,582	...	328	12,827	10,595	10,563	...	...	1,789
Malabar	...	...	596,555	411	45	26	4,986	15,072	...	...	...	...	617,095	...	235	1,555	370	518	3,653	...	35
Total ...	20,360	3,895	6,285,806	4,082,275	2,463,290	911,461	1,659,154	603,770	1,580,374	31,681	8,475	388,423	18,038,964	117,509	178,674	1,439,655	164,702	135,365	3,658	...	33,433

B.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(55)—*Statement showing the total area cultivated with the chief products during the official year* 1888-89—continued.

Districts.	Pulses—*continued.*					Orchard and garden produce.															
	Mochai or anumulu (Dolichos lablab) and Beans or Avaral.	Perumpayaru.	Field gram or narrupayaru.	Others.	Total.	Plantains.	Brinjals.	Pumpkins.	Vegetables.	Jack.	Flowers or Mayirkolundu.	Pomegranates and grapes.	Lime trees.	Guavas.	Mangoes.	Cocoanuts.	Babul trees.	Topes of various kinds.	Canes and bamboos.	Casuarina.	Others.	Total.
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACS.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Ganjam	520	...	...	524	40,565	1,841	...	...	5,307	12	11	...	...	22	7,564	2,464	...	6	...	178	333	17,738
Vizagapatam	837	...	...	83	18,595	114	59	...	624	1	...	...	...	11	1,344	184	...	...	...	...	1	2,338
Godávari	760	...	...	3,979	83,967	4,264	206	37	1,428	8	...	...	3	48	5,713	24,973	...	66	...	26	2,753	39,525
Kistna	...	...	...	8,730	113,866	161	...	...	1,193	...	...	...	...	...	2,776	78	446	163	...	3,154	7,036	15,007
Nellore	1	...	...	5,768	83,400	1,091	261	16	1,732	76	1	...	20	92	5,751	533	5,009	2,006	...	4,256	429	21,273
Cuddapah	...	...	...	23,903	223,724	435	...	...	1,197	...	...	...	...	...	8,567	1,701	7,244	...	...	7	25,619	44,770
Anantapur	109	...	...	2,452	289,022	38	...	...	775	...	10	...	...	...	1,243	536	28,290	9,015	...	4	1,040	40,951
Bellary	...	...	...	12,972	171,988	497	...	...	1,990	...	...	...	...	...	2,049	2,731	2,879	...	...	...	3,576	13,722
Kurnool	2,253	...	...	...	133,999	84	14	...	848	...	21	...	46	...	2,625	297	55	49	...	...	...	4,039
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	8	...	10
Chingleput	...	...	...	345	4,573	1,476	...	...	3,089	...	...	...	...	...	571	1,614	776	...	...	35,592	17,970	61,088
North Arcot	218	...	...	156	50,023	886	425	97	1,269	1	68	...	36	49	9,331	3,947	501	6,880	3	796	8,223	32,512
South Arcot	...	...	...	1,429	27,733	1,336	102	25	3,207	...	...	...	2	...	956	4,287	2,082	...	...	11,062	32,031	55,090
Tanjore	150	...	196	995	18,197	12,736	1,060	623	1,583	838	161	9	136	16	2,869	8,338	13	6,595	1,253	101	3,308	39,639
Trichinopoly	1,316	182	1,450	186	60,953	7,456	740	40	1,729	159	67	5	43	3	2,424	7,754	555	109	117	...	123	21,324
Madura	...	...	...	5,185	120,528	5,041	...	...	1,716	...	...	...	...	...	454	2,626	137	...	...	14	4,094	14,082
Tinnevelly	38	...	3,531	1,448	178,793	5,761	2,248	776	225	7	317	8	116	...	467	3,004	38,460	384	...	...	594	52,367
Coimbatore	...	...	...	12,008	250,444	5,657	...	...	1,019	...	...	...	...	...	72	3,246	35	497	...	...	2,995	13,521
Nilgiris	36	...	...	151	248	221	...	...	105	13	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,072	...	...	911	2,327
Salem	25,093	...	1,055	2,563	280,523	4,875	359	1	478	12	6	25	15	211	1,923	4,761	53	214	...	...	499	13,452
South Canara	...	...	...	...	36,102	74	...	...	1,693	...	57	...	...	...	...	24,652	...	...	...	...	...	26,476
Malabar	67	420	375	...	7,228	11,458	466	642	3,763	40,922	...	...	26	7	6,860	194,835	...	14,492	1,469	81	1,234	276,255
Total ...	31,398	602	6,607	82,868	2,194,471	65,502	5,940	2,257	34,970	42,049	724	47	443	459	63,559	292,561	86,537	41,548	2,842	55,279	112,769	807,486

B.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(55)—*Statement showing the total area cultivated with the chief products during the official year* 1888-89—continued.

Districts.	Drugs and narcotics.													Condiments and spices.														
	Opium.	Tobacco.	Hemp.	Cinchona.	Ipecacuanha.	Tea.	Coffee.	Hop.	Sombu.	Onum.	Senna.	Others.	Total.	Chillies.	Cardamoms.	Pepper.	Ginger.	Onions.	Coriander seeds.	Fenugreek or vendium.	Garlic.	Turmeric.	Tamarind.	Cummin.	Betel leaves.	Arecanuts.	Others.	Total.
	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
	ACS.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACS.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACS.	ACS.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACS.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACS.	ACS.	ACRES.	ACS.	ACS.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACS.	ACRES.
Ganjam	...	662	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	662	923	...	...	...	441	1	...	...	34	481	...	37	112	12	2,041
Vizagapatam	...	2,241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,241	717	...	...	...	146	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	876
Godávari	...	11,957	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	11,980	7,328	...	...	...	3,127	770	...	117	463	67	...	244	662	1,082	13,860
Kistna	...	21,959	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	347	22,306	36,920	...	...	...	542	27,807	...	...	1,868	2,700	...	102	3	26	69,968
Nellore	...	3,951	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4,106	5,506	...	...	67	32	7,603	...	1	117	3,820	...	653	...	55	17,914
Cuddapah	...	2,562	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	2,715	6,258	...	...	...	465	1,823	...	...	986	6,535	...	1,634	...	4,789	22,490
Anantapur	...	1,286	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1,287	2,556	...	...	...	271	622	...	...	77	3,953	1	1,000	1,642	19	10,141
Bellary	...	2,526	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,526	5,506	...	...	...	409	23	...	...	...	2,418	...	414	4	1,006	9,780
Kurnool	...	6,582	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,076	...	47	19,705	13,596	...	...	...	606	284	22	40	368	1,300	37	552	...	...	16,805
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	244	1,418	...	...	...	176	...	...	...	8	247	...	1,252	...	169	3,270
North Arcot	...	983	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	1,066	3,283	...	...	...	179	120	...	20	193	3,666	...	2,093	4	644	10,202
South Arcot	...	3,287	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	3,313	5,083	...	...	...	371	4,054	...	6	121	1,911	...	728	1	365	12,640
Tanjore	...	1,295	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1,301	3,504	...	...	108	433	433	8	...	1,272	883	...	2,067	3	109	8,820
Trichinopoly	...	1,060	10	...	...	...	...	...	166	79	...	52	1,367	7,996	...	...	...	1,055	20,957	65	424	219	1,445	...	1,813	...	96	34,070
Madura	...	4,359	...	95	...	6	3,074	...	...	...	...	37	7,571	2,448	2,208	...	...	566	16	...	...	154	1,142	...	1,326	2	430	8,292
Tinnevelly	...	2,649	...	...	...	...	1,968	...	...	...	7,019	23	11,659	5,762	...	...	...	981	2,329	...	17	262	997	...	2,250	...	13	12,611
Coimbatore	...	16,054	...	...	...	...	756	...	...	...	...	...	16,810	15,322	17	...	...	2,246	3,121	...	...	503	16	...	2,006	373	325	23,929
Nilgiris	...	13	...	10,330	...	5,247	24,579	...	...	...	...	...	40,169	7	...	...	...	45	1	82	337	...	...	...	...	...	...	472
Salem	...	3,374	70	...	...	...	6,216	...	...	...	...	...	9,660	3,419	...	...	...	1,066	6,715	80	...	802	871	...	1,324	2,680	292	17,249
South Canara	...	821	...	...	...	...	98	...	...	...	...	...	919	1,418	1,237	3,980	29	...	...	...	...	291	...	...	591	9,995	...	17,541
Malabar	...	48	...	2,916	...	412	19,402	...	...	...	...	351	23,129	169	2,005	9,393	3,146	...	...	...	...	716	585	...	341	27,832	...	44,187
Total ...	...	87,860	288	13,341	...	5,665	56,094	...	166	13,155	7,019	1,148	184,736	129,139	5,467	13,373	3,350	13,217	76,679	267	962	8,454	33,050	38	20,427	43,313	9,432	357,158

B.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(55)—*Statement showing the total area cultivated with the chief products during the official year* 1888-89—continued.

Districts.	Starches.							Sugar.					Oils and seeds.							
	Arrowroot.	Potatoes.	Karanai.	Sirukilangu.	Sinikilangu.	Others.	Total.	Cane.	Palm or palmyra.	Date.	Others.	Total.	Rape.	Mustard.	Linseed.	Sesame or gingelly.	Lamp and castor-oils.	Ground-nut.	Illupai.	Pinnacottai.
	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACS.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	2,144	2,144	2,934	18	23	...	2,975	...	1,172	...	13,611	4,992	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	19	...	19	5,425	29	...	313	5,767	...	...	...	23,408	567	...	...	...
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	105	105	7,154	863	146	114	8,277	...	179	...	98,641	36,872	40	...	...
Kistna	...	...	3	...	...	73	76	...	640	...	168	808	...	689	...	1,139	102,180	2	...	...
Nellore	...	...	42	...	7	158	207	20	1,959	263	18	2,260	...	...	...	2,216	59,994	3	210	...
Cuddapah	...	1	...	...	...	341	342	4,774	272	1,527	157	6,730	...	23	...	7,078	82,136	292	...	...
Anantapur	...	75	...	...	...	7	82	2,337	11	4,698	14	7,060	...	...	...	15,052	76,001	373	...	...
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,647	590	4,357	...	14,594	...	...	...	25,886	82,252	...	...	...
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	981	529	1,019	...	2,529	76	9	20,887	6,134	103,026	...	12	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	9	...	...	50	59	53	1,750	...	...	1,803	...	...	...	28,257	201	11,635	43	...
North Arcot	...	...	105	...	...	264	369	5,038	2,034	137	95	7,304	...	7	...	74,046	15,895	24,672	2,836	...
South Arcot	...	...	211	...	...	776	987	6,659	1,073	7	9	7,748	...	285	...	47,506	6,975	131,544	65	...
Tanjore	11	...	1,278	100	200	1,061	2,650	273	1,074	11	...	1,358	...	...	...	11,152	1,606	26,045	1,940	52
Trichinopoly	...	...	102	...	288	79	469	4,748	128	...	...	4,876	...	45	...	9,721	16,322	14,922	1,205	...
Madura	...	7	...	...	...	376	383	406	388	...	...	794	...	1	...	35,953	27,663	35	...	...
Tinnevelly	...	...	93	104	1,891	77	2,165	295	945	...	...	1,240	...	206	...	70,492	3,812	7	914	4,840
Coimbatore	...	175	358	...	...	914	1,447	5,362	464	...	15	5,841	...	6	...	61,177	33,215	209	...	...
Nilgiris	...	1,639	5	...	...	1	1,645	1	...	...	...	1	...	134	...	...	17	...	21	...
Salem	...	...	16	32	42	537	627	2,220	473	8	5	2,706	...	1,473	...	58,792	24,770	2,111	18	...
South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,008	387	...	...	1,395	...	...	...	4,297	491	...	...	...
Malabar	551	...	175	1,143	...	1,836	3,705	23	1,030	...	...	1,053	...	2	...	18,278	65	...	2	500
Total ...	562	1,897	2,397	1,379	2,447	8,799	17,481	59,358	14,657	12,196	908	87,119	76	4,231	20,887	612,856	679,325	211,890	7,266	5,392

B.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(55)—*Statement showing the total area cultivated with the chief products during the official year* 1888-89—continued.

Districts.	Oils and seeds—*continued.*		Dyes (not forest).							Fibres.								Grand Total.
	Others.	Total.	Indigo.	Munjeet.	Safflower.	Cheyroot.	Nona.	Others.	Total.	Cotton.	Bombay hemp.	Jute.	Flax.	Sunn hemp.	True hemp (fibre not ulæcotic).	Others.	Total.	
	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Ganjam	634	20,409	41	...	...	...	...	...	41	3,808	...	...	333	435	...	...	4,576	452,346
Vizagapatam	...	23,975	4,273	...	...	...	...	...	4,273	4,834	51	...	32	100	...	...	5,017	150,346
Godávari	544	136,276	1,409	...	...	...	...	3	1,412	7,235	...	...	12,082	...	527	15	19,859	1,054,447
Kistna	77	104,087	124,963	...	...	...	...	356	125,319	131,096	7	...	8,545	2,191	...	25,414	167,253	2,112,218
Nellore	22	62,445	80,484	...	...	7	...	3	80,494	17,790	...	...	16	1,781	232	90	19,909	1,136,382
Cuddapah	2,085	91,614	87,156	...	...	...	...	87	87,243	113,981	...	...	106	...	129	17	114,233	1,688,412
Anantapur	3,813	95,239	16,603	...	...	...	...	...	16,603	126,547	...	...	134	...	...	18	126,699	1,332,763
Bellary	11,467	119,878	2,285	...	...	...	...	...	2,285	292,803	...	...	342	19	...	37	293,201	2,024,802
Kurnool	2,355	132,499	79,196	...	...	...	...	...	79,196	216,151	...	...	...	527	72	...	216,750	1,835,843
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139
Chingleput	2,064	42,200	21,842	...	...	...	...	...	21,842	...	...	...	5	12	...	...	17	760,093
North Arcot	1,858	119,314	21,088	...	...	...	...	207	21,295	33	...	...	82	25	...	77	217	1,010,195
South Arcot	1,747	138,122	59,694	...	...	...	...	32	59,726	4,275	...	...	38	83	...	338	4,734	1,511,147
Tanjore	981	41,776	1,706	...	...	...	2,233	150	4,139	3,580	...	...	191	3	...	...	3,774	1,307,315
Trichinopoly	179	42,394	4,498	...	...	...	97	...	4,595	15,997	...	...	...	31	...	97	16,125	1,007,968
Madura	18	63,670	187	...	...	...	...	31	218	81,259	...	...	36	3	...	1	81,299	1,104,345
Tinnevelly	46	80,317	1,072	...	...	95	...	37	1,204	226,008	...	...	...	...	366	4	226,378	1,413,588
Coimbatore	61	94,668	30	...	...	...	...	...	30	248,469	...	...	18	56	...	337	248,880	2,418,022
Nilgiris	...	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	72,853
Salem	222	87,386	2,763	...	...	...	...	...	2,763	13,549	...	...	140	...	...	9	13,698	1,370,252
South Canara	27	4,815	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	...	...	...	43	...	...	184	578,014
Malabar	1,063	19,910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	10	...	19	992,581
Total ...	29,263	1,571,166	509,290	...	...	102	2,330	906	512,678	1,507,556	58	...	22,101	5,317	1,336	26,504	1,562,872	25,334,131

B.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(56)—*Agricultural stock for the official year* 1888-89.

Districts.	Live stock.									Dead stock.				
	Bulls and bullocks.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Bulls and heifers under four years.	Buffaloes under four years.	Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Sheep and goats.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.	Indigo vats.	Sugar mills.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.
Ganjam	89,494	25,764	75,109	16,058	19,746	6,754	184	630	60,124	16,368	53,179	524	2	447
Vizagapatam	33,709	14,368	22,826	14,156	20,980	14,323	148	319	41,573	5,190	23,062	60	36	830
Godávari	185,063	49,824	140,647	76,480	94,489	43,049	1,666	1,959	114,231	11,086	101,430	1,078	68	2,106
Kistna	203,627	72,640	177,756	179,335	164,590	166,276	3,636	4,411	486,871	57,935	114,583	741	1,513	...
Nellore	123,725	47,401	168,725	88,098	90,769	80,033	1,063	6,684	553,857	16,865	67,798	390	1,729	2
Cuddapah	247,622	59,218	222,805	156,023	178,562	120,945	1,188	19,085	1,138,689	36,818	152,997	12	1,852	1,015
Anantapur	129,007	31,626	131,595	57,672	170,978	66,869	3,043	15,942	936,228	15,869	67,189	...	226	298
Bellary	203,144	18,215	109,526	70,240	131,978	67,700	4,124	11,008	681,357	24,956	84,087	...	30	842
Kurnool	145,418	23,183	102,032	116,521	90,015	105,528	2,915	9,129	554,409	27,129	69,151	4	1,009	139
Madras	3,843	172	3,504	2,800	1,589	1,007	2,718	148	3,229	2,190	243	* 1,497	...	...
Chingleput	135,113	49,796	107,035	42,655	51,936	21,389	1,089	1,960	259,914	15,317	93,356	432	422	3
North Arcot	238,826	46,756	206,922	59,639	141,209	38,509	1,781	5,417	668,012	19,428	145,880	...	371	1,086
South Arcot	336,774	58,866	298,489	83,274	165,664	41,657	2,608	2,632	745,376	30,340	202,844	149	401	1,011
Tanjore	270,606	57,702	195,658	91,837	156,194	51,525	1,543	923	445,124	20,293	169,785	448	...	...
Trichinopoly	198,728	18,541	154,476	60,441	124,445	35,944	734	1,777	905,313	16,364	103,894	...	49	1,009
Madura	207,180	12,763	188,752	41,816	155,390	31,695	2,931	7,438	696,102	19,949	126,214	14	...	23
Tinnevelly	184,072	24,115	101,516	44,519	90,670	38,866	598	9,504	787,986	27,121	85,179	198	5	11
Coimbatore	344,785	12,497	424,902	61,321	295,099	45,253	4,143	19,285	1,255,764	37,933	206,747	...	1	564
Nilgiris	10,845	2,980	15,632	11,913	10,803	6,800	1,102	80	6,174	708	4,791	...	...	...
Salem	235,577	12,571	336,645	47,220	300,935	34,327	3,758	9,183	980,705	10,462	143,891	...	76	795
South Canara	177,023	150,560	155,732	21,494	144,999	14,080	185	...	9,524	2,806	182,159	8,079	...	...
Malabar	279,590	104,435	297,245	32,000	170,059	17,877	815	206	62,335	7,527	164,409	4,042	...	...
Total ...	3,983,771	893,993	3,637,529	1,375,512	2,771,099	1,050,406	41,972	127,720	11,392,897	422,654	2,362,868	17,668	7,790	10,181

NOTE.—The variations in the several districts, as compared with the figures for the previous year, are generally reported to be due to the special care taken to obtain correct statistics for 1888-89.

* By canal 1,338
By sea 159
Total ... 1,497

B.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(57)—*Statement showing details of irrigation for the official year* 1888-89.

Districts.	Whether Government or Inam.	Total area of crops (column 22 of H-1), irrigated and un-irrigated.	Area irrigated.										Details.				
			By canal.		Tanks.		Wells.		Other sources.		Total area of crops irrigated.		Rice.	Wheat.	Other cereals and pulses.	Miscellaneous food crops.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.
			Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
1. Ganjam ...	Government	341,924	67,207	...	78,278	173	...	113	8,626	...	154,111	286	144,489	...	8,032	1,086	790
	Inam	110,422	19,330	...	18,667	9,351	...	...	1,478	...	39,475	9,351	45,971	...	2,534	130	191
	Total ...	452,346	86,537	...	96,945	9,524	...	113	10,104	...	193,586	9,637	190,460	...	10,566	1,216	981
2. Vizagapatam.	Government	116,052	8,462	...	17,408	10	10	...	5,592	...	31,472	10	18,122	...	6,082	3,176	4,102
	Inam	34,294	2,083	954	3,266	4,453	...	...	3,023	...	8,372	5,407	7,455	...	4,021	2,244	59
	Total ...	150,346	10,545	954	20,674	4,463	10	...	8,615	...	39,844	5,417	25,577	...	10,103	5,420	4,161
3. Godávari ...	Government	678,979	325,063	...	32,230	62	...	767	1,556	373	358,879	1,202	326,539	1	11,989	12,979	8,573
	Inam	375,468	187,033	423	11,543	10,717	...	1,138	646	208	199,222	12,486	191,187	...	6,207	8,833	5,481
	Total ...	1,054,447	512,126	423	43,773	10,779	...	1,905	2,202	581	558,101	13,688	517,726	1	18,196	21,812	14,054
4. Kistna ...	Government	1,651,855	252,226	333	21,863	903	38	2,318	3,645	117	277,772	3,671	262,695	...	1,991	12,698	4,059
	Inam	460,363	54,493	6	2,425	...	5	156	456	32	57,379	194	54,695	...	200	2,561	117
	Total ...	2,112,218	306,719	339	24,288	903	43	2,474	4,101	149	335,151	3,865	317,390	...	2,191	15,259	4,176
5. Nellore ...	Government	824,420	40,264	259	146,576	2,545	1,217	56,438	11,839	1,680	199,896	60,922	171,222	...	59,697	7,642	22,257
	Inam	311,962	7,423	32	27,276	4,134	7	11,328	1,273	211	35,979	15,705	34,954	...	8,757	3,665	4,308
	Total ...	1,136,382	47,687	291	173,852	6,679	1,224	67,766	13,112	1,891	235,875	76,627	206,176	...	68,454	11,307	26,565
6. Cuddapah ...	Government	1,195,735	40,003	1,744	69,143	1,623	26,615	66,868	8,137	2,007	143,898	72,242	90,352	688	64,582	31,557	28,961
	Inam	492,677	18,694	2,360	39,571	1,224	13,858	24,882	4,164	181	76,287	28,647	47,760	89	32,786	13,654	10,645
	Total ...	1,688,412	58,697	4,104	108,714	2,847	40,473	91,750	12,301	2,188	220,185	100,889	138,112	777	97,368	45,211	39,606
7. Anantapur ...	Government	949,821	31,678	1,629	63,718	1,004	64	39,366	700	79	96,160	42,078	76,626	190	10,307	3,741	47,374
	Inam	382,942	10,373	1,103	16,979	2,777	114	7,901	61	20	27,527	11,801	25,114	78	10,236	3,205	695
	Total ...	1,332,763	42,051	2,732	80,697	3,781	178	47,267	761	99	123,687	53,879	101,740	268	20,543	6,946	48,069
8. Bellary ...	Government	1,398,358	...	...	15,872	230	...	11,027	20,421	184	36,293	11,441	23,722	582	11,633	10,665	1,132
	Inam	626,444	...	...	3,043	132	...	2,735	7,909	401	10,952	3,268	7,129	101	4,484	2,297	209
	Total ...	2,024,802	...	...	18,915	362	...	13,762	28,330	585	47,245	14,709	30,851	683	16,117	12,962	1,341
9. Kurnool ...	Government	1,099,598	19,279	127	24,141	733	3,605	10,940	1,878	...	48,903	11,800	28,180	64	27,070	2,061	3,328
	Inam	736,245	9,165	93	14,894	369	1,135	2,583	873	7	26,067	3,052	18,802	12	8,143	1,158	1,004
	Total ...	1,835,843	28,444	220	39,035	1,102	4,740	13,523	2,751	7	74,970	14,852	46,982	76	35,213	3,219	4,332
10. Madras ...	Government	22	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...
	Inam	117	...	...	114	...	...	...	...	...	114	...	114	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	139	...	...	124	...	...	...	...	...	124	...	124	...	...	...	...
11. Chingleput ...	Government	612,554	...	...	352,276	279	...	4,067	27,804	...	380,080	4,346	320,965	...	33,159	16,207	14,095
	Inam	147,539	...	...	41,458	7,886	...	981	2,171	1,324	43,629	10,191	44,803	...	4,214	1,903	2,900
	Total ...	760,093	...	...	393,734	8,165	...	5,048	29,975	1,324	423,709	14,537	365,768	...	37,373	18,110	16,995

(57)—*Statement showing details of irrigation for the official year* 1888-89—continued.

Districts.	Whether Government or Inam.	Total area of crops (column 22 of H-1), irrigated and un-irrigated.	Area irrigated.										Details.				
			By Canal.		Tanks.		Wells.		Other sources.		Total area of crops irrigated.		Rice.	Wheat.	Other cereals and pulses.	Miscellaneous food crops.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.
			Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
12. North Arcot.	Government	ACRES. 884,664	ACRES. 65,710	ACRES. 1,314	ACRES. 295,880	ACRES. 953	ACRES. 661	ACRES. 87,584	ACRES. 11,382	ACRES. 152	ACRES. 373,633	ACRES. 90,003	ACRES. 339,253	ACRES. 6	ACRES. 76,720	ACRES. 38,356	ACRES. 9,301
	Inam	125,531	13,935	952	35,494	518	188	9,603	2,349	75	51,966	11,148	47,279	2	9,877	4,911	1,045
	Total ...	1,010,195	79,645	2,266	331,374	1,471	849	97,187	13,731	227	425,599	101,151	386,532	8	86,597	43,267	10,346
13. South Arcot.	Government	1,410,909	135,958	311	230,018	2,899	1,949	38,613	7,936	515	375,861	42,338	349,644	...	32,812	28,140	7,603
	Inam	100,238	10,626	...	16,587	38	87	947	738	102	28,038	1,087	25,395	...	1,171	1,925	634
	Total ...	1,511,147	146,584	311	246,605	2,937	2,036	39,560	8,674	617	403,899	43,425	375,039	...	33,983	30,065	8,237
14. Tanjore ...	Government	1,035,883	784,369	...	43,905	1,247	...	2,281	11	630	828,285	4,158	780,503	...	26,559	17,690	7,691
	Inam	271,432	117,554	...	5,235	54,514	...	4,116	...	260	122,789	58,890	164,615	...	11,712	4,357	695
	Total ...	1,307,315	901,923	...	49,140	55,761	...	6,397	11	890	951,074	63,048	945,418	...	38,271	22,047	8,386
15. Trichinopoly	Government	889,144	156,139	20	47,900	2,148	2	43,592	3,428	78	207,469	45,838	174,218	...	8,354	54,812	15,923
	Inam	118,824	8,276	1	3,855	4,511	...	2,140	115	6	12,246	6,658	16,467	...	592	1,381	464
	Total ...	1,007,968	164,415	21	51,755	6,659	2	45,732	3,543	84	219,715	52,496	190,685	...	8,946	56,193	16,387
16. Madura ...	Government	963,838	37,632	278	140,856	1,387	89	85,170	1,922	64	180,469	86,899	145,734	180	87,584	29,165	4,735
	Inam	140,507	3,418	...	13,909	2,827	...	2,422	117	8	17,444	5,257	17,256	...	3,940	1,274	231
	Total ...	1,104,345	41,050	278	154,765	4,214	89	87,592	2,039	72	197,943	92,156	162,990	180	91,524	30,439	4,966
17. Tinnevelly ...	Government	1,222,402	73,112	...	216,239	1,311	15	86,783	4,341	539	293,707	88,633	265,065	2	83,297	23,780	10,196
	Inam	191,186	4,121	6	12,664	3,377	...	4,636	52	58	16,837	8,077	18,143	1	4,746	1,319	705
	Total ...	1,413,588	77,233	6	228,903	4,688	15	91,419	4,393	597	310,544	96,710	283,208	3	88,043	25,099	10,901
18. Coimbatore ...	Government	2,159,190	97,015	809	10,486	208	1	335,327	5,017	59	112,519	336,403	84,221	2,413	241,441	98,906	21,941
	Inam	258,892	11,145	453	1,149	267	...	24,667	251	148	12,545	25,535	8,185	181	20,709	5,712	3,293
	Total ...	2,418,082	108,160	1,262	11,635	475	1	359,994	5,268	207	125,064	361,938	92,406	2,594	262,150	104,618	25,234
19. Nilgiris ...	Government	72,853	There are no irrigation works in the district, all lands being manavari.														
	Inam	...															
	Total ...	72,853															
20. Salem ...	Government	1,289,673	28,852	528	71,338	1,479	944	74,729	16,673	262	117,807	76,998	93,389	407	59,541	34,231	7,237
	Inam	80,579	1,485	2	6,894	80	25	1,509	707	25	9,111	1,616	8,871	1	1,589	260	6
	Total ...	1,370,252	30,337	530	78,232	1,559	969	76,238	17,380	287	126,918	78,614	102,260	408	61,130	34,491	7,243
21. South Canara.	Government	562,245	There are no irrigation works in the district, all lands being manavari.														
	Inam	15,769															
	Total ...	578,014															
22. Malabar ...	Government	978,302	...	10,960	...	7,434	...	1,587	...	322	...	20,303	19,703	...	388	212	...
	Inam	14,279	...	15	...	29	...	140	...	...	...	184	174	...	...	10	...
	Total ...	992,581	...	10,975	...	7,463	...	1,727	...	322	...	20,487	19,877	...	388	222	...
Grand Total.	Government	20,338,421	2,162,999	18,312	1,878,137	26,628	35,210	947,570	140,908	7,061	4,217,254	999,571	3,714,652	4,533	851,238	427,104	219,298
	Inam	4,995,710	479,154	6,400	275,023	107,204	15,419	101,884	26,383	3,066	795,979	218,554	784,669	465	135,918	60,799	32,682
	Total ...	25,334,131	2,642,153	24,712	2,153,160	133,832	50,629	1,049,454	167,291	10,127	5,013,233	1,218,125	4,499,321	4,998	987,156	487,903	251,980

C.—TRADE.

(58)—Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandize and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years 1887-88 and 1888-89.

(58)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandize and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1887-88 *and* 1888-89.

Articles.	United Kingdom.				Austria.				France.				Germany.				Holland.			
	1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements ... ... Val.	...	89,416	...	82,353	...	295	...	710	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	10,02,324	...	8,65,336	...	6,192	...	17,707	...	10,15,204	...	10,30,042	...	1,195	...	7,877	...	...	...	...
Arms, &c. ... ... ,,	...	1,11,944	...	1,04,800	...	...	...	...	...	303	...	1,327	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Books, &c. ... ... Cwt.	1,240	2,52,971	1,278	2,67,999	7	1,492	9	1,390	2	525	lb. 67	90	...	...	3	115	...	...	...	...
Building materials—																				
Cement ... ... Cwt.	29,309	77,577	53,809	1,53,895	...	...	...	...	...	...	725	1,705	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	17,053	...	19,083	...	30	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts ... ... lb.	329,455	1,05,889	376,540	1,18,355	75	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches ... ... No.	4,504	35,770	4,154	29,365	40	459	41	380	275	4,785	390	8,910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal—																				
Coal ... ... Tons.	18,551	3,34,164	28,043	5,48,369	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coke ... ... ,,	1,505	40,083	3,869	1,23,993	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corals, real ... ... lb.	2,708	26,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	3,000	3,603	26,775	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corks ... ... Cwt.	52	8,744	97	15,494	lb. 2	10	...	...	10	1,975	5	1,100	...	...	2	237	...	...	...	...
Cotton—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	5	125	4	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	13,732,060	96,01,982	15,713,505	114,36,574	1,200	960	3,398	3,640	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	120	...	...	2,000	2,400
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	61,092,402	85,70,625	91,135,207	127,41,944	615	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	12,369,289	20,18,865	15,493,964	26,47,152	...	...	5,990	2,048	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored ... ... ,,	37,390,674	66,94,704	34,021,823	55,44,026	17,484	2,831	15,154	2,388	7,829	1,988	1,613	329	...	...	1,226	825	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	1,40,488	...	2,18,638	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing ... ... lb.	34,814	47,414	32,743	57,702	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures ... Val.	...	27,362	...	26,699	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	330	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... ... ,,	...	90,925	...	91,846	...	532	...	788	...	89	...	404	...	...	...	294	...	...	...	...
Dyeing materials ... ... Cwt.	227	24,731	34,395	22,045	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,400	1,894	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain ... ... Val.	...	1,22,855	...	1,44,622	...	...	...	...	...	1,405	...	2,600	...	110	...	110	...	...	...	...
Flax manufactures—																				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	169,892	53,179	156,323	54,618	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas ... ... ,,	91,550	30,870	106,348	36,395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... lb.	11,910	11,763	32,010	25,442	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables ... ... Val.	...	90	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glass and glassware—																				
Beads and false pearls ... ... Cwt.	10	2,968	193	16,940	82	9,378	41	5,930	107	20,027	187	33,079	1	570	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other ware ... ... Val.	...	1,86,245	...	2,45,429	...	7,898	...	4,277	...	1,587	...	300	...	100	...	1,525	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	1,668	8,708	1,321	6,474	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery ... ... Val.	...	12,91,110	...	8,74,907	...	3,828	...	4,845	...	3,031	...	3,938	...	7,191	...	11,769	...	...	...	...
Instruments and apparatus ... ... ,,	...	1,64,906	...	1,73,327	...	8,115	...	4,295	...	3,055	...	3,215	...	710	...	5,890	...	...	...	...
Ivory—																				
Manufactured & unmanufactured Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c. ... ... ,,	...	20,259	...	27,385	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather and manufactures of ... ,,	...	1,74,999	...	1,41,428	...	110	...	35	...	660	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liquors—																				
Ale, Beer, and Porter ... ... Gal.	394,101	5,41,576	426,390	5,10,862	714	1,944	182	591	...	...	1,440	4,605	13,808	42,508	12,905	37,956	...	...	36	83
Spirits ... ... ,,	93,030	7,14,190	101,814	6,59,543	22	932	170	977	7,748	98,897	6,814	68,630	2,723	7,878	11,232	43,706	361	765	645	1,627
Wines and Liqueurs ... ... ,,	47,113	3,28,238	31,170	2,59,481	265	1,557	401	2,735	5,114	32,761	16,979	96,206	1,269	4,412	1,051	7,957	...	...	17	195
Other sorts ... ... ,,	364	1,244	418	1,247	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Machinery and millwork	Val.	...	15,19,972	...	15,28,847	...	7,734	...	8,400	...	13,840	...	330	...	1,200	...	1,556	...	...	...	...			
Matches, Lucifer and other	„	...	2,79,988	...	4,73,576	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	203	...	...	...	...			
Metals—																								
Copper—																								
Unwrought	Cwt.	32	1,248	27	1,735	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Wrought	„	37,241	12,85,124	9,641	5,00,344	23	8,514	19	5,920	95	29,512	213	67,342	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Other sorts	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Iron—																								
Wrought	Cwt.	416,724	20,08,316	406,507	21,12,443	18	80	218	4,330	...	...	...	...	56	810	68	1,040	...	...	...	...			
Other sorts	„	1,940	4,375	1,400	3,285	7	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Lead	„	3,279	39,784	2,242	31,756	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Steel	„	20,597	1,43,645	21,607	1,63,104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Tin—																								
Unwrought	Cwt.	13	1,150	21	1,989	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Wrought	„	3	211	408	3,422	lb. 40	50	1	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Zinc or spelter	„	1,693	22,220	4,147	61,563	...	...	...	...	5	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
All other sorts (unenumerated) ...	„	361	29,459	98	13,884	...	...	4	450	...	...	...	...	3	375	3	375	...	...	...	...			
Oils	Gals.	42,921	55,896	46,376	71,073	...	...	103	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Paints, colors, and painters' materials.	Val.	...	96,764	...	1,50,305	...	3,349	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,843	...	3,825	...	...	...	...			
Paper and pasteboard	„	...	4,71,191	...	3,56,822	...	14,352	...	14,032	...	5	...	260	...	11,879	...	13,938	...	...	...	...			
Provisions	„	...	6,58,555	...	5,93,158	...	2,342	...	1,835	...	2,027	...	1,609	...	140	...	1,494	...	...	...	...			
Railway plant and rolling-stock ...	„	...	30,98,816	...	21,38,686	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Salt	Tons.	50	6,479	39	4,941	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Shells and cowries	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Silk—																								
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Manufactures of—																								
Piece-goods	Yds.	27,002	31,090	18,424	22,176	424	585	...	...	598	1,249	2,404	4,666	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Other sorts	Val.	...	7,563	...	5,761	...	...	...	...	...	13,841	...	9,529	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Spices	lb.	...	...	5,456	16,118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce	Cwt.	603	8,437	233	3,051	...	...	...	...	9	219	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Tea	lb.	535	532	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Tobacco—																								
Unmanufactured	lb.	...	...	476	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Manufactured	„	55,418	64,990	77,977	79,741	...	...	10	50	18	32	64	140	...	...	164	405	...	...	...	...			
Toys and requisites for games ...	Val.	...	1,32,614	...	1,34,244	...	650	...	5,513	...	1,845	...	1,505	...	25	...	60	...	...	...	...			
Umbrellas	No.	76,450	75,456	35,601	91,653	212	438	330	690	114	710	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Wood, timber, and manufactures thereof (including firewood) ...	Val.	...	14,513	...	8,067	...	...	...	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Wool—																								
Raw	lb.	...	...	69	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Manufactures—																								
Piece-goods	Yds.	480,187	4,97,106	3,57,994	3,79,065	1,352	1,605	17,621	23,346	474	1,351	55	140	3,468	5,342	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Other sorts	Val.	...	19,314	...	25,802	...	2,472	...	1,030	...	...	...	...	...	5,323	...	31,390	...	...	...	...			
All other articles (unenumerated) ...	„	...	11,98,590	...	14,83,193	...	13,270	...	7,107	...	10,533	...	10,663	...	1,148	...	3,260	...	...	...	...			
Merchandize ... { Free	„	...	430,45,222	...	472,59,272	...	97,950	...	1,21,523	...	11,33,174	...	12,11,112	...	38,301	...	88,202	...	...	...	2,400			
{ Dutiable	„	...	16,95,032	...	15,45,923	...	4,433	...	4,303	...	1,31,961	...	1,70,168	...	54,798	...	89,613	...	765	...	1,905			
Total ...		...	447,40,254	...	488,05,195	...	1,02,383	...	1,25,826	...	12,65,135	...	13,81,280	...	93,099	...	1,77,815	...	765	...	4,305			
Treasure ... { Gold	...	...	35,740	...	1,65,946	...	...	...	...	...	144	...	390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
{ Silver	...	...	12,501	...	9,410	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total ...		...	48,241	...	1,75,356	...	...	...	...	...	194	...	390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandize and Treasure	...	...	447,88,495	...	489,80,551	...	1,02,383	...	1,25,826	...	12,65,329	...	13,81,670	...	93,099	...	1,77,815	...	765	...	4,305			
Government. { Stores	...	...	29,26,212	...	12,88,254	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
{ Treasure—																								
{ Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
{ Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
{ Total, Treasure ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
{ Total, Stores and Treasure.		...	29,26,212	...	12,88,254	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

(58)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandize and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1887-88 *and* 1888-89—continued.

Articles.	Italy.				Malta.				Portugal.				Spain.				Egypt.			
	1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arms, &c. ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Books, &c. ... ... Cwt.	lb. 6	8	2	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials—																				
Cement ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches ... ... No.	1	159	12	3,115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal—																				
Coal ... ... Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coke ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corals, real ... ... lb.	8,394	86,550	13,082	1,45,905	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corks ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	2,000	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... ... ,,	...	91	...	950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyeing materials ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flax manufactures—																				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glass and glassware—																				
Beads and false pearls ... ... Cwt.	52	3,115	77	6,438	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other ware ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery ... ... Val.	...	1,580	...	60	...	...	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Instruments and apparatus ... ... ,,	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory—																				
Manufactured & unmanufactured. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c. ... ... ,,	...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather and manufactures of ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liquors—																				
Ale, Beer, and Porter ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spirits ... ... ,,	96	482	4,219	20,775	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wines and Liqueurs ... ... ,,	1,228	5,828	1,531	5,651	85	512	306	1,241	...	...	163	1,810	332	2,218	46	309	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Machinery and millwork	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matches, Lucifer and others	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																								
Copper—																								
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	,,	20	7,192	9	3,150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—																								
Wrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steel	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin—																								
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other sorts (unenumerated) ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils	Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paints, colors, and painters' materials.	Val.	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper and pasteboard	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions	,,	...	150	...	725	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway plant and rolling-stock ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—																								
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—																								
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	118
Tea	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—																								
Unmanufactured	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	,,	...	...	...	...	530	2,115	928	2,464	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	...	710	...	...	...
Toys and requisites for games ...	Val.	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood, timber, and manufactures thereof (including firewood) ...	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool—																								
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																								
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles (unenumerated) ...	,,	...	250	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	...	...	...
Merchandize ... { Free	Val.	...	99,621	...	1,62,398	...	2,115	...	2,579	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	847	...	...	118
Merchandize ... { Dutiable	,,	...	6,310	...	26,426	...	512	...	1,241	...	...	...	1,810	...	2,218	...	309	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		...	1,05,571	...	1,88,824	...	2,627	...	3,820	...	...	...	1,810	...	2,218	...	309	...	847	...	118			
Treasure ... ... { Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,55,067	...	6,41,590			
Treasure ... ... { Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,736	...	6,600			
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,83,803	...	6,48,190			
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandize and Treasure		...	1,05,571	...	1,88,824	...	2,627	...	3,820	...	...	...	1,810	...	2,218	...	309	...	12,84,650	...	6,48,308			
Government. { Stores		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Government. { Treasure— Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Government. { Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Government. { Total, Treasure ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Government. { Total, Stores and Treasure.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

(58)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandize and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1887-88 *and* 1888-89—continued.

Articles.	Mauritius.				Réunion or Bourbon.				United States.				Arabia.				Ceylon.			
	1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	346	...	298
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,258	40,741	1,866	43,206
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	30	...	4,755	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	1,048	...	...	...	...	...	35,922	...	49,244
Arms, &c. ... ... ,,	...	...	...	115	...	...	...	...	...	140	...	3,283	...	...	...	...	...	1,950	...	2,806
Books, &c. ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	700	...	...	...	...	86	1,237	8	724
Building materials—																				
Cement ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	492	192	807
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,088	...	8,709
Candles of all sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	483	197	287	113
Clocks and watches ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	100	...	...	...	...	147	792	1	15
Coal—																				
Coal ... ... Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	269	5,818	...	...	...	...	17	398	...	...
Coke ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corals, real ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	390	½	25
Corks ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	lb. 12	8	lb. 12	8
Cotton—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	146	11	95
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,352	23,126	91,960	70,749
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	379,849	55,890	479,792	74,712
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,016	11,930	33,840	8,919
Colored ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,746	3,452	19,791	3,875
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	423	...	115
Thread, sewing ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	120	454	253
Other sorts of manufactures ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	645	...	892
Drugs and medicines ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,563	...	3,751
Dyeing materials ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,053	12,705	5,115	18,248
Earthenware and porcelain ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,396	...	5,739
Flax manufactures—																				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,346	285	172	65
Fruits and vegetables ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,21,890	...	1,50,613
Glass and glassware—																				
Beads and false pearls ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other ware ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,240	...	1,828
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	252	11	200
Hardware and cutlery ... ... Val.	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	...	...	...	...	...	10,302	...	7,183
Instruments and apparatus ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	295
Ivory—																				
Manufactured & unmanufactured ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c. ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,378	...	1,785
Leather and manufactures of ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	229	...	799
Liquors—																				
Ale, Beer, and Porter ... ... Gal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	985	2,581	528	1,616
Spirits ... ... ,,	12	89	2	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	1,055	...	...	...	...	82,936	1,44,593	88,288	1,13,872
Wine and Liqueurs ... ... ,,	1	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,296	11,503	1,741	5,000
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Machinery and millwork	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86,024	...	13,283
Matches, Lucifer and other	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,199	...	13,144
Metals—																					
Copper—																					
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	2,803	54	3,452
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	456	18	684
Iron—																					
Wrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	310	2,533	1,639	10,873
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,872	11,993	6,054	14,045
Lead	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	988	97	1,032
Steel	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	643	14,709	433	12,291	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin—																					
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	59	41	325
Zinc or spelter	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	388	76	1,073
All other sorts (unenumerated) ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	5,466	1,642	12,979
Oils	Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	355,132	1,52,709	1,312,496	6,76,009	...	...	...	...	41,842	31,875	123,263	84,811
Paints, colors, and painters' materials	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,279	...	2,251
Paper and pasteboard	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340	...	2,116
Provisions	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,446	...	3,480	...	2,36,627	...	1,22,711
Railway plant and rolling-stock ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	lb. 12	1
Shells and cowries	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,286	...	13,937
Silk—																					
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—																					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	192	90	137
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	...
Spices	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,978,604	16,50,016	9,370,114	14,16,409
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce	Cwt.	...	...	204	3,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,250	6,202	752	4,035
Tea	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,644	3,059	4,186	3,511
Tobacco—																					
Unmanufactured	lb.	...	...	4,550	1,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	513,856	56,321	380,352	39,540
Manufactured	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	780	...	...	...	...	...	...	163	42	876	135
Toys and requisites for games ...	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,439	...	916
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	380	1,572	583	1,929
Wood, timber, and manufactures thereof (including firewood) ...	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,95,782	...	2,78,690
Wool—																					
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	5
Manufactures—																					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	555	195	71	109
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	...	40
All other articles (unenumerated) ...	,,	...	364	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	291	...	1,652	...	2,256	...	4,24,553	...	6,36,824
Merchandize ... { Free	,,	...	394	...	9,044	...	...	...	...	...	1,75,978	...	20,723	...	13,098	...	5,686	...	31,04,670	...	30,71,420
Merchandize ... { Dutiable	,,	...	93	...	141	...	...	...	...	...	140	...	6,80,347	...	...	...	...	...	1,60,646	...	1,84,136
Total ...		...	487	...	9,185	...	...	...	...	...	1,76,118	...	7,01,070	...	13,098	...	5,686	...	32,65,316	...	32,55,556
Treasure ... { Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Treasure ... { Silver		...	12,315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,13,195	...	5,31,675
Total ,,		...	12,315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,13,195	...	5,31,675
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandize and Treasure		...	12,802	...	9,185	...	...	...	...	...	1,76,118	...	7,01,070	...	13,098	...	5,686	...	38,78,511	...	37,87,231
Government. Stores		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	225
Government. Treasure—																					
Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Total, Treasure ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Total, Stores and Treasure.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	225

(58)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandize and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1887-88 *and* 1888-89—continued.

Articles.		China.				Persia.				Straits Settlements.				Turkey in Asia.			
		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
		Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
		62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,000	...	...	...	...
Apparel	Val.	...	...	...	4,117	...	...	...	...	...	36,405	...	56,593	...	220	...	...
Arms, &c.	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	432	...	...	...	...
Books, &c.	Cwt.	1	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	63	2	86	...	...	...	...
Building materials—																	
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	140	19	97	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	206	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	95	1	30	...	...	...	...
Coal—																	
Coal	Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coke	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corals, real	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	300	20	800	...	...	...	...
Corks	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—																	
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,083	2,520	500	400	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																	
Piece-goods—																	
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,312	7,014	33,916	4,659	...	...	...	...
White	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,155,955	4,71,596	1,549,842	3,59,403	...	...	...	...
Colored	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,256	2,078	6,656	1,849	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	19	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	1,203	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines	,,	...	5,104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,71,643	...	3,02,006	...	...	...	...
Dyeing materials	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	2,223	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain	Val.	...	28	...	265	...	...	...	...	...	5,191	...	1,673	...	...	...	...
Flax manufactures—																	
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	708	...	...	...	101	...	155	...	3,602	...	7,269
Glass and glassware—																	
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other ware	Val.	...	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	378	...	461	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,963	2,31,145	3,272	88,390	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery	Val.	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	56	...	...	...	...
Instruments and apparatus	,,	...	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory—																	
Manufactured & unmanufactured	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c.	,,	...	5,500	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	4,366	...	12,977	...	...	...	...
Leather and manufactures of	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	...	17	...	...	...	...
Liquors—																	
Ale, Beer, and Porter	Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spirits	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	60	35	429	...	...	...	...
Wines and Liqueurs	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	46	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Machinery and millwork	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...
Matches, Lucifer and other	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Metals—																		
Copper—																		
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	1,497	36	2,118		...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	200		...	...	...	...
Iron—																		
Wrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	998	244	3,180	5		58	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	412	273	551	3		4	...	...
Lead	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	156	...	...	...		...	...	...
Steel	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Tin—																		
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,139	89,966	2,117	1,59,545	...		...	...	...
Wrought	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Zinc or spelter	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	60	15	150	...		...	...	...
All other sorts (unenumerated) ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	1,991	28	1,616	...		...	...	...
Oils	Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	258	275	1,503	1,919	...		...	...	...
Paints, colors, and painters' materials.	Val.	...	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	55	...		...	...	...
Paper and pasteboard	,,	...	5,198	...	2,745	...	...	...	...	...	201	...	12	...		...	...	...
Provisions	,,	...	954	...	3,365	...	4,567	...	7,504	...	28,041	...	21,431	...		78,025	...	48,386
Railway plant and rolling-stock ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Salt	Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		...	...	...
Shells and cowries	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Silk—																		
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,424	13,350	...	...	...		...	...	...
Manufactures of—																		
Piece-goods	Yds.	1,369	3,591	2,058	6,182	...	...	...	...	5,546	5,570	180	124	...		...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	1,297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Spices	lb.	15,640	2,245	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,668,318	7,81,992	7,413,148	6,74,881	...		...	...	...
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce	Cwt.	52	1,215	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100	23,062	979	21,343	...		...	...	...
Tea	lb.	8	8	570	248	...	...	...	...	6,581	2,937	4,878	2,234	...		...	...	...
Tobacco—																		
Unmanufactured	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,753	23,786	11,555	39,560	...		...	...	...
Manufactured	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	993	858	280	144	...		...	...	...
Toys and requisites for games ...	Val.	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	280	...	466	...		...	...	...
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,559	413	1,047	297	...		...	...	...
Wood, timber, and manufactures thereof (including firewood) ...	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,781	...	6,896	...		...	...	...
Wool—																		
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Manufactures—																		
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	62	...	...	...		...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...		...	...	...
All other articles (unenumerated) ...	,,	...	4,599	...	1,861	...	344	...	...	...	2,02,644	...	1,33,824	...		3,096	...	252
Merchandize ... { Free	,,	...	30,957	...	19,833	...	5,619	...	7,504	...	22,24,423	...	19,02,613	...		85,005	...	55,907
Merchandize ... { Dutiable	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	944	...		...	...	...
Total ...		...	30,957	...	19,833	...	5,619	...	7,504	...	22,24,507	...	19,03,557	...		85,005	...	55,907
Treasure ... { Gold	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,919	...	2,370	...		3,391	...	...
Treasure ... { Silver	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,133	...	7,500	...		...	...	...
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,052	...	9,870	...		3,391	...	...
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandize and Treasure		...	30,957	...	19,833	...	5,619	...	7,504	...	22,64,559	...	19,13,427	...		88,396	...	55,907
Government. Stores		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Government. Treasure—																		
Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Government. Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Total, Treasure ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Total, Stores and Treasure.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...

(58)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandize and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1887-88 *and* 1888-89—continued.

Articles.	Other countries in Asia.				Victoria.				Other Countries.				Total.			
	1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90,657	...	83,361
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	1,335	4,00,500	1,013	3,03,900	4	5,000	...	...	3,597	4,46,241	,881	3,48,106
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	1,450	...	...	...	2,990	...	5,515	...	90	...	150	...	21,02,272	...	20,42,414
Arms, &c. ... ... ,,	...	...	...	5	...	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,14,477	...	1,12,768
Books, &c. ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,338	2,56,346	1,308	2,71,279
Building materials—																
Cement ... ... Cwt.	...	...	3	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,452	78,209	54,748	1,56,534
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,171	...	28,048
Candles of all sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	330,013	1,06,114	376,827	1,18,468
Clocks and watches ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,973	42,051	4,611	41,915
Coal—																
Coal ... ... Tons.	...	...	200	4,000	765	13,005	200	4,400	8,871	1,46,040	7,162	1,28,691	28,204	4,93,607	35,874	6,91,778
Coke ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,505	40,083	3,869	1,23,993
Corals, real ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,362	1,16,640	16,705	1,73,505
Corks ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	10,737	104	16,839
Cotton—				...												
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	271	15	215
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	320	...	...	13,758,095	96,28,908	15,813,463	115,65,483
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,524,178	86,33,789	91,648,915	128,21,315
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,576,260	25,02,391	17,083,636	30,17,522
Colored ... ... ,,	...	...	4,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,819	3,070	37,438,989	67,05,053	34,080,882	55,57,353
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140,936	...	2,18,772
Thread, sewing ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,026	47,634	33,197	57,955
Other sorts of manufactures ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,362	...	28,794
Drugs and medicines ... ... ,,	...	189	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,76,236	...	4,00,039
Dyeing materials ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,450	39,659	77,910	42,187
Earthenware and porcelain ... ... Val.	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,36,030	...	1,55,009
Flax manufactures—																
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169,892	53,179	156,323	54,618
Canvas ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91,550	30,870	106,348	36,395
Other sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,256	12,048	32,182	25,507
Fruits and vegetables ... ... Val.	...	4	...	4,718	...	35	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	1,26,460	...	1,62,765
Glass and glassware—																
Beads and false pearls ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	252	36,058	498	62,387
Other ware ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,97,618	...	2,53,820
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,639	2,40,105	4,604	95,064
Hardware and cutlery ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	...	5,433	...	620	...	13,23,775	...	9,03,773
Instruments and apparatus ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,77,159	...	1,87,342
Ivory—																
Manufactured & unmanufactured. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c. ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,268	...	44,447
Leather and manufactures of ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,76,084	...	1,42,679
Liquors—																
Ale, Beer, and Porter ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	149	358	885	409,652	5,88,782	441,339	5,56,598
Spirits ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	395	186,943	9,67,886	213,336	9,10,424
Wines and Liqueurs ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	2,130	6,321	1,466	4,473	78	622	274	1,843	59,911	3,93,976	55,156	3,86,952
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	364	1,244	418	1,247

Machinery and millwork	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,456	...	...	...	16,37,806	...	15,52,416
Matches, Lucifer and other	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,93,187	...	4,86,943
Metals—																				
Copper—																				
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400	80,550	...	20	...	2,432	81,798	27	1,735
Wrought	,,	lb. 20	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	2,209	37,454	13,34,652	9,992	5,84,535
Other sorts	,,	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	474	28	884
Iron—																				
Wrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,429	29,381	27,685		1,89,481	420,603	20,42,176	436,361	23,21,347
Other sorts	,,	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	8,019	16,881	7,727	17,881
Lead	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	3,375	40,928	2,339	32,788
Steel	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	175	21,240	1,58,354	22,065	1,75,570
Tin—																				
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1,152	91,116	2,138	1,61,534
Wrought	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	19	320	450	3,794
Zinc or spelter	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	1,212	635		10,529	1,807	23,959	4,873	73,315
All other sorts (unenumerated) ...	,,	2	43	1	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	536	37,334	1,776	29,364
Oils	Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	495,750	1,77,278	1,017,356		5,30,618	935,903	4,18,033	2,501,097	13,64,575
Paint, colors, and painters' materials	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,110		1,03,367	...	1,57,546
Paper and pasteboard	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,497	...	5,03,166	...	3,91,452
Provisions	,,	...	42,824	...	52,935	...	992	...	1,901	...	6,470	...	...		3,783	...	10,68,160	...	8,64,267
Railway plant and rolling-stock ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	30,98,816	...	21,38,686
Salt	Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	50	6,479	39	4,943
Shells and cowries	Val.	...	...	...	960	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	13,346	...	14,897
Silk—																				
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2,424	13,350	...	...
Manufactures of—																				
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	35,083	42,277	23,156	33,285
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	22,755	...	15,290
Spices	lb.	1,584,874	2,16,200	413,280	36,579	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	19,247,436	26,50,453	17,201,998	21,43,987
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce	Cwt.	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	3,015	39,142	2,176	32,347
Tea	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	10,768	6,536	9,634	5,993
Tobacco—																				
Unmanufactured	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	525,609	80,107	396,933	80,460
Manufactured	,,	100	250	75	233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175		500	57,854	69,777	80,549	83,812
Toys and requisites for games ...	Val.	...	100	...	180	...	200	...	20	...	...	475	...		4,245	...	1,37,628	...	1,47,979
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	78,715	78,589	87,561	94,569
Wood, timber, and manufactures thereof (including firewood) ...	Val.	...	299	...	855	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...		885	...	2,20,625	...	2,95,538
Wool—																				
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	4	10	209	98
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	486,068	5,05,661	375,741	4,02,660
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	27,262	...	58,265
All other articles (unenumerated) ...	,,	...	11,882	...	5,298	...	2,010	...	3,575	...	225	...	1,538		...	...	18,77,297	...	22,90,146
Merchandize ... { Free	,,	...	2,73,387	...	1,06,848	...	4,20,122	...	3,19,421	...	4,55,950	...	3,49,103		...	...	512,06,473	...	547,15,706
Merchandize ... { Dutiable	,,	...	...	...	5	...	6,321	...	4,473	...	771	...	5,33,121		...	...	20,64,084	...	32,44,865
Total ...		...	2,73,387	...	1,06,853	...	4,26,443	...	3,23,894	...	4,56,721	...	8,82,224		...	...	532,70,557	...	579,60,571
Treasure ... { Gold	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	12,98,261	...	8,10,296
Treasure ... { Silver	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	7,02,930	...	5,55,185
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	20,01,191	...	13,65,481
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandize and Treasure		...	2,73,387	...	1,06,853	...	4,26,443	...	3,23,894	...	4,56,721	...	8,82,224		...	...	552,71,748	...	593,26,052
Government. { Stores		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	29,26,250	...	12,88,479
Government. { Treasure— Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Government. { Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Government. { Total, Treasure ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Government. { Total, Stores and Treasure.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	29,26,250	...	12,88,479

(59)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandize and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1887-88 *and* 1888-89.

Articles.	United Kingdom.				Austria.				France.				Germany.			
	1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FOREIGN MERCHANDIZE.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—																
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	510	368	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... ... Yds.	7,600	800	2,608	549	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored, printed or dyed ... ,,	...	...	420	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory—																
Unmanufactured & manufactured. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																
Iron ... ... Cwt.	...	...	32	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	1,997	89,847	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce. ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles ... ... Val.	...	1,25,738	...	1,31,245	...	3,075	...	...	...	4,593	...	3,201	...	...	...	...
Total of Foreign Merchandize ...	...	2,16,385	...	1,32,371	...	3,075	...	...	...	4,593	...	3,201	...	...	...	...
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.																
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	67,339	...	64,564	...	...	...	...	...	1,650	...	2,389	...	100	...	1,044
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	170,183	99,72,161	176,593	100,55,563	4,222	2,05,701	14,482	7,62,187	67,500	34,27,654	120,773	55,24,651	26	1,184	703	32,641
Coir—																
Unmanufactured ... ... Cwt.	4,567	29,993	5,106	33,038	...	...	...	...	...	...	284	2,678	14	100	...	...
Manufactured ... ... ,,	104,495	9,76,635	121,889	10,75,032	...	...	...	...	11,253	1,05,395	12,494	1,13,295	2,233	20,107	1,721	15,626
Cotton—																
Raw ... ... Cwt.	529,096	1,38,49,409	428,180	115,62,469	17,961	4,56,513	23,538	6,20,158	48,316	11,17,372	33,519	8,53,567	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	300	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... ... Yds.	2,200	543	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored, printed or dyed ... ,,	294,567	70,208	437,620	1,26,417	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	3,36,137	...	3,28,208	...	19	...	...	...	1,100	...	1,390	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	9,990	...	8,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dregs of gingelly-oil ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... ... Val.	...	16,36,198	...	22,32,682	...	1,650	...	5,040	...	3,000	...	2,323	...	3,000	...	745
Dyeing and coloring materials—																
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	23,094	52,68,444	28,044	62,20,382	875	2,00,906	238	52,635	1,868	4,33,971	1,776	4,10,158	12	2,700	15	3,500
Other sorts ... ... ,,	151,703	4,46,925	131,349	3,28,910	398	1,962	...	...	7,273	25,610	1,233	3,390	...	...	...	...
Grain and pulse—																
Gram ... ... Cwt.	3,000	5,122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice ... ... ,,	62,335	1,69,720	114,510	3,80,052	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wheat ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulse ... ... ,,	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jowari and Bajra ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	12	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins—																
Arabic ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benjamin ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gambier ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	430	8,039	845	17,295	30	300	1	21	71	1,763	2	75	...	...	...	...

Hemp—																	
Raw	Cwt.	7,047	69,481	6,500	61,516	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	177	...	...	...	...
Manufactures (excluding cordage)	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—																	
Hides, raw	Cwt.	588	14,577	272	8,985	24	632	...	...	31	922	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No.	5,525		3,186		260				500							
Do. dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	90,564	50,33,361	85,686	46,97,122	83	1,748	...	...	6	312	...	...	112	6,252	60	2,587
	No.	1,302,599		1,252,650		1,320				78				1,150		750	
Skins, raw	Cwt.	338	21,364	230	25,931	...	...	...	...	...	...	lb. 15	20	...	...	...	...
	No.	14,201		15,018								1					
Do. dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	104,493	117,16,490	107,203	123,92,560	6,194	7,97,656	3,466	4,40,452	1,786	2,52,782	1,583	2,24,907	13	1,500	...	...
	No.	11,149,293		11,778,295		6,14,124		3,39,682		198,808		160,023		1,200			
Jewellery	Val.	...	17,225	...	10,300	...	...	...	...	...	980	...	350	...	...	...	...
Jute—																	
Raw	Cwt.	177	1,548	672	3,514	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	720	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																	
Gunny bags	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lac—																	
Shell	Cwt.	320	5,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stick	,,	...	...	3	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	,,	...	...	30	1,496	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils—																	
Vegetable not essential	Gal.	1,086,399	11,75,382	1,311,930	12,99,275	25,855	38,263	107,189	1,24,004	169,405	1,89,741	302,705	3,33,417	54,547	77,707	46,663	57,691
Other sorts	,,	20,244	27,279	3,994	38,969	...	...	...	...	10,338	4,535	15,855	8,848	...	...	...	...
Oil-cake	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	45	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Val.	...	67,133	...	71,428	...	52	...	...	...	9,245	...	9,024	...	...	...	45
Saltpetre	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds—																	
Essential	Cwt.	21	525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castor	,,	93,853	3,92,038	65,756	3,22,398	...	...	...	...	297,556	12,57,031	54,722	2,64,754	...	...	...	...
Linseed	,,	...	...	3,961	22,151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard and rape	,,	37,313	1,60,252	23,630	1,25,662	...	...	...	...	5,806	27,755	4,387	19,661	...	...	...	...
Poppy	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Til or gingelly	,,	3,163	18,746	...	...	...	...	...	...	346,112	19,32,672	336,574	23,83,043	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	124,022	5,06,920	45,746	2,39,582	...	...	...	...	204,436	9,10,601	179,052	9,73,804	...	...	...	...
Silk—																	
Raw	lb.	90,687	97,397	186,206	1,82,068	...	...	...	...	10,635	30,857	2,420	4,800	...	...	...	...
Manufactures	Val.	...	19,947	...	12,087	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,750	...	...	...	...
Spices	lb.	4,690,465	11,03,390	4,941,014	10,70,841	322,224	66,694	145,463	25,700	3,666,937	15,17,423	4,680,778	19,16,821	97,964	59,086	273,953	1,12,608
Stone and marble	Cwt.	7	50	42	550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce.	,,	843,136	34,79,332	757,739	36,87,367	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea	lb.	407,350	3,85,367	489,731	4,46,370	196	196	48	48	355	365	2,215	2,466	25	25	2,090	1,762
Tobacco—																	
Unmanufactured	lb.	...	...	...	...	216	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	,,	86,002	87,399	125,652	1,31,072	1,424	1,521	150	160	46	55	258	273	168	617	575	720
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	27	1,903	14	1,256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood—																	
Teak	Cub. ft. / Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	18,641	...	19,154	...	...	...	...	...	9,986	...	1,13,389	...	25,800	...	2,345
Wool—																	
Raw	lb.	236,578	27,321	269,403	30,220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—																	
Shawls	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods	Yds.	1,245	8,533	353	2,337	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	1,64,457	...	2,73,442	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles of merchandize ...	,,	...	3,35,322	...	3,84,447	...	88	...	143	...	75,445	...	2,58,452	...	445	...	90,486
Indian produce and manufactures. Dutiable ...		...	1,69,720	...	3,80,052	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian produce and manufactures. Free ...		...	576,34,023	...	576,15,999	...	17,74,001	...	20,30,548	...	113,38,722	...	134,35,137	...	1,98,623	...	3,21,750
Total ...		...	578,03,743	...	579,96,051	...	17,74,001	...	20,30,551	...	113,38,722	...	134,35,137	...	1,98,623	...	3,21,750
Total of Foreign and Indian ...		...	580,20,128	...	581,28,422	...	17,77,076	...	20,30,551	...	113,43,315	...	134,38,338	...	1,98,623	...	3,21,750
Treasure ... Gold		...	10,78,324	...	1,57,460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Treasure ... Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		...	10,78,324	...	1,57,460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...		...	590,98,452	...	582,85,882	...	17,77,076	...	20,30,551	...	113,43,315	...	134,38,338	...	1,98,623	...	3,21,750
Government Stores		...	8,410	...	3,887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Treasure		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		...	8,410	...	3,887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(59)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandize and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1887-88 *and* 1888-89—continued.

Articles.	Italy.				Malta.				Portugal.				Russia.				Spain.			
	1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	18	91	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
FOREIGN MERCHANDIZE.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Cotton—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored, printed or dyed ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory—																				
Unmanufactured & manufactured. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																				
Iron ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles ... ... Val.	...	80	...	1,600	...	...	...	1,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Foreign Merchandize ...	...	80	...	1,600	...	...	...	1,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.																				
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	300	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	...	...	959	43,140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coir—																				
Unmanufactured ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... ,,	228	1,849	1,078	15,749	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	38,350	10,40,123	59,374	16,40,661	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	357	10,000	4,215	1,24,461	13,605	3,82,521	23,874	6,94,215
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored, printed or dyed ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dregs of gingelly-oil ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... ... Val.	...	1,700	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,050	...	900
Dyeing and coloring materials—																				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	145	35,966	9	2,055	205	45,531	144	32,141	...	...	...	...	45	10,000	112	25,040	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	8	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grain and pulse—																				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wheat ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulse ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jowari and Bajri ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins—																				
Arabic ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benjamin ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gambier ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Hemp—																							
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures (excluding cordage)	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—																							
Hides, raw	Cwt.	57	1,721	49	1,379	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No.	1,000		1,000																			
Do. dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No.																						
Skins, raw	Cwt.	...	...	lb. 5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No.	...	...	1																			
Do. dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	26	3,000	54	7,543	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No.	2,400		5,742																			
Jewellery	Val.	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jute—																							
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																							
Gunny bags	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lac—																							
Shell	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stick	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils—																							
Vegetable not essential	Gal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,871	3,403	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil-cake	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Val.	...	18,075	...	37,893	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	588	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saltpetre	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds—																							
Essential	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castor	,,	52,592	2,39,084	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000	34,333	26,822	1,39,714	...	...	...	...	...
Linseed	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard and rape	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poppy	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Til or gingelly	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	8	38	60,235	3,25,048	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—																							
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices	lb.	509,600	2,05,775	305,172	1,24,942	...	...	7,560	3,375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stone and marble	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce.	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,250	8,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea	lb.	1,925	1,968	2,575	2,753	35	25	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—																							
Unmanufactured	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	,,	1,221	1,665	3,114	2,926	1,752	1,125	5,495	5,794	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,883	2,021	1,111	1,179	
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood—																							
Teak	Cub. ft.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tons.																						
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool—																							
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—																							
Shawls	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles of merchandize ...	,,	...	1,880	...	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,57,559	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian produce and manufactures. Dutiable ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian produce and manufactures. Free ...		...	15,53,474	...	22,05,644	...	46,981	...	41,360	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,21,397	...	2,92,618	...	3,85,592	...	6,96,294	
Total ...		...	15,53,474	...	22,05,644	...	46,981	...	41,360	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,21,397	...	2,92,618	...	3,85,592	...	6,96,294	
Total of Foreign and Indian ...		...	15,53,554	...	22,07,244	...	46,981	...	42,810	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,21,397	...	2,92,618	...	3,85,592	...	6,96,294	
Treasure ... Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Treasure ... Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...		...	15,53,554	...	22,07,244	...	46,981	...	42,810	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,21,397	...	2,92,618	...	3,85,592	...	6,96,294	
Government Stores		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Treasure		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(59)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandize and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1887-88 *and* 1888-89—continued.

Articles.	Egypt.				Mauritius.				Réunion or Bourbon.				United States.				Arabia.			
	1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
FOREIGN MERCHANDIZE.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Cotton—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored, printed or dyed ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory—																				
Unmanufactured & manufactured. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																				
Iron ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce. ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles ... ... Val.	...	110	...	105	...	300	...	6,670	...	...	...	...	...	1,370	...	160	...	...	...	...
Total of Foreign Merchandize ...	...	110	...	105	...	300	...	6,670	...	...	...	...	...	1,370	...	160	...	...	...	...
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.																				
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	85	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	1,425	...	100	...	15
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	1,216	53,807	1,990	96,754	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	13,965	1,198	48,070	716	31,156	854	43,098
Coir—																				
Unmanufactured ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260	1,812	3,957	28,967	30	120	...	...
Manufactured ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,237	71,726	4,199	47,385	871	4,380	2,077	11,270
Cotton—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	3,000	1,000	300	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored, printed or dyed ... ,,	...	...	376	235	6,664	3,280	200	200	...	...	27,000	4,500	...	...	...	...	10,520	5,365	3,590	2,095
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dregs of gingelly-oil ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,603	...	1,05,036	...	36	...	10
Dyeing and coloring materials—																				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	13,130	29,41,751	13,528	29,91,282	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,091	4,97,482	2,451	5,80,305	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	33	116	273	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	840	1,260	245	1,470	537	2,548	458	2,377
Grain and pulse—																				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	22,665	74,518	29,837	94,004	11,656	36,699	6,176	19,481	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice ... ... ,,	32	129	22,002	71,373	7,153	25,476	2,196	7,500	17,132	62,524	29,902	1,06,855	...	...	...	...	3,489	18,843	4,781	21,493
Wheat ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulse ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	1,086	3,744	437	1,487	58	175	51	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Jowari and Bajra ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,367	25,105
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	777	2,130	932	2,605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	92	...	...
Gums and resins—																				
Arabic ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benjamin ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gambier ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Hemp—																						
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	200	150	1,815	
Manufactures (excluding cordage)	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hides and skins—																						
Hides, raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	150	
	No.																			200		
Do. dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	10	578	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	No.					126								8								
Skins, raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1,148	43	2,244	...	...	...	...	
	No.													675		2,185						
Do. dressed or tanned	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	13	1,270	...	...	...	...	2	393	16,500	18,81,396	22,686	25,58,662	...	...	...	...	
	No.					1,476						200		2,069,259		2,998,192						
Jewellery	Val.	...	800	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jute—																						
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Manufactures—																						
Gunny bags	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,900	5,175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other kinds	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lac—																						
Shell	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Stick	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other kinds	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oils—																						
Vegetable not essential	Gal.	7,182	7,019	25,790	25,203	68,227	53,880	46,341	40,011	841	682	2,816	2,200	249,554	2,94,969	1,54,718	1,64,102	224	219	1,128	1,062	
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	975	9,904	1,200	12,000	551	179	524	190	
Oil-cake	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Provisions	Val.	...	5,316	...	17,796	...	11,400	...	1,206	...	800	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	5,712	...	7,797	
Saltpetre	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	201	
Seeds—																						
Essential	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	1,003	5,209	1,209	6,682	89	303	150	1,058	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	40	
Castor	,,	57,995	2,46,687	15,167	58,448	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Linseed	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mustard and rape	,,	...	...	5,700	13,144	379	2,133	402	2,425	18	96	32	194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Poppy	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Til or gingelly	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other sorts	,,	...	...	2,835	13,335	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Silk—																						
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Manufactures	Val.	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	960	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Spices	lb.	87,247	40,168	45,928	17,057	300,599	19,839	2,13,416	17,354	12,000	750	20,080	2,300	140,082	38,618	93,922	18,992	206,380	42,687	207,847	44,188	
Stone and marble	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sugar and other saccharine produce...	,,	45,717	1,93,118	1,15,611	5,85,978	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87,062	3,22,986	...	...	7,874	52,893	11,264	78,468	
Tea	lb.	...	...	586	418	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,900	2,900	1,070	1,070	...	...	...	...	
Tobacco—																						
Unmanufactured	lb.	...	...	...	...	143,413	40,820	2,08,550	50,650	10,330	4,274	18,000	6,000	...	...	...	...	1,036	92	1,792	160	
Manufactured	,,	2,379	2,447	2,196	1,398	3,073	2,351	4,097	4,362	990	876	17,950	8,880	834	375	...	...	...	...	504	90	
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Wood—																						
Teak	Cub. ft.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,900	10,371	41,150	45,937	
	Tons.																	218		823		
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,125	...	...	...	14,556	...	32,866	
Wool—																						
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,500	825	...	...	...	...	
Manufactures of—																						
Shawls	No.	10	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,607	...	12,988	...	...	...	...	
All other articles of merchandize ...	,,	...	330	...	211	...	146	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	2,838	...	957	...	9,665	...	24,104	
Indian produce and manufactures.	Dutiable ,,	...	129	...	71,373	...	25,476	...	7,500	...	62,524	...	1,06,855	...	...	...	...	...	18,843	...	21,493	
	Free ,,	...	34,91,728	...	38,20,075	...	2,23,598	...	2,27,253	...	44,655	...	46,906	...	32,19,886	...	35,84,498	...	1,80,371	...	3,21,191	
	Total ...	...	34,91,857	...	38,91,448	...	2,49,074	...	2,34,753	...	1,07,179	...	1,53,761	...	32,19,886	...	35,84,498	...	1,99,214	...	3,42,684	
Total of Foreign and Indian ...		...	34,91,967	...	38,91,553	...	2,49,374	...	2,41,423	...	1,07,179	...	1,53,761	...	32,21,256	...	35,84,658	...	1,99,214	...	3,42,684	
Treasure ... Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Grand Total ...	...	34,91,967	...	38,91,553	...	2,49,374	...	2,41,423	...	1,07,179	...	1,53,761	...	32,21,256	...	35,84,658	...	1,99,214	...	3,42,684	
Government Stores		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. Treasure		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(59)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandize and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1887-88 *and* 1888-89—continued.

Articles.	Ceylon.				China.				Persia.				Straits Settlements.			
	1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
FOREIGN MERCHANDIZE.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—																
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	52,492	43,764	31,393	26,063	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,724	1,925
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... ... Yds.	613,405	99,326	461,437	71,488	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78,080	13,056	68,640	11,617
White ... ... ,,	47,640	8,353	12,700	2,725	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,800	2,700	13,500	2,291
Colored, printed or dyed ... ,,	42,488	7,872	252,144	40,673	...	...	500	250	...	...	...	...	21,000	3,350	4,080	665
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	1,481	...	3,118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	106	...	390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	26	830	24	650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	450	5	75
Ivory—																
Unmanufactured & manufactured. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																
Iron ... ... Cwt.	186	1,273	602	2,892	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	233	4	60
Other sorts ... ... ,,	132	4,564	136	6,067	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	60
Sugar and other saccharine produce... ,,	347	4,876	260	3,752	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles ... ... Val.	...	53,637	...	43,907	...	120	...	741	...	...	...	...	...	2,33,079	...	1,69,605
Total of Foreign Merchandize ...	...	2,26,082	...	2,01,225	...	120	...	991	...	...	...	...	...	2,52,868	...	1,86,323
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.																
Animals, living ... ... No.	68,085	3,55,813	69,097	4,07,533	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,446	3,95,423	7,602	3,20,256
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	12,178	...	18,790	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,294	...	4,824
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	122	4,817	24	1,188	...	...	2	107	1,016	48,252	2,377	1,19,340	...	...	...	...
Coir—																
Unmanufactured ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	50	...	...
Manufactured ... ... ,,	1,772	10,952	3	9	...	...	...	...	85	238	45	180	150	725	lb. 30	2
Cotton—																
Raw ... ... Cwt.	1	30	lb. 22	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	25,274	8,494	19,106	7,092	672,580	2,42,673	702,120	2,85,180	...	...	...	...	75,360	28,085	96,400	41,185
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... ... Yds.	203,815	38,141	176,731	22,732	84,000	14,250	47,200	8,270	...	...	...	...	73,882	12,598	60,777	13,753
White ... ... ,,	60	10	4,339	786	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,980	980	4,500	1,240
Colored, printed or dyed ... ,,	6,648,525	16,90,986	5,673,525	15,66,537	...	...	360	236	270	270	1,260	1,260	5,585,530	18,72,359	4,896,037	15,82,582
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	46,405	...	61,612	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87,094	...	90,963
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	1,212	...	1,071	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	690	...	350
Dregs of gingelly-oil ... ... Cwt.	33,804	66,962	36,413	73,897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,392	14,811	13,290	26,700
Drugs and medicines ... ... Val.	...	15,178	...	13,356	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,221	...	3,584
Dyeing and coloring materials—																
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	3	328	477	82,338	...	...	...	...	59	13,033	113	25,156	lb. 25	25	lb. 78	92
Other sorts ... ... ,,	3,160	17,221	4,119	19,012	56	222	...	...	...	...	26	97	2,015	8,895	472	2,161
Grain and pulse—																
Gram ... ... Cwt.	15,088	41,016	15,070	42,671	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	336	879	209	704
Paddy ... ... ,,	222,589	4,14,084	2,89,193	5,52,090	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Rice ... ... ,,	1,326,021	48,15,579	1,344,650	50,25,774	...	...	...	...	107	645	421	2,552	16,048	65,525	12,098	49,740
Wheat ... ... ,,	1,005	4,826	894	3,880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulse ... ... ,,	10,386	36,536	22,248	82,548	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	497	1,921	1,812	6,762
Jowari and Bajra ... ... ,,	15	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	530	1,370	758	2,235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	221	101	331
Gums and resins—																
Arabic ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benjamin ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch ... ... ,,	191	3,881	78	1,638	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gambier ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	15	609	2	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	30

Hemp—																		
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Manufactures (excluding cordage)	Val.	...	294	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Hides and skins—																		
Hides, raw	Cwt.	...	...	19	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	6	150	9	450	
	No.	...	...	160								20		100		245		
Do. dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	lb. 15	15	42	2,470	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	2,400	7	340	
	No.	60		1,906										800		158		
Skins, raw	Cwt.	5	429	61	4,290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	450	
	No.	3,528		3,788										...		1,960		
Do. dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	152	16,672	109	11,802	155	15,759	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,303	6,95,681	5,864	5,52,038	
	No.	43,785		22,778		30,269								1,438,341		1,207,632		
Jewellery	Val.	...	7,025	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,245	...	5,371	
Jute—																		
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	31	264	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Manufactures—																		
Gunny bags	No.	5,900	1,063	8,780	1,785	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other kinds	Val.	...	1,775	...	1,424	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lac—																		
Shell	Cwt.	lb. 28	5	lb. 40	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Stick	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other kinds	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oils—																		
Vegetable not essential	Gal.	81,643	66,146	85,995	77,114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,720	8,607	4,201	5,383	
Other sorts	,,	317	175	142	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	76	
Oil-cake	Cwt.	112,453	3,09,042	121,195	3,32,553	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	541	884	2,126	4,147	
Provisions	Val.	...	6,41,659	...	7,18,878	...	95	...	25	...	175	...	1,285	...	2,59,552	...	2,10,986	
Saltpetre	Cwt.	403	4,032	179	1,738	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146	1,164	
Seeds—																		
Essential	Cwt.	10,647	61,644	11,406	71,210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,845	33,142	11,443	71,907	
Castor	,,	1	6	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	600	...	...	
Linseed	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mustard and rape	,,	3	17	11	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	741	30	180	
Poppy	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Til or gingelly	,,	121	570	9	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	490	30	180	
Other sorts	,,	8,217	21,636	9,016	22,955	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,036	56,846	12,837	44,174	
Silk—																		
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Manufactures	Val.	...	1,698	...	1,890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Spices	lb.	4,884,786	4,35,879	4,452,545	4,36,954	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,170	...	8,080	
Stone and marble	Cwt.	620	222	355	120	7,404	51,639	8,134	54,052	2,296	1,230	26,698	11,999	142,963	12,796	2,59,148	29,284	
Sugar and other saccharine produce.	,,	25,574	2,59,005	31,302	3,21,884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tea	lb.	63	41	7,249	7,003	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	443	314	3,686	
Tobacco—																		
Unmanufactured	lb.	43,668	4,871	30,806	3,757	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,661,660	1,62,527	1,317,071	1,42,735	
Manufactured	,,	21,008	11,080	29,288	29,166	823	821	448	528	15	16	152	126	32,717	6,245	28,252	14,455	
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	lb. 56	15	1	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	506	34,070	377	27,746	
Wood—																		
Teak	Cub. ft.	606	1,020	10,774	20,854	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tons.	13		217														
Other sorts	Val.	...	65,954	...	56,327	...	58,411	...	19,571	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	135	
Wool—																		
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Manufactures of—																		
Shawls	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Piece-goods	Yds.	159,655	45,671	125,125	37,987	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other sorts	Val.	...	105	...	3,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	85	
All other articles of merchandize ...	,,	...	3,19,704	...	3,42,919	...	21,175	...	30,280	...	30	...	25	...	1,15,939	...	1,77,795	
Indian produce and manufactures.	Dutiable ...	...	52,29,663	...	55,77,864	...	...	...	...	...	645	...	2,552	...	65,525	...	49,742	
	Free ...	...	46,34,424	...	49,18,838	...	4,05,245	...	3,98,249	...	63,244	...	1,59,483	...	38,55,801	...	33,96,379	
Total ...		...	98,64,087	...	104,96,702	...	4,05,245	...	3,98,249	...	63,889	...	1,62,035	...	39,21,326	...	34,46,121	
Total of Foreign and Indian ...		...	100,90,169	...	106,97,927	...	4,05,365	...	3,99,240	...	63,889	...	1,62,035	...	41,74,194	...	36,32,444	
Treasure	Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Silver	...	12,62,600	...	10,47,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,051	...	1,674	
Total ...		...	12,62,600	...	10,47,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,051	...	1,674	
Grand Total ...		...	113,52,769	...	117,44,927	...	4,05,365	...	3,99,240	...	63,889	...	1,62,035	...	41,77,245	...	36,34,118	
Government Stores		...	...	...	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. Treasure		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...		...	...	...	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(59)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandize and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1887-88 *and* 1888-89—continued.

Articles.	Turkey in Asia.				Other countries in Asia.				Victoria.				Other countries.				Total.			
	1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93
FOREIGN MERCHANDIZE.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Cotton—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,492	43,764	34,627	28,356
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	1,434	299	1,200	170	...	...	...	...	5,400	900	3,000	500	705,919	1,14,381	536,885	84,324
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	400	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	40	61,840	11,163	26,400	5,056
Colored, printed or dyed ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	700	48,000	7,000	67,488	11,922	305,144	48,657
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,481	...	3,118
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	...	415
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	40	41	1,280	31	765
Ivory—																				
Unmanufactured & manufactured ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																				
Iron ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	203	1,506	638	2,592
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,129	94,411	137	6,127
Sugar and other saccharine produce ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	347	4,876	260	3,752
All other articles ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	2,435	...	329	...	920	...	200	...	1,610	...	3,076	...	4,27,067	...	3,62,289
Total of Foreign Merchandize ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,844	...	499	...	920	...	200	...	3,210	...	10,656	...	7,11,957	...	5,45,451
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.																				
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	569	12,188	465	3,969	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79,100	7,63,424	77,164	7,31,758
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	30	...	250	...	1,535	...	220	...	2,530	...	1,949	...	840	...	1,005	...	90,231	...	97,075
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	1,825	86,792	6,812	3,28,726	...	...	2	105	640	29,352	480	26,072	1,910	1,09,645	1,597	76,395	249,576	139,84,486	328,846	171,58,037
Coir—																				
Unmanufactured ... ... Cwt.	lb. 28	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	100	...	...	4,894	32,176	9,347	64,683
Manufactured ... ... ,,	2,698	13,336	1,475	8,710	24	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	789	8,021	147	4,142	131,835	12,13,992	145,128	12,91,400
Cotton—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	1,000	...	...	...	...	10,614	3,01,490	22,820	6,53,043	658,300	171,57,458	595,556	161,49,577
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	358,740	1,46,343	674,780	2,80,768	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,131,954	4,25,595	1,492,706	6,14,725
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	58,383	7,076	140,800	18,800	...	...	...	...	660	110	...	...	425,940	73,718	425,808	63,655
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,040	990	8,839	2,026
Colored, printed or dyed ... ,,	4,150	1,965	7,000	3,000	11,462	3,955	5,966	2,118	...	...	...	...	42,173	16,225	16,680	6,860	12,603,861	36,64,613	11,069,614	32,96,040
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	276	...	...	...	...	...	215	...	...	...	4,70,970	...	4,82,599
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,912	...	10,171
Dregs of gingelly-oil ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,196	81,713	49,703	1,00,597
Drugs and medicines ... ... Val.	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	782	...	1,202	...	17,18,418	...	23,65,182
Dyeing and coloring materials—																				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	1,070	2,39,897	1,326	2,95,070	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	49,286	30	6,761	42,812	97,39,620	48,263	1,07,26,915
Other sorts ... ... ,,	1,292	5,570	250	1,093	15	63	19	68	596	2,382	...	...	175	823	164	639	168,341	5,14,511	138,368	3,59,833
Grain and pulse—																				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	6	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	83	30	99	52,781	1,58,341	51,322	1,56,959
Paddy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	222,589	4,14,084	289,199	5,52,092
Rice ... ... ,,	1,873	9,573	803	3,689	1,855	6,812	5,018	16,281	...	...	2	12	1,952	11,063	1,343	5,783	1,437,997	51,35,889	1,537,727	56,91,057
Wheat ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,005	4,826	894	3,880
Pulse ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	8	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	50	...	...	11,999	42,459	24,550	90,983
Jowrai and Bajra ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	49	8,367	25,105
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,405	3,813	1,817	5,252
Gums and resins—																				
Arabic ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benjamin ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	79	191	3,881	90	1,942
Gambier ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	lb. 49	5	...	...	546	10,716	852	17,481

Hemp—																							
Raw	Cwt.	1	15	50	518	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	19	7,060	69,696	6,720	64,045
Manufactures (excluding cordage)	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	294	...	91
Hides and skins—																							
Hides, raw	Cwt.	13	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	719	18,377	360	11,299
	No.	50																7,435		4,811	
Do. dressed or tanned...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90,794	50,44,698	85,795	47,02,469
	No.																	1,306,141		1,255,464	
Skins, raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1,489	...	...	375	24,430	388	32,940
	No.													1,489				19,893		27,353	
Do. dressed or tanned...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,857	2,56,927	1,163	161210	138,492	156,39,133	142,130	163,49,567
	No.													224,560		140557		15,773,515		16,653,101	
Jewellery	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	347	...	32,515	...	16,413
Jute—																					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	1,548	783	4,498
Manufactures—																					
Gunny bags	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	10	...	...	5,940	1,073	32,680	6,960
Other kinds	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,775	...	1,424
Lac—																					
Shell	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	5,505	lb. 40	10
Stick	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	53
Other kinds	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	1,496
Oils—																					
Vegetable not essential	Gal.	481	390	304	301	9,364	7,047	17,273	14,064	...	...	...	...	10,048	11,817	28,531	27,301	1,771,490	19,31,869	2,138,455	21,74,531
Other sorts	,,	45	31	43	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	762	7	448	32,974	42,865	21,787	60,592
Oil-cake	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	45	112,994	3,09,926	123,415	3,36,950
Provisions	Val.	...	6,142	...	2,723	...	1,389	...	34,698	...	2,227	...	15,474	...	5,782	...	15,353	...	10,35,342	...	11,46,111
Saltpetre	Cwt.	...	...	69	843	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	403	4,032	410	3,946
Seeds—																					
Essential	Cwt.	27	220	6	40	11	105	41	241	...	...	...	...	22	136	6	28	17,665	1,01,284	24,268	1,51,206
Castor	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,001	24,588	46,588	2,14,788	516,148	21,94,367	207,056	10,00,108
Linseed	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,961	22,151
Mustard and rape	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	47	...	...	43,660	1,91,041	34,192	1,61,334
Poppy	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Til or gingelly	,,	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	...	...	349,482	19,52,489	336,613	23,33,282
Other sorts	,,	7	30	...	...	53	182	56	165	...	...	...	...	32,154	1,31,749	99,062	5,07,195	385,933	16,28,002	408,839	21,26,258
Silk—																					
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101,322	1,28,254	188,626	1,86,868
Manufactures	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,035	...	28,887
Spices	lb.	239,870	95,497	189,802	78,341	5,836	718	37,953	3,215	40,787	9,601	7,868	1,404	63,598	21,865	102144	35,953	15,413,634	36,72,016	16,011,891	39,51,928
Stone and marble	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,031	51,911	8,531	54,722
Sugar and other saccharine produce...	,,	...	...	...	...	56	380	239	1,607	...	...	...	...	4	16	2	11	1,010,719	43,16,923	916,471	46,77,001
Tea	lb.	775	484	...	...	50	63	...	...	1,937	2,135	174	150	16,595	16,380	14,463	14,463	432,206	4,09,949	520,251	4,76,553
Tobacco—																					
Unmanufactured	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,484	485	...	...	...	...	3,410	1,027	6,660	960	1,863,957	2,13,731	1,585,363	2,04,747
Manufactured	,,	...	...	1,880	272	224	20	13,952	8,625	1,090	1,100	1,488	1,700	7,047	8,397	8,407	9,697	169,575	1,33,246	244,969	2,21,423
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	7,103	5,135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	533	35,988	392	29,123
Wood—																					
Teak	Cub. ft.	22,400	25,635	30,080	34,190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,906	37,026	32,004	1,00,981
	Tons.	448		601														679		1,641	
Other sorts	Val.	...	20,352	...	14,072	...	1,850	...	5,632	...	...	...	...	...	578	...	80	...	2,18,422	...	2,63,571
Wool—																					
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	236,578	27,321	276,903	31,045
Manufactures of—																					
Shawls	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	50	...	...
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	250	...	...	161,025	54,454	125,607	40,409
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,180	...	1,240	...	484	...	...	...	1,88,833	...	2,91,420
All other articles of merchandize ...	,,	...	8,530	...	10,266	...	9,957	...	11,969	...	1,080	...	661	...	13,276	...	2,962	...	10,73,409	...	13,36,459
Indian produce and manufactures. Dutiable ...		...	9,573	...	3,689	...	6,812	...	16,281	...	...	...	12	...	11,063	...	5,733	...	55,99,973	...	62,43,149
Free ...		...	5,05,295	...	7,78,431	...	1,98,791	...	3,88,358	...	51,587	...	48,650	...	9,83,303	...	17,41,085	...	910,10,741	...	9,64,68,746
Total ...		...	5,14,868	...	7,82,120	...	2,05,603	...	4,04,639	...	51,587	...	48,662	...	9,94,366	...	17,46,818	...	966,10,714	...	1,027,11,895
Total of Foreign and Indian ...		...	5,14,868	...	7,82,120	...	2,08,447	...	4,05,138	...	52,507	...	48,862	...	9,97,576	...	17,57,474	...	973,22,671	...	1,032,57,346
Treasure ... Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,78,324	...	1,57,460
Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,65,651	...	10,48,674
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,43,975	...	12,06,134
Grand Total ...		...	5,14,868	...	7,82,120	...	2,08,447	...	4,05,138	...	52,507	...	48,862	...	9,97,576	...	17,57,474	...	996,66,646	...	1,044,63,480
Government stores		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,860	...	4,020
Do. treasure		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,860	...	4,020

C.—TRADE—*continued.*

(60)—*Statement of customs duty collected on the principal and other articles of merchandize subject to duty on imports and exports, at ports in the Presidency of Madras, during the official years* 1887-88 *and* 1888-89.

Articles.	Amount of duty collected.			
	1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
Imports.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Liquors—				
Ale, Beer and Porter	24,546	24,546	29,158	29,158
Spirits	9,00,568	9,00,093	9,27,361	9,27,006
Wines and Liqueurs	72,539	71,832	71,455	71,227
Other sorts	40	40	26	26
Salt	21,528	21,528	2,850	1,447
All other articles	32,236	17,183	1,11,338	86,215
Total Duty on Imports { Including Salt ...	10,51,457	10,35,222	11,42,188	11,15,079
{ Excluding Salt ...	10,29,929	10,13,694	11,39,338	11,13,632
Exports.				
Grain and pulse—				
Rice (in the husk)	56,950	56,495	73,716	73,702
Do. (not in the husk)	3,68,774	3,68,769	3,97,100	3,95,854
Total ...	4,25,724	4,25,264	4,70,816	4,69,556

C.—TRADE—*continued.*

(61)—*Total value of merchandize (distinguishing country from foreign) and treasure imported and exported coastwise into and from the Presidency of Madras, in the official years* 1887-88 *and* 1888-89.

Ports.	Merchandize.						Treasure.	
	Country.		Foreign.		Total.			
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.
Imports into Madras.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Bengal	112,14,223	82,97,481	34,92,988	29,53,325	147,07,211	112,50,806	...	...
„ Bombay	46,45,383	48,12,772	86,21,750	95,74,838	132,67,133	143,87,610	3,66,678	5,20,273
„ Scinde	74,634	12,192	10,700	1,065	85,334	13,257	...	...
„ British Burmah	19,29,155	18,84,778	87,498	70,108	20,16,653	19,54,886	...	...
From British Ports in other Presidencies, Total	178,63,395	150,07,223	122,12,936	125,99,336	300,76,331	276,06,559	3,66,678	5,20,273
From British Ports within the Presidency	121,61,338	132,64,396	16,29,961	16,89,414	137,91,299	149,53,810	25,54,176	32,04,040
From Cochin	30,081	66,791	48	2,327	30,129	69,118	...	...
„ Cutch	1,128	...	...	10	1,128	10	...	...
„ Goa	64,518	61,164	4,021	2,122	68,539	63,286	48,978	61,051
„ Gaikwar's Territories	12	5,714	...	...	12	5,714	...	...
„ Karikal	2,049	1,343	...	...	2,049	1,343	8,500	...
„ Kattywar	32,481	7,141	1,535	3,657	34,016	10,798	2,500	1,800
„ Mahé	27,128	30,011	15,665	13,540	42,793	43,551	...	...
„ Pondicherry	99,875	1,34,051	12,469	15,443	1,12,344	1,49,494	...	...
„ Travancore, ...	4,51,040	4,08,093	4,865	1,621	4,55,905	4,09,714	...	...
From Indian Ports not British, Total.	7,08,312	7,14,308	38,603	38,720	7,46,915	7,53,028	59,978	62,851
From all Ports, Total ...	307,33,045	289,85,927	138,81,500	143,27,470	446,14,545	433,13,397	29,80,832	37,87,164
Government Stores and Treasure ...	6,28,073	4,10,557	2,77,468	4,03,301	9,05,541	8,13,858	95,68,400	125,40,000
Exports from Madras.								
To Bengal	86,71,607	75,65,631	3,34,657	2,39,649	90,06,264	78,05,280	...	...
„ Bombay	126,76,596	134,37,436	1,27,865	79,957	128,04,461	135,17,393	1,100	6,300
„ Scinde	1,33,267	2,26,766	1,816	10,240	1,35,083	2,37,006	...	...
„ British Burmah	55,47,455	60,44,785	4,06,307	3,50,455	59,53,762	63,95,240	15,500	4,000
To British Ports in other Presidencies, Total	270,28,925	272,74,618	8,70,645	6,89,301	278,99,570	279,54,919	16,600	10,300
To British Ports within the Presidency	119,09,367	136,48,990	17,55,071	18,10,721	136,64,438	154,59,711	38,51,177	32,97,060
To Cochin	1,937	24,633	5,826	5,578	7,763	30,211	...	...
„ Cutch	3,91,357	3,85,233	...	...	3,91,357	3,85,233	...	...
„ Dâmaun	297	222	...	...	297	222	...	...
„ Diu	1,570	1,003	...	...	1,570	1,003	...	...
„ Foreign Konkan	6,285	645	...	...	6,285	645	...	...
„ Gaikwar's Territories	...	1,232	...	...	...	1,232	...	...
„ Goa	8,69,212	8,58,658	2,344	74	8,71,556	8,58,732	...	...
„ Karikal	800	1,806	...	...	800	1,806	...	...
„ Kattywar	5,79,636	7,42,465	...	...	5,79,636	7,42,465	...	...
„ Mahé	11,849	5,47,351	...	4,300	11,849	5,51,651	...	...
„ Pondicherry	1,47,577	1,36,859	978	768	1,48,555	1,37,627	...	...
„ Travancore	8,54,969	8,02,470	19,613	16,619	8,74,582	8,19,089	...	...
To Indian Ports not British, Total ...	28,65,489	35,02,577	28,761	27,339	28,94,250	35,29,916	...	...
To all Ports, Total ...	418,03,781	444,26,185	26,54,477	25,18,361	444,58,258	469,44,546	38,67,777	33,07,360
Government Stores and Treasure ...	11,58,977	5,01,647	7,83,811	4,35,446	19,42,788	9,37,093	81,28,583	50,84,695

(62)—*Statement showing the number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels, distinguishing their nationality, which entered and cleared with cargoes from and to foreign countries at ports in the Presidency of Madras, in the official year* 1888-89, *compared with the totals of the year* 1887-88.

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		British.				British Indian.				French.				Dutch.				Arabian.				German.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13	
		V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom	Steam ...	99	203,585	123	231,460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	2	2,161	13	14,590	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	960
Austria	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam ...	...	...	14	22,821	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4,109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	3	3,813	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	Steam ...	1	1,133	3	4,268	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam ...	...	...	1	1,645	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Colony	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa (East Coast)	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam ...	1	2,552	4	9,810	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	1	299	1	609	...	...	...	...	1	553	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	271	...	...
Réunion	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	1	278	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	271
Natal	Steam ...	1	1,349	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	6	2,877	4	1,793	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	1	1,761	3	4,007	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	1	1,061	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	165	2	184	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	Steam ...	7	9,414	23	36,993	...	...	...	...	16	18,190	15	17,055	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	10	15,374	3	261	705	83,019	805	93,318	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	960	...	...
Maldives	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	1	137	1	145	...	...	2	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	124	4	181	...	...	...	...
Mekran	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	281	3	149	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	46	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam ...	65	96,311	53	76,826	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	696	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam ...	5	9,764	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	2	2,855	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries	Steam ...	3	4,847	7	9,171	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	1	112	...	...	4	1,145	4	1,507	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	321	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1888-89 ...	Steam ...	182	328,955	228	392,994	...	...	...	...	16	18,190	17	21,164	...	...	1	696	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	23	25,277	30	26,247	710	84,773	811	95,047	...	...	2	978	...	...	...	...	13	917	9	514	2	1,231	2	1,231
Total for 1887-88 ...	Steam ...	210	370,865	240	408,992	...	...	...	...	22	26,428	20	22,700	12	11,104	12	11,104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	27	31,632	58	47,103	716	78,690	836	93,623	...	...	2	589	...	...	...	...	19	2,051	1	742	...	...	...	...

C.—TRADE—*continued.*

(62)—*Statement showing the number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels, distinguishing their nationality, which entered and cleared with cargoes from and to foreign countries at ports in the Presidency of Madras, in the official year* 1888-89, *compared with the totals of the year* 1887-88—continued.

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		Austrian.				Other Nationalities.				Total, Foreign.				Native Craft.				Grand Total for 1888-89.				Grand Total for 1887-88.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		14		15		16		17		18		19		20		21		22		23		24		25	
		V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	203,585	123	231,460	117	235,478	123	228,839
	Sailing	...	...	1	613	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,573	...	...	...	...	2	2,161	15	16,163	6	11,465	27	31,620
Austria	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	986	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4,109	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	26,930	...	...	24	37,288
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	583	...	...	1	583	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4,396	...	...	7	4,007
Belgium	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,133	3	4,268	...	...	1	1,241
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,645	...	...	2	3,019
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Colony	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa (East Coast)	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	212	...	...	3	212	...	...	1	50
Mauritius	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,552	4	9,810	4	8,548	7	11,886
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	271	1	553	...	...	...	...	2	880	2	852	1	1,998	2	896
Réunion	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	696	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	974	...	...	3	875
Natal	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,349	...	...	4	5,419	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2,877	4	1,793	7	3,605	4	1,818
United States	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,350	...	...
	Sailing	1	1,286	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,286	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3,047	3	4,007	1	1,012	4	4,433
Arabia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	589	2	165	3	773	...	...	7	599	2	165	11	2,433	3	328	2	1,738
Ceylon	Steam	10	12,150	11	13,365	...	...	...	...	26	30,340	26	30,420	...	...	...	...	33	39,754	49	67,413	41	50,420	63	91,279
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	1	583	...	...	2	1,543	...	...	616	31,193	881	40,872	1,333	131,129	1,689	134,451	1,370	117,739	1,675	133,373
Maldives	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	124	4	181	...	...	1	99	5	261	8	647	2	78	2	256
Mekran	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	261	3	149	3	185	...	...	7	446	3	149	8	555	...	...
Persia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	46	...	...	1	103	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	...	...	...	...	1	1,821	...	...	1	1,821	1	696	...	...	...	...	66	98,132	54	77,522	74	96,048	60	76,430
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	407	1	609
Australia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9,764	...	...	7	11,833	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	1	1,138	...	...	1	1,138	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3,993	...	...	2	2,980	...	...
Other countries	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,821	...	...	1	1,821	...	...	...	...	3	4,847	8	10,992	6	9,161	4	4,646
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	321	...	...	...	...	2	223	7	1,578	6	1,730	18	3,551	5	2,907
Total for 1888-89	Steam	10	12,150	11	13,365	1	1,821	1	1,821	27	32,161	30	37,046	...	...	...	...	209	361,116	258	430,040	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	1,286	1	613	2	1,721	2	1,172	18	5,155	16	4,508	619	31,378	894	42,005	1,370	146,583	1,751	167,807	...	...	...	...
Total for 1887-88	Steam	11	10,846	12	11,832	...	...	...	...	45	48,378	44	45,636	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	255	419,243	284	454,628
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	1	1,012	2	1,363	20	3,063	5	2,694	657	30,436	834	39,162	...	...	...	...	1,420	143,821	1,733	182,582

(63)—*Statement showing the number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels, distinguishing their nationality, which entered and cleared in ballast from and to foreign countries at ports in the Presidency of Madras, in the official year* 1888-89, *compared with the totals of the year* 1887-88.

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		British.				British Indian.				French.				Dutch.				Other Nationalities.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11	
		V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom	Steam ...	1	1,496	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa (East Coast)	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Colony	Steam ...	1	1,591	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Natal	Steam ...	10	13,934	1	878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ..	1	310	1	467	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam ...	1	1,474	2	1,756	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	1	278	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	Steam ...	28	19,495	21	8,423	1	256	1	256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	1	1,074	...	...	350	67,807	302	58,667	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,424
Java	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	696	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries	Steam ...	4	5,853	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	1	297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	112	...	...
Total for 1888-89	Steam ...	45	43,343	24	11,057	1	256	1	256	1	1,172	...	...	1	696	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	3	1,662	1	467	351	68,104	302	58,667	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	112	2	2,424
Total for 1887-88	Steam ...	36	29,705	19	15,077	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,041	...	...
	Sailing ...	6	6,061	...	...	315	55,964	223	42,378	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,012

C.—TRADE—*continued.*

(63)—*Statement showing the number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels, distinguishing their nationality, which entered and cleared in ballast from and to foreign countries at ports in the Presidency of Madras, in the official year* 1888-89, *compared with the totals of the year* 1887-88—continued.

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		Total Foreign.				Native craft.				Grand Total for 1888-89.				Grand Total for 1887-88.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19	
		V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,496	...	...	1	598	3	7,182
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,494
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa (East Coast)	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Colony	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,591	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,205	...	...
Natal	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	13,934	1	878	1	1,354	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	310	1	467	1	365	...	...
Mauritius	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,474	2	1,756	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	278	...	...	1	1,428	...	...
Réunion	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	491	...	...
Arabia	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	19,751	22	8,679	32	24,682	14	6,092
	Sailing ...	...	...	2	2,424	648	15,328	437	8,657	999	84,209	741	69,742	889	73,518	765	53,095
Java	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,178	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	1	147	...	...	1	147	...	...	1	137	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam ...	1	696	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	696	...	...	1	1,538	1	309
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam ...	1	1,172	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,172	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5,853	...	...	1	1,396	...	...
	Sailing ...	1	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	409	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1888-89 ...	Steam ...	2	1,868	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	45,967	25	11,313	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	1	112	2	2,424	649	15,475	437	8,657	1,004	85,353	742	70,215	...	...	...	...
Total for 1887-88 ...	Steam ...	1	1,041	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	30,746	19	15,077
	Sailing ...	...	...	1	1,012	574	16,119	541	9,705	...	...	...	...	895	78,144	765	53,095

(64)—*Statement showing the number and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels, distinguishing their nationalities, employed in the interportal trade, which entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast in the Presidency of Madras in the official year* 1888-89, *compared with the totals of the year* 1887-88.

Ports.	British.				British Indian.				Foreign.				Native craft.				Total for 1888-89.				Total for 1887-88.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13	
	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
With cargoes—																								
From or to—																								
Bengal	166	235,446	230	384,922	48	8,675	34	6,732	27	31,707	27	30,568	40	4,840	9	2,106	281	330,668	300	424,328	275	373,278	308	457,437
Bombay	105	152,048	102	148,902	56	51,234	66	65,298	58	5,747	18	2,971	1,934	78,627	3,088	107,633	2,153	287,656	3,274	324,854	2,102	262,450	3,147	324,251
Scinde	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	802	7	531	84	6,846	7	531	95	7,648	39	2,668	98	7,405
British Burmah	60	103,885	162	262,348	25	8,025	13	4,461	...	...	...	...	15	3,815	20	4,843	100	115,725	195	271,652	140	122,723	169	226,072
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total	331	541,379	494	796,172	129	67,934	113	76,491	85	37,454	56	34,341	1,996	87,813	3,201	121,478	2,541	734,580	3,864	1,028,482	2,556	761,119	3,722	1,014,165
British Ports within the Presidency	2,442	3,662,369	2,183	3,249,492	399	113,531	312	90,254	92	6,152	112	12,089	7,431	226,721	7,287	215,814	10,364	4,008,773	9,894	3,567,649	10,089	3,996,501	9,458	3,668,538
Indian Ports not British ...	107	151,500	111	160,921	38	4,979	40	4,595	168	12,705	487	13,053	321	17,243	1,534	57,117	634	186,427	2,172	235,686	689	193,071	2,091	235,590
Total for 1888-89 ...	2,880	4,355,748	2,788	4,206,585	566	186,444	465	171,340	345	56,311	665	59,483	9,748	331,777	12,022	394,409	13,539	4,930,280	15,930	4,831,817	...	...	...	...
Total for 1887-88 ...	3,084	4,376,336	2,975	4,307,617	527	188,548	416	174,497	361	65,536	605	69,072	9,412	320,271	11,275	367,107	...	...	...	...	13,334	4,950,691	15,271	4,918,293
In ballast—																								
From or to—																								
Bengal	2	2,148	27	43,341	...	...	6	1,362	...	...	...	...	17	1,311	51	5,372	19	3,459	84	50,075	23	5,857	55	57,472
Bombay	11	19,954	3	6,340	...	...	...	...	33	959	1	99	1,573	37,945	306	3,697	1,617	58,858	310	10,136	1,317	54,954	311	6,488
Scinde	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1,117	...	...	10	1,117	...	...	20	2,886	12	441
British Burmah	1	462	8	11,370	...	...	11	2,953	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	881	1	462	23	15,204	1	1,199	16	10,417
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total	14	22,564	38	61,051	...	...	17	4,315	33	959	1	99	1,600	40,373	361	9,950	1,647	63,896	417	75,415	1,361	64,896	394	74,818
British Ports within the Presidency	46	73,267	100	164,764	112	18,015	180	27,823	22	634	37	1,942	4,558	97,838	4,504	98,899	4,738	189,754	4,821	293,428	4,539	211,117	4,340	228,649
Indian Ports not British ...	1	969	...	...	14	1,787	20	3,002	342	8,855	34	86	1,986	38,803	44	2,031	1,443	50,414	98	5,169	1,205	37,527	89	7,384
Total for 1888-89 ...	61	96,800	138	225,815	126	19,802	217	35,140	397	10,448	72	2,127	7,244	177,014	4,909	110,930	7,828	304,064	5,336	374,012	...	...	...	...
Total for 1887-88 ...	89	127,342	123	176,704	122	19,825	147	27,943	291	9,715	47	3,908	6,603	156,658	4,506	102,296	...	...	...	...	7,105	313,540	4,823	310,851

D.—PUBLIC WORKS.

(65)—I. *Statement showing the expenditure of money in the Public Works Department during the year* 1888-89.

Class of works.	Total expenditure, excluding establishment.					Establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
IMPERIAL ORDINARY.						
MILITARY WORKS.						
1. Accommodation for troops—						
Buildings for European troops	257	1,554	99,035	1,05,348	2,06,194	...
Do. for Native troops	...	...	6,675	30,669	37,344	...
Do. for Officers	559	7,611	46	109	8,325	...
Rents of buildings or compensation for quarters	...	...	...	38,721	38,721	...
2. Ordnance works	...	2,477	71,924	25,576	99,977	...
3. Commissariat works	...	388	5,400	11,536	17,324	...
4. Staff and miscellaneous	...	313	694	26,724	27,731	...
5. Stud buildings	...	240	1,964	2,752	4,956	...
6. Roads to hill stations or lines of military communications	...	...	...	32,404	32,404	...
7. General cantonment works	...	...	6,906	5,667	12,573	...
8. Fortifications	...	...	9,345	7,197	16,542	...
Total, Military Works	816	12,583	2,01,989	2,86,703	5,02,091	1,07,498
IMPERIAL.						
CIVIL WORKS.						
6. Post offices	...	...	2,746	6,005	8,751	...
7. Telegraph buildings	...	...	2,047	2,489	4,536	...
Total, Civil Works	...	...	4,793	8,494	13,287	7,481
Grand Total, Imperial Ordinary	816	12,583	2,06,782	2,95,197	5,15,378	1,14,979
PROVINCIAL.						
CIVIL WORKS.						
Civil Buildings.						
Forest	...	...	...	104	104	...
Excise and customs	...	...	17,607	2,769	20,376	...
Stamps and Stationery	...	...	...	171	171	...
Residences and Agency Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viceregal residences	...	...	8,606	22,443	31,049	...
Secretariat Offices	...	817	9,966	10,147	20,930	...
Mint Treasury and Currency Buildings	...	...	2,14,666	17,128	2,31,794	...
Monuments and antiquities	...	...	...	310	310	...
Imperial Museum	...	...	1,451	87	1,538	...
Educational	...	...	51,735	5,640	57,375	...
Churches and burial grounds	...	...	15,888	17,794	33,682	...
Jails	...	...	41,260	4,548	45,808	...
Police	118	386	60,168	7,164	67,836	...
Law and Justice	...	...	2,96,116	4,119	3,00,235	...
Medical	...	...	18,301	10,878	29,179	...
Public Works	4,742	9,982	27,151	13,303	55,178	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	1,37,641	15,248	1,52,889	...
Communications.						
Metalled and bridged roads	...	...	2,52,498	1,13,961	3,66,459	...
Accommodation for travellers	...	...	...	...	...	...
Navigable canals	...	13,756	...	...	13,756	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
Improvements to Towns, &c.	...	...	25,270	16,007	41,277	...
Pavings and streets	...	...	224	...	224	...
Water-supply	...	...	24,632	...	24,632	...
Sewage, including drainage	...	...	...	893	893	...
Harbour and navigation	...	...	6,993	2,088	9,081	...
Light-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous,	...	...	750	30	780	...
Total, Provincial, Civil Works	4,860	24,941	12,10,223	2,64,832	15,05,556	5,39,617
INCORPORATED AND EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.						
INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS.						
Communications.						
Metalled and bridged roads	77,815	3,416	...	...	81,231	...
Boat, bridges and ferries	2,992	41	...	...	3,033	...
Navigable canals	8,510	3,562	...	...	12,072	...
District roads, unmetalled and unraised	...	13,687	...	...	13,687	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
Sewage, including drainage	1,771	...	...	...	1,771	...
Total, Incorporated Local Funds	91,088	20,706	...	...	1,11,794	34,695

D.—PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

(65)—I. *Statement showing the expenditure of money in the Public Works Department during the year* 1888-89—continued.

Class of works.	Total expenditure, excluding establishment.					Establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUND.						
Civil Buildings.						
Educational	...	...	1	675	676	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	— 65	— 65	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
Harbour and navigation	...	...	19,999	4,037	24,036	...
Light-houses	...	...	13,953	1,917	15,870	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	70	...	70	...
Total, Excluded Local Funds ...	...	...	34,023	6,564	40,587	7,389
Total, Incorporated and Excluded Local Funds ...	91,088	20,706	34,023	6,564	1,52,381	42,084

Abstract.

Military Works	816	12,583	2,01,989	2,86,703	5,02,091	1,07,498
Civil Works	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperial Buildings and Roads	...	...	4,793	8,494	13,287	7,481
Provincial do. do.	4,860	24,941	12,10,923	2,64,832	15,05,556	5,39,617
Local Incorporated and Excluded Buildings and Roads	91,088	20,706	34,023	6,564	1,52,381	42,084
Total, Buildings and Roads ...	96,764	58,230	14,51,728	5,66,593	21,73,315	6,96,680

D.—PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1888-89.

(66)—*General abstract of financial results showing the estimated cost of construction of Irrigation and Navigation Works, the capital outlay thereon, the revenue derived therefrom, the working expenses, and the interest on the debt incurred in respect of those works for and to end of* 1888-89.

IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS.

Works.	Estimated cost of construction.	Capital outlay.				Receipts during 1888-89.			Working expenses during 1888-89 inclusive of indirect charges.	Net result excluding interest (difference between revenue and working expenses).				Simple interest during 1888-89.	Net result including interest.			
		Direct.		Indirect.		Direct revenue.	Indirect revenue.	Total.		Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Rate per cent.			Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Rate per cent.	
		During 1888-89.	To end of 1888-89.	During 1888-89.	To end of 1888-89.							Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure				Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.
MAJOR WORKS (PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS).	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.			RS.	RS.	RS.		
Godávari delta system	130,24,196	95,186	107,60,754	11,748	18,79,994	19,21,121	1,44,617	20,65,738	5,57,500	15,08,238	...	11·93	...	4,28,526	10,79,712	...	8·54	...
Kistna do.	149,00,944	5,28,495	83,42,517	34,069	6,29,427	13,24,146	1,46,169	14,70,315	3,42,167	11,28,148	...	12·57	...	3,23,131	8,05,017	...	8·97	...
Cauvery do.	18,29,692	— 1,077	16,56,082	6	1,23,392	7,91,321	1,44,136	9,35,457	50,949	8,84,508	...	49·71	...	66,265	8,18,243	...	45·98	...
Penner anicut system	18,57,333	47,001	16,11,566	1,229	2,42,147	91,770	15,709	1,07,479	12,743	94,736	...	5·11	...	66,523	31,213	...	1·68	...
Srivaikuntham anicut system ...	14,76,806	7,830	13,51,027	207	1,00,514	99,533	1,786	1,01,319	19,329	81,990	...	5·65	...	58,884	28,106	...	1·94	...
Sungum anicut system	37,60,000	63,798	29,17,881	6,695	6,54,005	83,916	2,908	86,824	43,396	43,428	...	1·22	...	1,15,339	...	71,911	...	2·01
Kurnool canal	...	— 2,150	216,42,645	...	...	77,860	...	77,860	1,47,411	...	69,551	...	·32	8,65,749	...	9,35,300	...	4·32
Barur tank	4,25,300	40,893	3,48,203	1,044	17,433	1,225	2	1,227	1,234	...	7	...	...	13,110	...	13,117	...	3·59
Periyar project	56,39,913	5,92,925	8,63,920	9,977	13,371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,698	...	22,698	...	2·59
Total ...	429,14,184	13,77,901	494,94,595	64,979	36,60,283	43,90,892	4,55,827	48,46,219	11,74,729	37,41,048	69,558	* 6·91	...	19,52,225	27,62,291	10,43,026	3·23	...
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.																		
Provincial.																		
Chembrambakam tank	7,36,958	...	6,24,425	...	1,12,164	38,568	731	39,299	— 2,403	41,702	...	5·66	...	†	...	...	...	...
Palar anicut system	19,93,893	18,225	17,60,382	985	93,824	1,18,846	13,978	1,32,824	63,526	69,298	...	3·74	...	†	...	...	...	...
Pelandorai anicut system	4,48,246	6,152	4,03,540	161	41,336	8,465	81	8,546	16,265	...	7,719	...	1·74	†	...	...	...	...
Buckingham canal	92,91,954	2,70,274	68,32,037	14,125	4,33,378	73,855	...	73,855	1,29,300	...	55,445	...	·76	†	...	...	...	...
Madras water-supply and irrigation extension project	18,25,615	...	15,15,827	...	2,38,218	22,344	427	22,771	8,934	13,837	...	·79	...	†	...	...	...	...
Total ...	142,96,666	2,94,651	111,36,211	15,271	9,18,920	2,62,078	15,217	2,77,295	2,15,622	1,24,837	63,164	·51	...	†	...	...	...	...
MAJOR WORKS.																		
Protective Irrigation Works.																		
Rushikulya project	28,60,239	2,60,724	10,65,485	38,608	2,13,637	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,405	...	37,405	...	2·92

* Includes the Madras Company's Canal. The result of taking over this work in 1882-83 was to reduce the percentage of net revenue on capital cost of the irrigation works of Madras for which capital and revenue accounts are kept from 11·17, the average for the three years immediately preceding the transfer to 6·17.

† Interest charges are not calculated for ordinary systems, *vide* Government of India, Public Works Department Circular, No. IV of 1884, communicated with Proceedings of the Madras Government, No. 507-I., dated 28th May 1884.

E.—RAILWAYS.

(67)—*For the year* 1888-89.

Railway.	Miles opened during the year.	Total miles opened.	Passengers carried during the year.					Receipts from passengers.	Receipts from merchandize and military stores.	Receipts from railway material and coal.	Gross receipts from coaching, merchandize, telegraph and sundries.	Working expenses.	Net profits or loss.	Number of European and East Indian staff.	Number of Native staff.	Total capital expenditure up to 31st March 1889.
			First class.	Second class.	Intermediate class.	Third class.	Total.									
			NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		NO.	NO.	£.
Madras ...	...	*839	16,754	66,983	...	8,222,779	8,306,516	31,15,175	44,34,467	88,301	85,38,804	49,86,763	Net profits Rs. 35,52,041 (£325,604) being at the rate of 3·06 per cent. per annum.	1,317	12,012	10,630,280
South Indian.	...	654	13,769	46,899	103,001	7,183,734	7,347,403	27,75,307	22,74,167	96,160	54,88,007	38,20,174	Net profits Rs. 16,67,833 (£159,834) being at the rate of 3·39 per cent. per annum.	503	9,025	4,704,921
Nellore Branch of Villupuram-Dharmavaram Railway.	...	83	820	2,495	...	651,847	655,162	1,79,936	46,748	12,879	2,48,696	2,74,329	Net loss Rs. 25,633 (£2,456) being at the rate of 0·40 per cent. per annum.	38	768	6,366,757

* 42½ miles double line.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(68)—*Land revenue for the year* 1888-89.

—	Revenue last year.		Revenue this year.		Cost of collection.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balance.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease with explanations of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
From settled estates bearing revenue in past years	...	51,21,761	...	50,62,082	67,52,700	407,96,090	4,97,765	9,015	62,082	The decrease in the collections as compared with the preceding year was due mainly to the very unfavorable character of the season in Ganjam, in consequence of which collections were ordered not to be pressed pending jamabandi.
From settled estates added to rent-roll during the present year ...	...	...	...	...						
From settled estates taken off rent-roll during the present year ...	...	...	...	...						
Income from sale of Government estates	...	13,957	...	* 27,638						
Ryotwar collections	...	431,56,561	...	424,59,070						
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in the above										
Total ...	...	482,92,279	...	475,48,790	67,52,700	407,96,090	† 4,97,765	9,015	62,082	

* Includes the revenue from sale of waste lands and redemption of land-tax.

† This represents the balance at the end of fasli 1297 or the 30th June 1888, less subsequent collections and remissions up to the end of March 1889 as given in statement No. 17 appended to report on the settlement of land revenue for fasli 1297.

NOTE.—The collections here given are for the official year, but as the demand is fixed for the fasli year ending with 30th June, no entries have been made in the columns *Assessed revenue*.

REVENUE AND FINANCE—*continued.*

(69)—*Account of the gross and net revenue for the year* 1888-89.

Sources of income.	Gross receipts.	Refunds and drawbacks.	Charges against income.			Total.	Net receipts.	Deficit.
			Charges of collection, including cost of salt and opium, and cost of maintaining reproductive works.	Allowances and assignments payable under treaties and engagements.	Allowances to district and village officers and inamdars, and charitable grants.			
Imperial and Provincial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue	475,48,792	1,13,269	46,06,613	9,61,941	5,70,766	62,52,589	412,96,203	...
Salt	164,99,211	28,243	14,83,403	4,49,478	...	19,61,124	145,38,087	...
Stamps	61,35,939	79,274	1,59,129	...	...	2,38,403	58,97,536	...
Excise	104,75,331	3,457	3,28,947	3,645	...	3,36,049	101,39,282	...
Customs	17,24,016	27,012	1,63,160	1,46,554	...	3,36,726	13,87,290	...
Assessed taxes	16,85,220	26,340	15,954	...	...	42,294	16,42,926	...
Registration	9,58,329	2,680	6,55,152	...	...	6,57,832	3,00,497	...
Tributes	34,46,431	...	...	...	...	...	34,46,431	...
Post office	72,13,769	...	92,02,130	...	...	92,02,130	...	19,88,361
Telegraph	6,61,950	...	8,90,164	...	...	8,90,164	...	2,28,214
Receipts in aid of superannuations and pensions	2,56,370	336	...	...	...	336	2,56,034	...
Public works (Imperial)	2,68,462	...	...	...	...	...	2,68,462	...
Railways (Imperial)	2,35,659	...	...	...	...	...	2,35,659	...
Military	22,80,476	...	...	...	...	...	22,80,476	...
Sundry other sources of income	29,114	320	...	...	...	320	28,794	...
Total	994,19,069	2,80,931	175,04,652	15,61,618	5,70,766	199,17,967	795,01,102	...
Deduct Provincial share	245,30,747	1,03,146	53,06,910	...	...	54,10,056	191,20,691	...
Net Imperial	748,88,322	1,77,785	121,97,742	15,61,618	5,70,766	145,07,911	603,80,411	...
Provincial.								
Provincial share as above	245,30,747	1,03,146	53,06,910	...	...	54,10,056	191,20,691	...
Forest	15,15,006	5,253	12,11,421	...	...	12,16,674	2,98,332	...
Law and justice — A. Courts of Law.	4,95,179	59,573	...	...	...	59,573	4,35,606	...
Law and justice — B. Jails	1,65,894	100	...	...	...	100	1,65,794	...
Police	91,878	10	...	...	...	10	91,868	...
Marine	200	...	...	...	...	...	200	...
Education	1,65,455	604	...	...	...	604	1,64,851	...
Medical	1,12,282	39	...	...	...	39	1,12,243	...
Scientific and other minor departments	1,14,619	1,043	...	...	...	1,043	1,13,576	...
Stationery and printing	95,299	50	...	...	...	50	95,249	...
Public works and irrigation	2,31,119	...	...	...	...	...	2,31,119	...
Superannuations and pensions	56,070	2,219	...	...	...	2,219	53,851	...
Miscellaneous	1,43,168	486	...	...	...	486	1,42,682	...
Incorporated Local Fund at the unfettered disposal of Government	2,93,013	316	2,81,645	...	...	2,81,961	11,052	...
Total Provincial	280,09,929	1,72,839	67,99,976	...	...	69,72,815	210,37,114	...
Incorporated Local Funds not at the unfettered disposal of Government.								
Local Funds Act V of 1884. — Rates and cesses on lands	43,08,474	10,455	...	...	...	10,455	42,98,019	...
Local Funds Act V of 1884. — Educational receipts	1,42,820	...	...	...	...	...	1,42,820	...
Local Funds Act V of 1884. — Medical receipts	23,320	...	...	...	...	...	23,320	...
Local Funds Act V of 1884. — Miscellaneous receipts	6,71,287	...	...	...	...	...	6,71,287	...
Local Funds Act V of 1884. — Public Works receipts	7,20,116	...	...	...	...	...	7,20,116	...
Village Service Fund. — Deductions from Land Revenue	8,68,507	2,580	...	...	...	2,580	8,65,927	...
Village Service Fund. — Rates and cesses on lands	25,10,625	...	...	...	...	...	25,10,625	...
Village Service Fund. — Miscellaneous	76,958	...	...	...	...	...	76,958	...
Irrigation Cess Fund	54,277	122	...	...	...	122	54,155	...
Canal and Ferry Fund	1,41,212	3,146	...	...	...	3,146	1,38,066	...
Sundry other funds	1,991	...	...	...	...	...	1,991	...
Total, Incorporated Local Funds	95,19,587	16,303	...	...	...	16,303	95,03,284	...
Excluded Funds.								
Port and other funds	5,94,725	...	...	...	...	...	5,94,725	...
Grand Total from all sources	1,130,12,563	3,66,927	189,97,718	15,61,618	5,70,766	214,97,029	915,15,534	...

REVENUE AND FINANCE—*continued.*

(70)—*Account of expenditure from the net revenue for the year* 1888-89.

Subject of expenditure.	Accounts. 1887-88.	Accounts. 1888-89.	Cause of increase or decrease.
Imperial and Provincial.	Rs.	Rs.	
Civil and Political Establishments and contingencies	13,32,460	13,14,656	
Military charges	421,05,507	344,70,192	
Marine charges	26,738	11,063	
Ecclesiastical charges	3,30,452	3,30,167	
Superannuation allowances and pensions	11,95,136	12,66,459	
Public Works—Civil	12,13,139	11,21,024	
Public Works—Military	5,28,310	6,16,511	
Public Works—Irrigation	24,30,381	27,43,868	
Miscellaneous	3,55,011	2,59,911	
Total, Imperial and Provincial	495,17,134	421,33,851	
Deduct Provincial share	21,47,838	22,02,953	
Net Imperial	473,69,296	399,30,898	
Provincial.			
Provincial share as above	21,47,838	22,02,953	
Buildings, roads, and services	20,27,819	22,54,911	
Judicial charges	39,30,639	40,21,535	
Prisons	8,62,817	8,29,060	
Police	35,95,902	35,38,081	
Education	12,48,983	11,79,590	
Medical	11,50,190	10,81,230	
Stationery and printing	8,97,151	8,12,304	
Famine relief	670	1,879	
Irrigation and navigation	26,27,459	32,94,403	
Miscellaneous	5,97,301	6,34,775	
Total, Provincial	190,86,769	198,50,721	
Incorporated Local Funds not at the unfettered disposal of Government.			
Local Funds Act V of 1884.—Public Works	39,02,895	39,40,079	
Local Funds Act V of 1884.—Education	6,73,265	7,02,389	
Local Funds Act V of 1884.—Hospitals and dispensaries	5,09,697	6,06,087	
Local Funds Act V of 1884.—Sanitation and public and charitable institutions	5,46,639	6,03,475	
Local Funds Act V of 1884.—Miscellaneous	2,11,805	2,45,826	
Village Service Fund	32,13,394	32,42,470	
Irrigation Cess Fund	42,424	40,347	
Canal and Ferry Fund	33,358	82,891	
Sundry other funds	2,000	1,984	
Total, Incorporated Local Funds	91,35,447	94,65,548	
Excluded Funds.			
Port and Marine Funds	3,94,124	3,42,284	
University Fee Fund	1,59,034	1,75,856	
Cantonment Funds	11,507	11,633	
Total, Excluded Funds	5,64,665	5,29,773	
Grand Total of expenditure from the net revenue	761,56,177	697,76,940	

(71)—*Account of cash receipts and disbursements of the treasuries for the year* 1888-89.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
Cash balance of last year	210,26,495	Expenditure as per Statement No. 70	697,76,940
Net revenue as per Statement No. 69	915,15,534	Stock Note payments	208,000
Interest on local loans	3,25,088	Interest on Stock Notes	38,750
Stock Note receipts	11,650	Do. on Imperial loans	34,12,983
Guaranteed Railways	146,84,242	Do. on local loans	49,093
State Railways	13,337	Guaranteed Railways	78,84,983
Southern Mahratta Railway	10,70,490	State Railways	7,00,941
Service Fund deposits	39,263	Southern Mahratta Railway	47,90,047
Other deposits	201,13,636	Service Funds	34,627
Advances repayable	20,40,611	Other deposits	206,64,576
Local loans	5,11,124	Advances	21,84,126
Bills on local treasuries	43,88,253	Local loans	6,20,000
Bills on other Governments	9,13,451	Bills on local treasuries	43,40,175
Miscellaneous receipts on account of other Governments and London	28,19,681	Bills on other Governments	20,96,330
Recovery of advances made in London	2,55,712	Miscellaneous payments on account of other Governments and London	22,91,027
Funds obtained by the Military Department from other Governments	165,27,245	Council Bills paid	122,44,836
Departmental balances increased	7,16,787	Cash remittances to other Governments	183,71,029
Net unadjusted Credits	10,43,115	Net payments on account of exchange	54,03,021
		London Bills paid	15,75,327
Total receipts including balance	17,80,15,714		
Deduct disbursements	1,566,86,811		
Cash at the end of the year	213,28,903	Total, disbursements	1,566,86,811

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS.

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

(72)—*Statement showing births and deaths registered in the districts of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1888.

Number.	Population according to the census of 1881.	Districts.	Population (exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians) for which returns were received.	Births. Number of births registered (exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians and still births).	Births. Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Births. Number of males born to every 100 females born.	Births. Excesses of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	Births. Excesses of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.	Deaths. Number of deaths registered (exclusive of Europeans, Eurasians and born dead).	Deaths. Number of males died to every 100 deaths of females.	Deaths. Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 during previous 5 years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	* 1,749,253	Ganjam	973,102	20,341	20·9	110·2	3·0	...	17,390	116·0	17·9	17·1
2	* 2,484,577	Vizagapatam ...	1,232,074	26,513	21·5	103·3	9·0	...	15,396	114·9	12·5	16·4
3	* 1,790,850	Godavari	1,790,850	37,521	21·0	108·1	5·8	...	27,270	116·6	15·2	22·1
4	1,548,355	Kistna	1,548,355	54,920	35·3	105·1	16·0	...	30,226	112·5	19·5	22·7
5	1,219,883	Nellore	1,184,765	30,716	25·9	105·9	9·1	...	20,902	109·3	16·8	15·5
6	389,984	Madras	389,984	15,461	39·6	108·1	1·8	...	14,755	98·1	37·8	40·0
7	978,524	Chingleput ...	978,524	38,354	39·2	104·3	12·7	...	25,931	103·4	26·5	25·2
8	1,814,279	South Arcot ...	† 1,815,916	55,270	30·5	103·4	8·7	...	39,660	107·8	21·8	21·0
9	1,214,485	Trichinopoly ...	1,214,485	35,855	29·5	104·1	4·7	...	30,188	102·4	24·8	22·6
10	2,129,538	Tanjore	2,129,538	58,518	27·5	105·8	1·7	...	54,903	99·5	25·8	24·9
11	2,168,127	Madura	1,293,829	41,175	31·8	103·4	12·6	...	24,851	102·5	19·2	20·5
12	1,699,056	Tinnevelly	1,699,056	46,423	27·3	105·3	4·1	...	39,451	107·6	23·2	23·7
13	709,218	Kurnool	678,464	25,401	37·4	101·6	6·3	...	21,111	109·3	31·1	23·4
14	1,120,714	Cuddapah	1,120,714	31,054	27·7	103·6	3·8	...	26,758	106·0	23·9	19·3
15	1,336,017	Bellary	1,336,017	32,491	40·0	105·2	13·4	...	20,957	103·2	26·6	21·1
16		Anantapur ...		21,125		104·0			14,528	100·5		
17	1,817,253	North Arcot ...	† 1,822,312	55,419	30·4	103·8	9·2	...	38,685	104·1	21·2	19·6
18	1,598,970	Salem	‡ 1,592,274	64,203	40·3	103·4	18·2	...	35,141	105·5	22·1	19·7
19	1,657,144	Coimbatore ...	1,657,144	51,238	30·9	107·0	14·1	...	27,986	107·0	16·8	17·7
20	88,324	Nilgiris	88,324	1,686	19·1	112·6	2·8	...	1,480	110·6	16·3	16·4
21	959,267	South Canara ...	955,595	30,818	32·2	106·2	6·9	...	24,184	110·8	25·3	28·1
22	2,361,953	Malabar	2,351,152	58,933	25·0	105·4	5·3	...	46,312	112·0	19·7	20·1
	30,835,771	Total, Madras Presidency	27,852,474	833,345	29·9	104·9	8·5	...	597,015	106·7	21·4	21·0

* Including the Hill Tracts.

† These figures include 5,059 and 1,637, the population of the 75 and 23 villages transferred from Salem to North and South Arcot districts respectively.

‡ Excludes 6,696, the population of 98 villages transferred to the North and South Arcot districts.

B.—VACCINATION.

—Return of vaccine operations for the past five years.

Establishment.	Persons primarily vaccinated. Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.
	Calendar years ended 31st December						Official years ended 31st March			
	1884.		1885.		1886.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
Government vaccinators * ...	12,386	12,033	9,970	9,701	8,511	8,204	9,741	9,479	17,092	16,210
Local Fund do. ...	617,475	590,624	608,729	579,261	584,711	557,732	618,588	590,853	670,318	643,761
Cantonment do. ...	3,434	3,159	2,462	2,295	2,850	2,677	3,375	3,293	4,316	3,912
Native States' do. ...	4,506	4,291	4,082	3,915	4,429	4,216	4,042	3,885	2,270	2,160
Municipalities	97,765	88,281	92,946	87,968	70,065	65,614	71,710	67,405	81,566	77,180
Private vaccinators †	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dispensaries	21,561	17,201	22,834	18,793	16,790	13,954	13,736	11,506	18,283	15,603
Medical subordinates	8,986	5,280	7,549	4,594	6,720	3,677	3,033	1,630	2,517	1,517
Army ‡ European	2,640	1,737	691	597	875	694	...	...	...	...
Army ‡ Native	4,415	3,655	2,784	2,288	2,297	1,987	...	...	...	...
Total ...	773,118	716,261	752,047	709,412	697,248	658,755	724,225	688,051	796,362	760,343

* Work done by vaccinators employed in the Hill Tracts of Ganjam, Jeypore, Gunapur, Gudem, and Bhadráchalam.

† None. ‡ Discontinued.

C.—HOSPITAL RETURN.

(74)—*Statement showing the diseases of the in-door and out-door patients treated in the dispensaries of the Madras Presidency in* 1888.

Diseases.		Number of in- and out-patients treated.	Surgical operations.	
			Major.	Minor.
General diseases—				
Group A.	Small-pox	250	...	...
	Cholera	15,783	...	...
	Dysentery	33,190	...	...
	Malarious fevers	189,674	...	...
	Primary syphilis	10,739	...	...
	Secondary do.	18,096	...	...
	Gonorrhœa	19,803	...	...
Do. B.	Scurvy	194	...	...
	Worms	137,950	...	...
Do. C.	Debility	30,004	...	...
Do. D.	Rheumatic affections	111,240	...	...
	Tubercular do.	3,701	...	...
	Leprosy	4,367	...	...
All other general diseases		106,595	...	...
Local diseases—				
Diseases of the nervous system		62,688	...	...
Do. of the eye		218,404	...	...
Do. of the ear		123,353	...	...
Do. of the nose		6,589	...	...
Do. of the circulatory system		2,942	...	...
Lungs (disease of)		21,911	...	...
Other diseases of the respiratory system		65,540	...	...
Diarrhœa		48,170	...	...
Dyspepsia		87,635	...	...
Diseases of liver		6,048	...	...
Other diseases of digestive system		253,080	...	...
Goitre		262	...	...
Spleen (diseases of)		6,406	...	...
Diseases of the lymphatic system		9,792	...	...
Do. of the urinary system		15,491	...	...
Labour, natural		2,701	...	...
Diseases of the generative system		24,425	...	...
Do. of the organs of locomotion		12,279	...	...
Do. of the connective tissue		80,738	...	...
Do. of the skin		239,650	...	...
Ulcers		220,723	...	...
Poisons		9,775	...	...
General injuries		15,175	...	...
Local injuries		94,734	...	...
	Total ...	23,08,097	4,960	68,216

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

A.—EDU

(75.)—*Abstract return of colleges, schools and scholars*

Area and population.				University education.	
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.		Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.
1	2	3	4	5	6
139,191			Institutions — For Males ...	32	5
			Institutions — For Females.	...	...
			Institutions — Total ...	32	5
	Towns ... 186	Males ... 15,278,232	Scholars ... Males ...	3,067	410
	Villages ... 52,462	Females ... 15,590,272	Scholars ... Females ...	2	4
	Total ... 52,648	Total ... 30,868,504	Scholars ... Total ...	3,069	414

(76.)—*Abstract return of expenditure on public instruction*

	Total direct expenditure on public instruction.						
	University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total.
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institutions { For Males	4,97,970	78,303	12,45,708	11,83,458	1,19,067	2,00,996	33,25,502
1. Institutions { For Females	.....	.....	3,25,337	1,52,597	43,590	546	5,22,070
Total ...	4,97,970	78,303	15,71,045	13,36,055	1,62,657	2,01,542	38,47,572
2. (*a*) Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Provincial expenditure on public instruction.	17·32	2·89	20·36	9·43	6·28	7·45	63·73
(*b*) Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.	.....	.....	6·14	63·75	8·24	3·80	81·93
(*c*) Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	— ·16	.....	24·85	51·26	1·53	8·51	85·99
(*d*) Percentages of Total expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction.	10·46	1·64	32·99	28·06	3·42	4·23	80·80
3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Departmental institutions. { Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	178 10 8	82 2 5	10 13 9	6 13 10	202 15 7	103 13 6	38 6 0
Departmental institutions. { Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 9 2	39 2 4	3 3 11
Departmental institutions. Total cost ...	246 14 6	185 1 10	18 0 4	7 5 10	205 4 4	166 3 9	56 0 8
Local Fund schools. { Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	.....	.....	3 2 10	0 4 0	29 10 9	.....	0 15 7
Local Fund schools. { Cost to Local Funds ...	.....	.....	3 15 10	3 5 0	57 9 3	158 8 11	4 3 3
Local Fund schools. Total cost ...	.....	.....	21 11 9	4 9 0	93 10 11	462 7 1	7 12 5
Municipal schools ... { Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	50 12 8	.....	5 10 3	0 1 1	.....	14 10 10	2 12 3
Municipal schools ... { Cost to Municipal Funds ...	— 4 0 6	.....	1 3 3	4 6 10	.....	20 6 10	3 7 0
Municipal schools ... Total cost ...	96 11 3	.....	26 13 6	5 13 6	.....	37 4 2	14 9 0
Aided institutions... { Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	35 3 7	.....	2 15 6	0 4 6	47 7 9	14 14 6	0 15 7
Aided institutions... { Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	1 1 2	1 0 2	.....	.....	1 0 2
Aided institutions... Total cost ...	150 1 2	.....	21 12 3	3 7 0	143 14 9	90 14 9	7 6 2
Unaided institutions ... ... Total cost ...	101 13 2	.....	17 0 5	1 14 6	98 14 3	22 2 2	3 14 11
All institutions ... { Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	71 1 7	82 2 5	3 9 1	0 4 6	56 6 11	54 7 6	1 9 6
All institutions ... { Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	— 0 1 6	.....	1 1 7	1 1 5	36 8 5	21 7 9	1 4 0
All institutions ... Total cost ...	170 0 3	185 1 10	22 14 4	3 4 7	121 9 1	122 8 4	7 15 11

CATION.

in the Madras Presidency at the end of the official year 1888-89.

Public institutions.					Private institutions.			
School education, general.		School education, special.		Total of public institutions.			Grand Total.	Percentage o
Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.		
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
588	13,800	46	24	14,495	129	3,416	18,040	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 34·27
189	677	13	5	884	...	7	891	1·69
777	14,477	59	29	15,379	129	3,423	18,931	35·96
54,439	364,417	1,039	1,454	424,826	2,310	55,143	482,279	Male scholars to male population of school-going age. 21·05
15,751	51,433	331	167	67,688	13	2,172	69,873	Female scholars to female population of school-going age. 2·98
70,190	415,850	1,370	1,621	492,514	2,323	57,315	552.152	11·92

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1888-89.

Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.								Total expenditure on public instruction.
University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,36,020	46,004	3,41,027	50,022	2,53,871	6,660	80,488	9,14,092	47,61,664
1,36,020	46,004	3,41,027	50,022	2,53,871	6,660	80,488	9,14,092	47,61,664
.....	3·83	22·45	2·84	7·27	·53	— ·65	36·27	100·00
.....	.....	11·29	·26	4·31	·05	2·16	18·07	100·00
.....	.....	4·56	.....	4·10	·07	5·28	14·01	100·00
2·86	·97	7·16	1·05	5·33	·14	1·69	19·20	100·00

A.—EDUCATION—

(77.)—*Return of colleges, schools and scholars in*

Class of institutions.	Public institutions.											
	Under public management.								Under private			
	Maintained by Government.				Maintained by Local Fund and Municipal Boards or Committees appointed by Government.				Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Arts Colleges.												
English	5	830	808	732	2	78	67	60	21	1,846	1,717	1,509
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training.												
University education. Law	1	201	211	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1	149	148	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	1	17	19	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	1	11	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	1	36	37	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	10	1,244	1,231	1,134	2	78	67	60	21	1,846	1,717	1,509
Secondary schools.												
School education, general. For boys ... English	6	833	781	723	116	8,951	8,913	7,575	271	29,099	28,576	24,551
Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	4,228	4,123	3,112
For girls ... English	1	163	176	137	1	71	71	64	82	6,244	6,120	4,893
Vernacular	18	1,580	1,569	1,249	8	565	556	362	71	5,776	5,636	4,261
Total ...	25	2,576	2,526	2,109	125	9,587	9,540	8,001	487	45,347	44,455	36,817
Primary schools.												
For boys Upper	45	1,897	1,803	1,294	775	32,315	31,925	26,903	1,639	70,860	69,848	57,189
Lower	38	920	863	621	740	21,309	21,033	17,673	6,053	164,565	162,585	137,018
For girls Upper	22	1,026	1,043	843	21	1,278	1,254	945	210	11,185	10,969	8,095
Lower	16	698	684	585	34	1,286	1,234	929	242	7,216	6,889	5,158
Total ...	121	4,541	4,393	3,343	1,570	56,188	55,446	46,450	8,144	253,826	250,291	207,460
Schools for special instruction.												
School education, special. Training schools for masters	4	86	98	82	32	806	789	707	6	121	124	112
Do. for mistresses ...	3	62	71	65	1	14	14	12	9	255	215	191
Schools of arts	1	212	309	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	1	177	177	193	2	48	41	38	...	...	...	...
Engineering and surveying schools ...	1	76	74	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Agriculture	1	28	28	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools for boys	...	...	...	...	4	111	103	72	10	488	472	407
Do. for girls	1	9	10	7	...	...	...	...	2	63	62	58
Reformatory schools	1	85	67	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	1	87	80	75	...	...	...	...	1	169	163	133
Total ...	14	822	914	718	39	979	947	829	28	1,096	1,036	901
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	170	9,183	9,064	7,304	1,736	66,832	66,000	55,340	8,680	302,115	297,499	246,687
Private institution. 1. Advanced Teaching—												
(*a*) Arabic or Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	1	97	109	89	1	31	25	22
2. Elementary Teaching—												
(*a*) A vernacular only or mainly												
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Arabic or Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of private institutions ...	...	...	...	...	1	97	109	89	1	31	25	22
GRAND TOTAL ...	170	9,183	9,064	7,304	1,737	66,929	66,109	55,429	8,681	302,146	297,524	246,709

continued.

the Madras Presidency for the official year 1888-89.

management.																		
Unaided.				Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of scholars on the 31st March learning			Classification of scholars on the 31st March according to race or creed.							Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.	Remarks.
												Hindus.						
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Vaisiyas and Sudras.	Other Hindus.	Others.			
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23*a*	23*b*	23*c*	23*d*	23*e*	23*f*	23*g*	24	25	26
4	315	337	303	32	3,069	3,069	945	2,100	37	261	54	2,047	644	22	4	2	...	
...	...	...	...	1	201	201	...	...	4	9	4	134	50	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	149	149	...	...	56	15	1	19	53	...	5	4	...	
...	...	...	...	1	17	17	...	...	1	1	...	14	1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	11	11	...	...	...	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	36	36	...	...	...	1	...	28	7	...	...	...	...	
4	315	337	303	37	3,483	3,483	945	2,100	98	286	59	2,252	755	22	9	6	...	
131	12,009	11,364	9,749	524	50,892	46,785	5,493	45,109	2,954	5,554	2,984	19,170	18,535	1,449	246	803	...	
1	9	8	8	64	4,237	...	152	4,237	5	111	28	98	3,976	16	3	611	...	
4	249	246	219	88	6,727	5,300	131	3,665	2,895	2,177	1	288	1,280	69	17	...	724	
4	413	471	270	101	8,334	2	...	8,376	...	2,257	139	965	4,577	308	88	...	...	
140	12,680	12,089	10,246	777	70,190	52,087	5,776	61,387	5,854	10,099	3,152	20,521	28,368	1,842	354	1,414	724	
224	7,577	7,162	5,937	2,683	112,649	21,097	2,274	119,559	181	7,557	10,278	20,123	65,672	8,578	260	8,453	...	
4,286	89,951	85,593	71,441	11,117	276,745	4,828	14,996	277,236	132	16,023	30,335	24,948	182,439	22,180	688	17,214	...	
24	949	894	685	277	14,438	623	38	14,235	277	2,188	645	2,228	8,290	678	132	...	242	
108	2,818	2,526	1,999	400	12,018	319	730	11,827	186	2,470	1,695	1,545	5,396	658	68	...	448	
4,642	101,295	96,175	80,062	14,477	415,850	26,867	18,038	422,857	776	28,238	42,953	48,844	261,797	32,094	1,148	25,667	690	
4	26	27	25	46	1,039	145	...	946	1	189	78	426	285	54	6	...	...	
...	...	...	...	13	331	175	...	315	16	277	6	6	26	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	212	39	...	...	40	19	14	5	131	3	...	18	...	
...	...	...	...	3	225	225	...	...	44	60	15	20	83	...	3	32	...	
...	...	...	...	1	76	76	...	...	9	7	1	15	41	2	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	28	28	...	...	1	1	1	21	4	...	...	...	...	
1	23	19	18	15	622	155	...	515	77	276	172	5	75	17	...	...	...	
2	45	40	33	5	117	27	...	101	4	81	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	85	34	...	85	...	8	7	1	57	11	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2	256	256	...	...	87	...	...	51	115	3	...	...	...	
7	94	86	76	88	2,991	1,160	...	1,962	279	918	326	550	817	90	11	50	...	
4,793	114,384	108,687	90,687	15,379	492,514	83,597	24,759	488,306	7,007	39,543	46,490	72,167	291,737	34,048	1,522	27,137	1,414	
41	711	727	578	41	711	...	731	...	...	...	703	...	8	...	...	13	...	
78	1,184	1,127	928	80	1,312	...	1,202	289	...	...	...	982	305	25	...	...	...	
3,228	52,236	42,967	37,302	3,228	52,236	210	724	51,901	...	653	4,362	3,653	41,048	2,427	93	1,488	...	
7	151	157	104	7	151	...	24	127	...	...	52	4	95	...	...	...	...	
5	55	51	48	5	55	...	55	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	
183	4,873	4,609	3,854	183	4,873	...	4,849	471	...	...	4,867	...	6	...	...	533	...	
8	300	267	232	8	300	294	35	334	...	39	4	132	117	8	...	...	...	
3,550	59,510	49,905	43,046	3,552	59,688	504	7,620	53,122	...	692	9,988	4,826	41,579	2,460	93	2,034	...	
8,343	173,894	158,592	133,733	18,931	552,152	84,101	32,379	541,428	7,007	40,235	56,478	76,993	333,316	36,508	1,615	29,171	1,414	

A.—EDUCATION—

(78.)—*Return of expenditure on public instruction in*

Objects of expenditure.	Public										
	Under public management.										
	Maintained by the department.							Maintained by Local Fund and			
	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
1	2*a*	2*b*	2*c*	2*d*	2*e*	2*f*	2	3*a*	3*b*	3*c*	3*d*
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
University education.											
Arts colleges—											
English	1,43,652	...	...	53,656	...	(*a*)1,481	1,98,789	3,403	....	— 270	3,346
Petty construction and repairs ...	710	...	...	...	...	...	710	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,44,362	...	...	53,656	...	1,481	1,99,499	3,403	...	— 270	3,346
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—											
Law	— 9,280	...	...	20,450	...	...	11,170	...	...	...	...
Medicine	15,754	...	...	15,815	...	...	31,569	...	...	...	...
Engineering	11,702	...	...	3,463	...	...	15,165	...	...	...	...
Teachers' College	3,369	...	...	100	...	329	3,798	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	12,405	...	...	369	16	3,011	15,801	...	...	...	...
Petty construction and repairs ...	800	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	...
Total ...	34,750	...	...	40,197	16	3,340	78,303	...	...	...	...
School education, general.											
Secondary schools—											
For boys ... English	14,518	...	...	14,472	...	1,584	30,574	68,435	22,345	2,399	1,49,492
For boys ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... English	1,571	...	...	1,162	...	...	2,733	16,320	...	...	542
For girls ... Vernacular	10,838	...	...	870	...	...	11,708	545	1,288	1,550	56
Petty construction and repairs ...	505	...	...	...	...	...	505	...	...	...	...
Total ...	27,432	...	...	16,504	...	1,584	45,520	85,300	23,633	3,949	1,50,090
Primary schools—											
For boys	17,403	...	...	(*b*) 520	...	1,215	19,138	11,513	1,59,970	21,715	55,439
For girls	11,205	...	...	450	(*c*) 8	1	11,664	1,392	4,744	3,655	33
Petty construction and repairs ...	1,544	...	...	...	...	...	1,544	...	...	...	...
Total ...	30,152	...	...	970	8	1,216	32,346	12,905	1,64,714	25,370	55,472
School education, special.											
Schools for special instruction—											
Training schools for masters ...	20,804	(*d*) 133	(*d*) 133	...	...	122	21,192	23,741	46,234	2,377	...
Do. do. for mistresses ...	13,499	...	...	...	...	...	13,499	1,367	...	...	...
Schools of Arts	25,959	...	...	995	...	8,647	35,601	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	1,245	18,545	10,320	2,818	...	52	32,980	...	2,854	750	...
Engineering and surveying schools.	22,240	...	...	3,809	...	29	26,078	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	9,140	...	...	...	...	308	9,448	1,849	...	2,574	132
Other schools including special classes	(*e*)18,614	...	300	480	...	177	19,571	...	...	...	...
Petty construction and repairs ...	165	...	...	...	...	...	165	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,11,666	18,678	10,753	8,102	...	9,335	1,58,534	26,957	49,088	5,701	132
University	Particulars given in columns 6*a*—6.						...	...	...	...	...
Direction							...	...	...	...	...
Inspection							...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Arts colleges							...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges excepting medical college							...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools							...	...	94	...	...
Primary schools							...	...	...	...	...
Medical college and schools							...	...	1,344	...	...
Special schools other than training schools							...	...	...	111	...
Furniture and apparatus, special grant only.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	761	...	...	...
Buildings	(*f*)57,062	...	...	...	...	...	57,062	5,482	24,191	6,732	...
Miscellaneous charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,171	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,899	...	8,643	...
Total ...	57,062	...	...	...	...	...	57,062	8,142	37,800	15,486	...
Total expenditure on public instruction ...	4,05,424	18,678	10,753	1,19,429	24	16,956	5,71,264	(*g*) 1,36,707	2,75,235	50,236	2,09,040
Private schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total including private institutions ...	4,05,424	18,678	10,753	1,19,429	24	16,956	5,71,264	1,36,707	2,75,235	50,236	2,09,040

(*a*) Rs. 541, non-departmental receipts.
(*b*) Rs. 309 not remitted to the credit of Government.
(*c*) Rs. 8 not credited to Government.
(*d*) Rs. 266 not paid through the department.
(*e*) Includes Rs. 3,800 for the Ordnance Artificers' School.
(*f*) Met from the Public Works budget.
(*g*) Includes Rs. 48,000, grant to the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund.

continued.

the Madras Presidency for the official year 1888-89.

institutions.															
			Under private management.											General charges.	
Municipal Boards.			Aided by the department or by Local Fund or by Municipal Boards.							Unaided.					
Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.
3*e*	3*f*	3	4*a*	4*b*	4*c*	4*d*	4*e*	4*f*	4	5*a*	5*b*	5*c*	5	6*a*	6*b*
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
...	...	6,479	60,479	...	...	94,684	9,874	92,641	2,57,678	13,714	20	20,580	34,314	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	6,479	60,479	...	...	94,684	9,874	92,641	2,57,678	13,714	20	20,580	34,314	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,176	75,446	3,19,293	62,596	6,832	34,028	4,04,903	24,170	1,59,598	6,92,127	1,36,545	16,400	40,363	1,93,308	...	...
...	...	...	2,053	4,091	1,327	1,378	...	468	9,817	...	...	84	84	...	...
200	12,414	29,476	52,908	22	434	37,737	18,533	90,219	1,99,853	797	46	5,015	5,858	...	...
...	...	3,439	14,497	22	1,008	3,071	4,364	42,752	65,714	19	10	6,527	6,556	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,376	87,860	3,52,208	1,32,054	10,967	36,797	4,47,589	47,067	2,93,037	9,67,511	1,37,361	16,456	51,989	2,05,806	...	...
...	1,037	2,49,674	39,145	1,93,797	57,192	2,84,391	5,778	1,60,528	7,40,831	1,22,023	1,700	48,543	1,72,271	...	...
50	637	10,511	31,198	447	1,446	7,696	17,771	60,876	1,19,434	1,129	2,531	7,328	10,988	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
50	1,674	2,60,185	70,343	1,94,244	58,638	2,92,087	23,549	2,21,404	8,60,265	1,23,157	4,231	55,871	1,83,259	...	...
...	26	72,378	5,653	...	...	...	7,135	10,039	22,827	...	...	2,670	2,670	...	
...	2,762	4,129	10,444	...	...	...	1,465	14,053	25,962	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,720	8,324	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	140	4,695	9,523	...	...	21	6,713	40,238	56,495	...	...	1,306	1,306	...	...
...	...	...	868	...	...	2,536	...	3,475	6,879	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7,648	89,526	26,488	...	...	2,557	15,313	67,805	1,12,163	...	...	3,976	3,976	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,004	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,69,954	63,601
...	...	...	2,700	...	...	...	1,226	4,574	8,500	...	...	560	560	4,975	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,589	...
...	...	94	1,285	...	...	...	170	3,830	5,285	...	...	146	146	1,264	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	394	...
...	..	1,344	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,414	...
...	...	111	2,952	...	...	...	1,720	...	4,672	...	...	...	...	4,509	...
...	...	761	5,644	255	...	...	...	...	5,899	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	36,405	24,848	67	...	...	7,003	77,715	1,09,633	...	12,145	38,626	50,771	...	...
...	9,545	21,716	9,009	...	...	...	...	...	9,009	...	...	...	...	—18,565	...
...	2,681	13,223													
...	12,226	73,654	46,438	322	...	...	10,119	86,119	1,42,998	...	12,145	39,332	51,477	3,24,538	63,601
1,426	1,09,408	7,82,052	3,35,802	2,05,533	95,435	8,36,917	1,05,922	7,61,006	23,40,615	2,74,232	32,852	1,71,748	4,78,832	3,24,538	63,601
...	1,858	1,858	63	...	...	10	259	251	583	86,833	5,802	32,480	1,25,115	...	...
1,426	1,11,266	7,83,910	(*h*) 3,35,865	2,05,533	95,435	8,36,927	1,06,181	7,61,257	23,41,198	3,61,065	38,654	2,04,228	6,03,947	3,24,538	63,601

(*h*) Includes Rs. 6,813 grants to the Vizagapatam and Bellary Orphanages, and the Civil Orphan Asylum, Madras.

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(78.)—*Return of expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1888-89—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	General charges—*continued.*					Total expenditure from					Grand Total.
	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	
	6c	6d	6e	6f	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
University education.											
Arts colleges—											
English	...	...	...	...	...	2,07,534	...	— 270	1,65,400	1,24,596	4,97,260
Petty construction and repairs ...	...	...	...	...	...	710	...	...	...	...	710
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,08,244	...	— 270	1,65,400	1,24,596	4,97,970
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—											
Law	...	...	...	...	...	— 9,280	...	...	20,450	...	11,170
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	15,754	...	...	15,815	...	31,569
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	11,702	...	...	3,463	...	15,165
Teachers' College	...	...	...	...	...	3,369	...	...	100	329	3,798
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	12,405	...	...	369	3,027	15,801
Petty construction and repairs ...	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	800
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	34,750	...	...	40,197	3,356	78,303
School education, general.											
Secondary schools—											
For boys ... { English	...	...	...	...	...	1,45,549	29,177	36,427	7,05,412	3,18,737	12,35,302
For boys ... { Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,053	4,091	1,327	1,878	552	9,901
For girls ... { English	...	...	...	...	...	70,799	22	434	40,238	1,26,427	2,37,920
For girls ... { Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	25,880	1,310	2,558	4,016	53,653	87,417
Petty construction and repairs ...	...	...	...	...	...	505	...	...	...	...	505
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,44,786	34,600	40,746	7,51,544	4,99,369	15,71,045
Primary schools—											
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	68,061	3,53,767	78,907	4,62,378	2,18,801	11,81,914
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	43,795	5,191	5,101	9,308	89,202	1,52,597
Petty construction and repairs ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,544	...	...	...	...	1,544
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,13,400	3,58,958	84,008	4,71,686	3,08,003	13,36,055
School education, special.											
Schools for special instruction—											
Training schools for masters ...	...	...	...	...	...	50,198	46,367	2,510	...	19,992	1,19,067
Do. do. for mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	...	25,310	...	...	...	18,280	43,590
Schools of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	25,959	...	...	995	8,647	35,601
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	1,245	21,399	11,070	2,818	4,772	41,304
Engineering and surveying schools.	...	...	...	...	...	22,240	...	...	3,809	29	26,078
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	20,512	...	2,574	153	48,705	71,944
Other schools including special classes	...	...	...	...	...	19,482	...	300	3,016	3,652	26,450
Petty construction and repairs ...	...	...	...	...	...	165	...	...	...	...	165
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,65,111	67,766	16,454	10,791	1,04,077	3,64,199
University	...	(b) 1,72,460	...	(a) — 36,440	1,36,020	...	...	...	1,72,460	— 36,440	1,36,020
Direction	...	...	...	...	46,004	46,004	...	...	...	...	46,004
Inspection	7,472	...	...	...	3,41,027	2,69,954	63,601	7,472	...	...	3,41,027
Scholarships held in Arts colleges	...	...	...	2,005	6,980	7,675	...	...	...	8,365	16,040
Professional colleges excepting medical college	...	...	...	...	4,589	4,589	...	...	...	...	4,589
Secondary schools	...	...	...	160	1,424	2,549	94	...	...	4,306	6,949
Primary schools	...	...	...	...	394	394	...	...	...	...	394
Medical college and schools	...	...	...	...	11,414	11,414	1,344	...	...	...	12,758
Special schools other than training schools	...	...	...	...	4,509	7,461	...	111	...	1,720	9,292
Furniture and apparatus, special grant only.	...	...	...	...	...	6,405	255	...	...	...	6,660
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	87,392	24,258	6,732	...	1,35,489	2,53,871
Miscellaneous charges	...	(c) 2,060	...	53,045	(d) 36,540	— 7,657	12,171	8,643	2,060	65,271	80,488
Total ...	7,472	1,74,520	...	18,770	5,88,901	4,36,180	1,01,723	22,958	1,74,520	1,78,711	9,14,092
Total expenditure on public instruction ...	7,472	1,74,520	...	18,770	5,88,901	12,02,471	5,63,047	1,63,896	16,14,138	12,18,112	47,61,664
Private schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	...	86,843	40,650	1,27,556
Total including private institutions ...	7,472	1,74,520	...	18,770	5,88,901	12,02,534	5,63,047	1,63,896	17,00,981	12,58,762	48,89,220

	RS.	RS.
NOTE.—Net cost of Government institutions as per departmental returns	4,05,424	
Deduct—Cost of Medical College (15,754), Medical School (1,245), Ordnance Artificers' School (3,800), and Buildings (57,062).	77,861	
		3,27,563
Add—Cost met from Municipal funds (Kumbakonam)		300
Do. fees other than those in Medical College and Schools and the Muhammadan Salary-result Schools, Madras (1,19,429—15,815—2,815—309)		1,00,487
Do. Endowments and other receipts credited to Government (24 + 16,956—541—8—52)		16,379
Total gross cost of Government institutions from educational budget		4,44,729
Grants to—		
District Boards and Municipalities (1,36,707—48,000)		88,707
Institutions under private management (3,35,865—6,813)		3,29,052
Direction (46,004) and Inspection (2,69,954)		3,15,958
Scholarships in other than Training Institutions and Medical schools		15,731
Miscellaneous charges		36,540
Gross Provincial cost ...		12,30,717

(*a*) This profit is exclusive of profits amounting to Rs. 16,071 received from interest, sale of books and miscellaneous items.
(*b*) University Examination fees.
(*c*) Teachers' Certificate Examination fees.
(*d*) Oriental Manuscripts Library (2,572), Book branch (5,909), registration (4,282), printing (16,639), refunds (604), Teachers' Certificate examination charges (1,881), Mr. Kenny's leave allowance (822) and miscellaneous items and adjustments (3,831).

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(79.)—*Return of the stages of instruction in public schools for the general education in the Madras Presidency at the end of the official year* 1888-89.

Class of schools.			Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation examination.			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage.			Upper Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed the Lower Primary stage. Reading printed books.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed the Lower Primary stage. Not reading printed books.			Total.		
					1			2			3			4			5					
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary schools—																						
For boys ...	Departmental ...	English ...	6	833	279	...	279	304	...	304	89	...	89	145	...	145	16	...	16	833	...	833
	Local Fund ...	English ...	90	5,770	257	...	257	2,691	8	2,699	1,108	17	1,125	1,571	43	1,614	62	13	75	5,689	81	5,770
		Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	English ...	25	2,387	455	...	455	1,691	...	1,691	317	...	317	388	...	388	36	...	36	2,887	...	2,887
	Lawrence Asylum.	English ...	1	294	...	...	...	99	...	99	33	...	33	153	...	153	9	...	9	294	...	294
	Aided	English ...	271	29,099	4,081	...	4,081	13,071	63	13,134	3,462	51	3,513	7,258	508	7,766	520	85	605	28,392	707	29,099
		Vernacular ...	63	4,228	...	...	...	517	15	532	541	43	584	2,063	410	2,473	496	143	639	3,617	611	4,228
	Unaided	English ...	131	12,009	2,394	...	2,394	5,685	1	5,686	1,205	1	1,206	2,399	2	2,401	311	11	322	11,094	15	12,009
		Vernacular...	1	9	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
	Total ...		588	55,129	7,466	...	7,466	24,067	87	24,154	6,755	112	6,867	13,977	963	14,940	1,450	252	1,702	53,715	1,414	55,129
For girls ...	Departmental ...	English ...	1	163	...	8	8	...	39	39	...	14	14	12	61	73	9	20	29	21	142	163
		Vernacular ...	18	1,580	...	...	...	...	76	76	...	106	106	...	1,095	1,095	...	303	303	...	1,580	1,580
	Local Fund ...	Vernacular ...	4	245	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	11	11	...	175	175	...	45	45	...	245	245
	Municipal	Vernacular ...	4	320	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	15	15	...	196	196	...	100	100	...	320	320
	Lawrence Asylum.	English ...	1	71	...	13	13	...	24	24	...	7	7	...	27	27	...	...	...	...	71	71
	Aided	English ...	82	6,244	1	116	117	34	1,212	1,246	47	681	728	499	2,946	3,445	107	601	708	688	5,556	6,244
		Vernacular ...	71	5,776	...	3	3	...	486	486	...	574	574	...	3,738	3,738	...	975	975	...	5,776	5,776
	Unaided	English ...	4	249	...	3	3	2	30	32	2	18	20	10	180	190	1	3	4	15	234	249
		Vernacular ...	4	413	...	...	...	...	52	52	...	35	35	...	160	160	...	166	166	...	413	413
	Total ...		189	15,061	1	143	144	36	1,942	1,978	49	1,461	1,510	521	8,578	9,099	117	2,213	2,330	724	14,337	15,061
Total of Secondary schools ...			777	70,190	7,467	143	7,610	24,103	2,029	26,132	6,804	1,573	8,377	14,498	9,541	24,039	1,567	2,465	4,032	54,439	15,751	70,190
Primary schools—																						
For boys ...	Departmental		83	2,817	...	...	...	...	...	...	257	...	257	1,666	37	1,703	808	49	857	2,731	86	2,817
	Local Fund		1,419	48,799	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,830	121	3,951	30,582	2,842	33,424	9,239	2,185	11,424	43,651	5,148	48,799
	Municipal		96	4,825	...	...	...	...	...	...	426	...	426	3,519	85	3,604	774	21	795	4,719	106	4,825
	Aided		7,692	235,425	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,400	274	11,674	164,896	9,923	174,819	43,989	4,943	48,932	220,285	15,140	235,425
	Unaided		4,510	97,528	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,287	14	1,301	67,156	2,988	70,144	23,898	2,185	26,083	92,341	5,187	97,528
	Total ...		13,800	389,394	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,200	409	17,609	267,819	15,875	283,694	78,708	9,383	88,091	363,727	25,667	389,394
For girls ...	Departmental		38	1,724	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	66	63	1,092	1,155	30	473	503	93	1,631	1,724
	Local Fund		40	1,642	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	...	869	869	...	723	723	...	1,642	1,642
	Municipal		15	922	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	67	...	596	596	...	259	259	...	922	922
	Aided		452	18,401	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	915	949	367	11,756	12,123	114	5,215	5,329	515	17,886	18,401
	Unaided		132	3,767	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	77	78	74	2,459	2,533	7	1,149	1,156	82	3,685	3,767
	Total ...		677	26,456	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	1,175	1,210	504	16,772	17,276	151	7,819	7,970	690	25,766	26,456
Total of Primary schools ...			14,477	415,850	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,235	1,584	18,819	268,323	32,647	300,970	78,859	17,202	96,061	364,417	51,433	415,850
Grand Total ...			15,254	486,040	7,467	143	7,610	24,103	2,029	26,132	24,039	3,157	27,196	282,821	42,188	325,009	80,426	19,667	100,093	418,856	67,184	486,040

A.—EDUCATION—

(80.)—*Return showing the results of prescribed examinations*

Nature of examinations.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.				
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Arts—									
1. Master of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9
2. Bachelor of Arts { Language	3	5	6	14	153	252	133	30	568
2. Bachelor of Arts { Optional	3	5	5	13	120	197	110	19	446
3. First Arts { Males / Females	7	21	15	43	500	881	549	49	{ 1,976 / 3
Law—									
1. Master of Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
2. Bachelor of Laws	1	...	1	2	140	...	10	...	150
Medicine—									
1. M.D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. M.B. and C.M.	1	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	6
3. L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	21	...	...	...	21
4. First M.B. and C.M.	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	5
5. First L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	55	...	...	...	55
6. Preliminary scientific	1	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	10
Engineering—									
B.C.E.	1	...	...	1	16	...	...	...	16
Teaching—									
L.T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
Matriculation { Males / Females	27	67	107	201	525	2,261	2,633	1,908	{ 7,293 / 34
Middle School { Males / Females	81 / 4	142 / 46	129 / 17	352 / 67	1,595 / 29	3,740 / 270	2,241 / 70	1,578 / 46	9,154 / 415
Higher Examination for Women	2	26	12	40	12	103	59	60	234
Special Upper Primary Examination. { Males / Females	Details not available.								{ 1,490 / 757
Deputy Inspectors' Test—									
Test A.—Linguistic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Test B.—Branch I. Office duties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8
Branch II. Standing orders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Branch III. The Grant-in-aid Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9
Branch IV. Topography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
School-Management Examination—									
Collegiate Grade	1	...	...	1	7	...	...	74	81
Secondary Higher Grade	1	...	...	1	17	...	...	76	93
Secondary Lower Grade	2	5	1	8	45	41	6	256	348
Primary Higher Grade	7	10	1	18	51	109	9	160	329
Hand Writing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,882	1,882
Pleaders' Test { First Grade / Second Grade	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164 / 158	164 / 158
Judicial Test, Civil { Higher / Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 / 94	37 / 94
Judicial Test, Criminal { Higher / Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	212 / 367	212 / 367
Revenue Test { Higher / Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	352 / 471	352 / 471
Sea Customs Test	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17
Account Test	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	32
Account Code { Higher / Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 / 106	60 / 106
Translation Test { Higher / Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 / 854	136 / 854
Précis-writing, Higher	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	902	909
Police Test	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	101
Salt Tests... { Higher / Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	627 / 62	627 / 62
Higher Examination in Science, Art and Industries—									
Agriculture { Preliminary	1	...	...	1	32	...	...	...	32
Agriculture { Advanced	1	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	8
Botany	1	...	...	1	29	...	...	...	29
Chemistry { Organic	1	...	...	1	15	...	...	...	15
Chemistry { Inorganic	2	...	...	2	55	...	...	...	55
Physiology { First Stage	1	...	...	1	33	...	...	...	33
Physiology { Second Stage	1	...	...	1	20	...	...	...	20
Mathematics { First Stage	1	...	...	1	36	...	...	...	36
Mathematics { Second Stage	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Mensuration	1	...	...	1	38	...	...	...	38
Physiography	1	...	...	1	31	...	...	...	31
Veterinary Surgery and Medicine. { First Stage	1	...	...	1	25	...	...	...	25
Veterinary Surgery and Medicine. { Second Stage	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Drawing, Painting and Design—									
First Stage—									
Free-hand	1	...	...	1	24	...	...	...	24
Model-drawing	1	...	...	1	27	...	...	...	27
Geometry	1	...	...	1	30	...	...	...	30
Measurement-drawing	1	...	...	1	32	...	...	...	32
Second Stage—									
Outline of foliage from Nature	1	...	...	1	16	...	...	...	16
Model of foliage	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Outline design	1	...	...	1	13	...	...	...	13
Model design	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Model-drawing in Sepia	1	...	...	1	16	...	...	...	16
Perspective	1	...	...	1	17	...	...	...	17
Advanced Stage—									
Section A—									
Design	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Outline Drawing from the Antique	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Painting foliage from Nature	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Section B—									
Wall and window decoration	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	5
Drawing from specification	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous—									
Heat	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Inorganic Chemistry—Advanced	1	...	...	1	21	...	...	...	21
Pottery and Porcelain Manufacture	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Engineering—									
Surveying, levelling and setting out	1	...	...	1	27	...	...	...	27
Building materials and construction	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	4
Hydraulic Engineering	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	3
Commercial—									
Book-keeping	...	1	...	1	...	22	...	...	22
Business correspondence	...	1	...	1	...	19	...	...	19
Phonography	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	...	5

* Some of those who came up for the Higher

continued.

in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1888-89.

Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.						Remarks.
Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus, Brahmans.	Hindus other than Brahmans.	Others.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	16a	16b	16c	16d	16e	17
...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	
81	142	82	13	318	5	21	3	224	65	...	
69	116	60	10	255	4	15	2	173	61	...	
129	226	149	6	507	3	46	6	365	86	1	
				3	3	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
44	...	4	...	48	...	1	2	38	7	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	2	1	...	
11	...	...	...	11	5	3	...	1	1	1	
4	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	3	...	
14	...	...	...	14	3	1	...	2	7	1	
5	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	4	...	
2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	
...	...	...	3	3	1	...	...	2	...	..	
201	748	725	180	1,835	68	165	39	1,116	444	3	
				19	12	7	...	...	...	...	
673	1,722	1,105	742	4,242	188	392	153	2,251	1,253	5	
22	197	53	23	295	158	121	1	...	15	...	
8	71	44	31	154	114	36	...	...	3	1	
Details not available.				688	14	149	29	278	218	...	
				329	112	178	5	3	30	1	
...	...	...	2	2							
...	...	...	6	6							
...	...	...	6	6							
...	...	...	8	8							
...	...	...	3	3							
7	...	...	47	54							
16	...	...	36	52							
39	29	5	100	173							
19	82	8	48	157							
...	...	...	871	871							
...	...	...	19	19							
...	...	...	116	116							
...	...	...	6	6							
...	...	...	29	29							
...	...	...	91	91							
...	...	...	128	128							
...	...	...	77	77							
...	...	...	163	163							
...	...	...	2	2							
...	...	...	11	11							
...	...	...	50	50							
...	...	...	55	55							
...	...	...	30	30							
...	...	...	246	246							
...	...	...	147	147							
...	...	...	21	21							
...	...	...	199	199							
...	...	...	200	200*							
32	...	...	...	32							
6	...	...	...	6							
23	...	...	...	23							
6	...	...	...	6							
48	...	...	...	48							
30	...	...	...	30							
14	...	...	...	14							
18	...	...	...	18	Details not available.						
...	...	...	...	...							
28	...	...	...	28							
25	...	...	...	25							
17	...	...	...	17							
1	...	...	...	1							
15	...	...	...	15							
11	...	...	...	11							
24	...	...	...	24							
12	...	...	...	12							
10	...	...	...	10							
1	...	...	...	1							
11	...	...	...	11							
1	...	...	...	1							
13	...	...	...	13							
9	...	...	...	9							
1	...	...	...	1							
1	...	...	...	1							
1	...	...	...	1							
3	...	...	...	3							
...	...	...	...	...							
...	...	...	...	...							
12	...	...	...	12							
1	...	...	...	1							
20	...	...	...	20							
3	...	...	...	3							
3	...	...	...	3							
...	16	...	...	16							
...	11	...	...	11							
...	3	...	...	3							

Grade were allowed to pass for the Lower.

(81.)—*Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for* 1888-89.

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of District Boards on public instruction.														
	In institutions maintained by District Boards.											In institutions maintained by			Total District Board expenditure on public instruction.
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The department.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or associations.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools—															
For boys ... { English	90	5,770	5,690	4,795	18,510	22,345	...	83,844	875	1,537	1,27,111	...	...	6,832	29,177
{ Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,091	4,091
For girls ... { English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	22
{ Vernacular	4	245	234	178	307	1,288	...	34	...	...	1,629	...	...	22	1,310
Total ...	94	6,015	5,924	4,973	18,817	23,633	...	83,878	875	1,537	1,28,740	...	...	10,967	34,600
Primary schools—															
For boys	1,419	48,799	48,158	40,566	11,461	1,59,970	52	48,502	...	912	2,20,897	...	...	1,93,797	3,53,767
For girls	40	1,642	1,568	1,197	1,047	4,744	...	16	50	...	5,857	...	...	447	5,191
Total ...	1,459	50,441	49,726	41,763	12,508	1,64,714	52	48,518	50	912	2,26,754	...	...	1,94,244	3,58,958
Schools for special instruction—															
Training schools for masters	32	806	789	707	22,459	46,234	2,377	...	...	26	71,096	133	...	...	46,367
Do. do. for mistresses	1	14	14	12	1,367	...	...	...	...	2,762	4,129	...	...	...	...
Schools of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	2	48	41	38	...	2,854	750	...	...	4,720	8,324	18,545	...	...	21,399
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools including special classes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	35	868	844	757	23,826	49,088	3,127	...	...	7,508	83,549	18,678	...	...	67,766
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,601
Scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	1,438	...	...	...	...	1,438	...	...	...	1,438
Furniture and apparatus grant only	...	...	...	...	761	...	...	...	...	...	761	...	...	255	255
Buildings	...	...	...	...	3,005	24,191	...	...	...	...	27,196	...	...	67	24,258
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	12,171	...	...	...	9,545	21,716	...	...	...	12,171
Total ...	...	...	...	...	3,766	37,800	...	...	...	9,545	51,111	...	...	322	1,01,723
Grand Total ...	1,588	57,324	56,494	47,493	58,917	2,75,235	3,179	1,32,396	925	19,502	4,90,154	18,678	...	2,05,533	5,63,047

	Rs.
NOTE A.—Net cost to Local Funds	5,63,047
Add cost met from Government grant	58,917
Municipal grant	3,179
Fees	1,32,396
Subscriptions and other sources	20,427
	7,77,966
Deduct charges not debited to grant II—Buildings (Rs. 24,191), Medical schools (Rs. 8,324), Medical College contribution (Rs. 18,545), Medical school scholarship (Rs. 1,344), Municipal payments (Rs. 3,179), expenses from fees not brought to account (Rs. 11,393), Results grants paid to masters direct (Rs. 8,601)	75,577
Gross cost appertaining to education	* 7,02,389

* Exclusive of Rs. 4,493, adjusting contribution from "Local" to "Provincial."

(81.)—*Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for* 1888-89—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of Municipal Boards on public instruction.															Total expenditure of District and Municipal Boards on public instruction.	Remarks.
	In institutions maintained by Municipalities.											In institutions maintained by			Total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.		
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal grants.	Local rates or cesses.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The department.	The District Boards.	Private persons or associations.			
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
					RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Arts Colleges	2	78	67	60	3,403	— 270	...	3,346	...	...	6,479	...	...	...	— 270	— 270	
Secondary schools—																	
For boys ... English	25	2,887	2,955	2,524	18,245	2,399	...	63,573	130	1,803	86,150	...	...	34,028	36,427	65,604	
For boys ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,327	1,327	5,418	
For girls ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	434	434	456	
For girls ... Vernacular	4	320	322	184	238	1,550	...	22	...	...	1,810	...	...	1,008	2,558	3,868	
Total ...	29	3,207	3,277	2,708	18,483	3,949	...	63,595	130	1,803	87,960	...	...	36,797	40,746	75,346	
Primary schools																	
For boys	96	4,825	4,800	4,010	52	21,663	...	6,937	...	125	28,777	...	52	57,192	78,907	4,32,674	
For girls	15	922	920	677	345	3,655	...	17	...	637	4,654	...	...	1,446	5,101	10,292	
Total ...	111	5,747	5,720	4,687	397	25,318	...	6,954	...	762	33,431	...	52	58,638	84,008	4,42,966	
Schools for special instruction—																	
Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	1,282	...	...	...	...	...	1,282	133	2,377	...	2,510	48,877	
Do. do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Schools of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,320	750	...	11,070	32,469	
Industrial schools	4	111	103	72	1,849	2,574	...	132	...	140	4,695	...	...	...	2,574	2,574	
Other schools including special classes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	300	300	
Total ...	4	111	103	72	3,131	2,574	...	132	...	140	5,977	10,753	3,127	...	16,454	84,220	
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,472	71,073	
Scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	111	...	...	...	...	111	...	...	...	111	1,549	
Furniture and apparatus grant only	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	255	
Buildings	...	...	...	...	2,477	6,732	...	...	...	...	9,209	...	...	...	6,732	30,990	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	1,899	8,643	...	...	...	2,681	13,223	...	...	...	8,643	20,814	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	4,376	15,486	...	...	...	2,681	22,543	...	...	...	22,958	1,24,681	
Grand Total ...	146	9,143	9,167	7,527	29,790	47,057	...	74,027	130	5,386	1,56,390	10,753	3,179	95,435	1,63,896	7,26,943	

NOTE B.—Net cost to Municipal Funds ... ... RS. 1,63,896

Add cost met from Government grants 29,790

Fees 74,027

Subscriptions and other sources 5,516

2,73,229

Deduct charges not debited to Grant II—

	RS.	
Buildings	9,209	
Medical college contribution	10,320	
Medical school charges	750	
		20,279
Gross cost appertaining to education		2,52,950

NOTE C.—The Lawrence Asylum figures are not included in this return.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

(82.)—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year* 1888-89.

Name.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Berhampore Hindu Association and Reading Room.	Political, social and intellectual advancements.	...	...	148 0 0	148 0 0	...	...	...	...	Not registered.	1st Aug. 1880.
Newspaper Club, Chicacole ...	General improvement ...	...	...	87 0 0	87 0 0	9	...	...	9	Do. ...	June 1884.
Utkala Hitaishina Samaj, Kemidi.	Improvement of the Uriya community.	...	...	98 0 0	98 0 0	17	...	5	22	Do. ...	1st April 1885.
Zemindari High School Boys' Association, Kemidi.	Mutual improvement ...	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	...	...	22	22	Do. ...	July 1886.
Reading Room, Kemidi ...	General improvement ...	...	...	158 0 0	158 0 0	14	...	16	30	Do. ...	23rd Oct. 1882.
Janavinodhini Club, Gajapatinagaram.	To diffuse careful knowledge and to create a place of amusement.	...	...	87 0 0	87 0 0	25	...	...	25	Do. ...	Aug. 1887.
Victoria Jubilee Club, Parvatipur.	Reading Room	...	...	75 8 0	75 8 0	21	...	...	21	Do. ...	16th May 1887.
Anglo Hindu Reading Room, Palkonda.	For the diffusion of the knowledge of the public.	...	...	179 1 3	179 1 3	29	...	...	29	Do. ...	1882.
Hindu Debating Union, Bimlipatam.	For the improvement of political and religious knowledge.	...	...	187 12 0	187 12 0	50	...	...	50	Do. ...	Aug. 1882.
Vidyabbivardhani Sabha, Vizianagrum.	To discuss political, social and literary subjects and to encourage elementary education.	...	50 0 0	200 0 0	250 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	1883.
Queen's Jubilee Reading Room, Narasipatam.	For the improvement of the moral status of the people of the place.	...	...	87 1 0	87 1 0	6	...	...	6	Do. ...	Oct. 1887.
Hindu Reading Room and Library, Vizagapatam.	(1) To provide a library; (2) to provide newspapers and periodicals; (3) to deliver lectures, and (4) to afford innocent amusements such as billiards and chess, &c.	...	...	375 6 0	375 6 0	36	...	...	36	Do. ...	1860.
Anjuman-i-Faizrasan, Ellore.	Social and intellectual improvement.	...	...	150 0 0	150 0 0	45	...	25	70	Do. ...	Feb. 1886.
Reading Room, Narsapur ...	Improvement and gathering information.	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	8	...	...	8	Do. ...	1884.
Vijayavada Literary Society, Bezvada (started by school boys).	To improve English literature.	...	...	23 0 0	23 0 0	3	...	28	31	Do. ...	1886.
Self-improving Society, Bezvada (started by school boys).	Do. do. ...	...	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	2	...	18	20	Do. ...	3rd Mar. 1887.
Sri Vidvan Manoranjini Sabha, Kollur.	Revival of Sanskrit literature, improvement of the condition of the people socially and politically and the furtherance of the cause of female education.	...	...	110 0 0	110 0 0	23 / 300*	...	300*	23 / 600	Do. ...	8th Jan. 1889.
Masulipatam Club (Elliot's).	Literary and reading room and in and out door games.	...	...	1,260 0 0	1,260 0 0	20	2	...	22	Do. ...	1880.
Poole Memorial Hall Reading Room, Masulipatam.	Improvement and edification of the young educated Hindus.	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	144	6	...	150	Do. ...	1887.
Newspaper Club, Vinukonda.	For promoting self-improvement and local knowledge.	...	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	9	...	...	9	Do. ...	1st Dec. 1888.
Bapatla Public Library and Reading Room.	For promoting general intelligence.	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	12	...	4	16	Do. ...	1888.
Victoria Jubilee Reading Room, Nandyal.	Moral and mental improvement.	...	...	116 0 0	116 0 0	27	...	...	27	Do. ...	1st Feb. 1885.
Reading and Recreation Society known as "The Hindu and Muhammadan Association, Kurnool."	Intellectual and social improvement.	...	...	378 0 0	378 0 0	38	...	...	38	Do. ...	Nov. 1885.
Kurnool Reading Room known as "Desabhimana Sabha."	To improve English literature.	...	...	54 0 0	54 0 0	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	1st Feb. 1888.
The Nellore Reading Room and Library.	Literary	...	370 0 0	314 5 3	684 5 3	28	...	...	28	Do. ...	1864.
Literary and Debating Society, Ongole.	Mutual improvement ...	...	...	4 14 0	4 14 0	46	2	10	58	Do. ...	7th Aug 1886.
Church Mission School, Chintadripetta Christian Association.	The mutual improvement of the members and the diffusion of useful knowledge based upon Christian principles among English speaking natives by means of lectures, discussions, publications, library, &c.	...	...	191 14 0	191 14 0	30	1	...	31	Do. ...	1881.
Literary Society, Triplicane...	The mental, moral and physical improvement of all connected with it and the social and political improvement of the people of India.	...	...	†640 5 0	640 5 0	87	...	...	87	Do. ...	Reorganized in 1874.

* Visitors.

† Includes Rs. 200, special donation from the Maharajah of Travancore.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(82.)—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year* 1888-89—continued.

Name.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Madras Literary Society ...	Literary	...	...	6,001 12 8	6,001 12 8	207	6	...	213	Registered.	1817.
Royapetta Free Reading Room and Lending Library.	To promote the moral and intellectual improvements of the Christians of Royapetta and its neighbourhood and to create friendliness in them.	...	...	459 9 0	459 9 0	3,550	898	...	4,448	Not registered.	5th Mar. 1888.
The Jubilee Reading Club, Madras.	To improve the moral, intellectual and social condition of its members.	...	...	75 0 0	75 0 0	21	...	...	21	Do. ...	20th June 1887.
The Mailapur Athenæum ...	To discuss questions of public interest and to provide members with journals and periodicals	...	...	600 0 0	600 0 0	55	...	...	55	Do. ...	1884.
Christian Vernacular Education Society.	Educational	2,493 12 1	...	6,099 14 6	*42,998 13 11	...	...	...	...	Do. ...	1858.
Religious Tract and Book Society.	To supply religious literature.	...	897 7 8	1,459 14 2	*21,704 6 9	...	...	...	...	Do. ...	1818.
Madras School Book and Vernacular Literature Society.	Provision of cheap school books and encouragement of Vernacular literature.	...	†1,737 2 0	...	1,737 2 0	19	2	...	21	Do. ...	1820.
Muhammadan Library ...	For public benefit ...	420 0 0	159 4 11	175 8 0	754 12 11	1,200	...	300	1,500	Do. ..	1850.
The Madras Christian College Literary Society.	Moral, mental and social improvement.	...	...	14 0 0	14 0 0	12	...	29	41	Do. ...	1877.
The Presidency College Literary Society.	The improvement of the intellectual powers of the members.	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	23	...	...	23	Do. ...	1885.
Tiruvatteeswarenpetta Literary Society and Reading Room.	Literary improvement ...	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	25	...	...	25	Do. ...	1881.
Nungumbaukum Reading Room and Ripon Library.	Circulation of bills and newspapers.	...	13 8 0	43 8 0	57 0 0	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	1881.
Pachaiyappah's Literary Society (Senior).	Debating and essays ...	...	...	‡25 0 0	25 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	1880.
Pachaiyappah's Literary Society (Junior).	Do. do. ...	...	...	‡20 0 0	20 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	1885.
Pachaiyappah's Dramatic Society.	Elocution and dramatic representation.	...	...	...	...	82	...	...	82	Do. ...	Feb. 1889.
Pachaiyappah's Reading Club.	Perusal of current literature.	...	...	9 8 0	9 8 0	11	...	...	11	Do. ...	Feb. 1886.
Commercial School Literary Society.	Mutual improvement ...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	1st March 1888.
The Saidapet Club	Social and literary ...	...	...	502 10 0	502 10 0	56	...	...	56	Do. ...	Oct. 1887.
Students' Club and Reading Room attached to the Municipal High School, Bellary.	To create a taste for reading.	...	...	§36 0 0	36 0 0	26	...	...	26	Do. ...	March 1886.
Literary Society of the Sarasavinodhini Sabha.	Do. do. ...	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	April 1886.
Reading Room, Collector's Office, Bellary.	Do. do. ...	...	...	240 0 0	240 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	March 1885.
Youngmen's Reading Room, Bellary.	Do. do. ...	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	Jan. 1888.
Moral Association attached to the Municipal High School, Bellary.	To give moral instruction.	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	200	Do. ...	March 1887.
Sanmarga Samaj, Bellary ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	240 0 0	240 0 0	50	...	20	70	Do. ...	April 1886.
Reading Room, Hospet ...	For mental improvement.	...	...	196 0 0	196 0 0	13	...	...	13	Do. ...	1st June 1880.
The Anantapur Union ...	Mental, moral and physical culture.	...	...	236 11 6	263 11 6	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	1885.
The Newspaper Circulating Club, Anantapur.	Do. do. ...	...	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	66	...	...	66	Do. ...	1888.
Literary Association, Cuddapah.	Literary, moral and social improvement.	...	...	196 3 6	196 3 6	41	...	...	41	Do. ...	15th July 1882.
The Jubilee Club, Jammalamadugu.	Do. do. ...	...	...	130 10 6	130 10 6	18	...	...	18	Do. ...	1881.
The Reading Club, Proddutur.	Do. do. ...	...	...	156 0 0	156 0 0	29	...	...	29	Do. ...	20th Oct. 1884.
American Mission Free Reading Room, Madanapalle.	Do. do. ...	...	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	7,822	...	5,575	13,397	Do. ...	1870.
American Mission Reading Room, Vellore.	For public good	...	...	160 0 0	160 0 0	136	60	...	196	Do. ...	1875.
The Vellore Club, Vellore ...	For Europeans only ...	...	...	1,176 0 0	1,176 0 0	156	96	...	252	Do. ...	1880.
Fort Soldiers Reading Room, Vellore.	For pensioners only ...	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	36	...	...	36	Do. ...	1862.
The Arni Reading Room ...	For public good	...	...	23 4 0	23 4 0	7	...	...	7	Do. ...	Dec. 1883.
American Mission Book Depot and Free Reading Room, Arcot.	To furnish religious and secular reading to the people.	...	...	‖35 0 0	35 0 0	2,250	360	200	2,810	Do. ...	1887.
Walajapet Hindu Brethern Reading Room.	Doing good to the country.	...	...	180 10 0	180 10 0	4,224	...	655	4,879	Do. ...	11th Dec. 1885.
Walajapet American Mission Reading Room.	For the benefit of the reading public.	...	...	‖95 0 0	95 0 0	3,074	51	2,652	5,777	Do. ...	1884.

* These are the figures given by the Manager, probably including other items.
† From Funded capital.
‡ Donation.
§ Contributions from the Municipality.
‖ From Mission Funds.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(82.)—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year* 1888-89—continued.

Name.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.						
Ranipet Victoria Jubilee Reading Room.	To improve intellectual, social, physical, moral and general advancement.	...	...	183 12 0	183 12 0	2,126	...	...	2,126	Not registered.	29th Sept. 1887.
Arkonam Reading Room ...	For the mental culture of its members by obtaining newspapers, periodicals, literary, scientific and other publications.	...	...	193 4 0	193 4 0	21	...	...	21	Do. ...	1869.
Kaveripauk Sri Akila Jana Manoramiah Sabha.	To cultivate knowledge and to do good to the people.	...	8 7 4	45 13 2	54 4 6	34	...	...	34	Do. ...	12th Mar. 1886.
Kaveripauk Balika Vidhyabhimani Sangam.	Literary improvement ...	...	0 4 0	7 14 0	8 2 0	4	...	10	14	Do. ...	1st Aug. 1888.
Tirupati Sanmarga Samaj ...	Social, moral, and religious amelioration of the Hindus.	...	83 12 0	173 8 0	257 4 0	21	...	...	21	Do. ...	12th April 1885.
Tirupati H.L.G. Mission Reading Room.	Improvement of masters and pupils.	...	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	7	...	8	15	Do. ...	1st Mar. 1889.
High School Literary Association, Chittur.	Mutual improvement of members.	...	...	1 4 0	1 4 0	15	...	40	55	Do. ...	28th Dec. 1888.
American Mission Free Reading Room, Chittur.	Furnishing of religious and secular reading to people.	...	100 0 0	...	100 0 0	4,662	25	409	5,096	Do. ...	1882.
Native Association, Chittur.	Literary, social and physical improvement of the members.	...	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	25	...	...	25	Do. ...	1888.
Union Club, Cuddalore ...	Social, physical and intellectual advancement.	...	100 0 0	835 3 6	935 3 6	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	March 1884.
The Thirupapuliyur Club ...	Newspaper reading, essay reading, &c., for intellectual and social improvement.	...	...	105 7 0	105 7 0	41	...	...	41	Do. ...	Nov. 1888.
Newspaper Club, Tiruvannamalai.	To gain a knowledge of the current news.	...	...	27 12 0	27 12 0	6	...	...	6	Do. ...	Sept. 1888.
Literary Society, Tirukoilur.	Literary improvement and newspaper reading.	...	...	151 0 0	151 0 0	28	...	...	28	Do. ...	16th Sept. 1883.
Mental Improvement and Debating Society, Vaithireddipalayam near Panruti.	Newspaper reading and discussing the topics of the day mostly with reference to the wants of the town.	...	40 12 0	32 0 0	72 12 0	24	...	...	24	Do. ...	10th Oct. 1888.
Hindu Podujana Anukula Varthamana Sabha, Thondamanatham.	Reading Tamil newspapers and discussing questions affecting village ryots.	...	...	12 0 0	12 0 0	25	...	...	25	Do. ...	Oct. 1886.
Circulating Newspaper Club, Chidambaram.	Spread of general knowledge.	...	...	48 0 0	48 0 0	18	...	...	18	Do. ...	Jan. 1889.
London Mission Reading Room and Literary, Coimbatore.	Intellectual, moral and social improvement.	...	...	233 0 0	233 0 0	19	2	...	21	Do. ...	Dec. 1881.
Dharmarakshana Sabha, Coimbatore.	To improve each other socially.	...	...	28 5 3	28 5 3	31	...	...	31	Do. ...	11th Nov. 1883.
Students' Literary Association, Coimbatore.	Mutual improvement of its members.	119 11 0	...	258 6 3	378 1 3	104	...	...	104	Registered	26th July 1884.
Literary Institute, Coimbatore.	Promotion of intellectual, moral and social improvement.	...	...	140 0 0	140 0 0	31	...	...	31	Not registered.	Dec. 1881.
Reading Room, Mettupalayam.	Social and literary improvement.	...	...	* 99 8 0	99 8 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	7th Jan. 1889.
Reading Room, Gopichettipalayam.	Moral and mental development	...	...	102 6 0	102 6 0	58	...	...	58	Do. ...	23rd July 1886.
Youngmen's Literary Society, Gopichettipalayam.	Literary improvement ...	...	7 6 6	15 2 0	22 8 6	...	...	40	40	Do. ...	26th Feb. 1881.
Erode Reading Room ...	Intellectual, social, physical and general advancement.	†60 0 0	...	180 2 0	240 2 0	50	...	...	50	Registered	1st May 1880.
Literary Society's Reading Room, Karur.	General improvement ...	...	...	92 0 0	92 0 0	14	...	...	14	Not registered.	Aug. 1882.
Pollachi Club	Mental, moral, and physical improvement.	...	...	152 2 0	152 2 0	21	...	...	21	Do. ...	2nd June 1886.
TheAmaravati Students' Association, Karatholuvu.	Social, moral and literary improvement.	...	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	20	...	35	55	Do. ...	13th Sept. 1888.
Salem Literary Society ...	Intellectual, social, physical and general advancement.	...	...	338 6 0	338 6 0	90	1	16	107	Do. ...	36 years ago.
Salem London Mission Free Reading Room.	Literary improvement and promotion of Christian knowledge.	...	...	...	...	6,000	...	2,000	8,000	Do. ...	1862.
Tirupatur Reading Room ...	For reading newspapers and for debates for mental improvement.	...	...	198 12 0	198 12 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	1st Jan. 1878.
The Hindu High School Literary Society, Tirupatur.	Improvement to the students of the High School department.	...	...	...	...	25	...	45	70	Do. ...	16th Mar. 1889.
Hosur S.P.G. Mission Religious Reading Room.	To impart religious and moral instructions to the public.	...	57 0 0	...	57 0 0	25	2	15	42	Do. ...	1885.

* Rs. 69-8-0 was from donation.

† Contribution from the Municipality.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(82)—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year* 1888-89—continued.

Name.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.						
Hosur London Mission Free Reading Room.	To impart religious and moral instructions to the public.	...	120 0 0	...	120 0 0	13,318	...	118	13,436	Not registered.	1885.
Remount Depot Reading Room, Matigiri.	Do. do. ...	...	...	96 0 0	96 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	1st Nov. 1882.
Literary Institute, Namakal.	Moral, mental and physical improvement.	...	...	183 12 0	183 12 0	29	...	...	29	Do. ...	1877.
Literary Society, Sankaridroog.	Intellectual improvement.	...	...	106 14 0	106 14 0	22	...	...	22	Do. ...	1888.
Lord Ripon's Excelsior Institute, Tiruchengod.	Social and moral culture.	...	...	216 0 0	216 0 0	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	1881.
Reading Room, Patukota ...	General improvement ...	...	...	89 0 0	89 0 0	17	...	...	17	Do. ...	1st Feb. 1887.
Saraswati Vilasa Library and Reading Room, Shivali.	Do. do. ...	...	260 0 0	120 0 0	380 0 0	12	...	2	14	Do. ...	7th Jan. 1888.
Reading Room and Library, Tranquebar.	Diffusion of useful knowledge.	...	...	187 0 0	187 0 0	19	2	...	21	Do. ...	Nov. 1879.
Reading Room, Tiruvarur ...	Literary, social and moral improvement.	...	...	103 13 0	103 13 0	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	7th Feb. 1883.
Negapatam Reading Room and Literary Association.	General improvement ...	...	...	528 0 0	528 0 0	42	...	...	42	Do. ...	1871.
Trichinopoly Town Hall ...	Do. ...	...	200 0 0	156 0 0	356 0 0	30	...	...	30	Registered.	May 1882.
Srirangam Club	Mental improvement ...	...	...	1,595 4 11	1,595 4 11	50	...	...	50	Not registered.	1880.
Kulitalai Club	To read newspapers and play lawn tennis.	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	1st Jan. 1886.
Teacher's Association, Devikotai.	Improvement of results schoolmasters.	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	11	...	...	11	Do. ...	Dec. 1888.
Do. do. Kannithi.	Do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	Do. ...	Feb. 1889.
Do. do. Abbiramam.	Do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	Do. ...	Aug. 1888.
The Juvenile Mutual Improvement Society, Dindigul.	Social, moral and literary improvement.	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	200	...	250	450	Do. ...	7th July 1887.
Jubilee Reading Room, Ambasamudram.	Physical and mental improvement.	...	...	33 0 0	33 0 0	42	...	...	42	Do. ...	20th June 1887.
Public Library and Reading Room, Tenkasi.	Improvement of education.	...	214 3 8	81 5 0	295 8 8	51	...	...	51	Do. ...	8th April 1887.
Government College Reading Room, Calicut.	For students and masters.	...	...	256 0 0	256 0 0	30	...	104	134	Do. ...	May 1887.
Christian Reading Club, Calicut.	For circulation of Christian literature.	...	...	13 0 0	13 0 0	13	...	...	13	Do. ...	1884.
Town Reading Room, Tali, Calicut.	Mutual improvement on literary matters.	...	...	163 12 0	163 12 0	16	...	...	16	Do. ...	May 1883.
Malabar Volunteer Rifle Reading Room, Calicut.	Recreation	...	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	July 1886.
Literary Society, Palghat ...	Literary improvement and social reform.	...	...	118 8 0	118 8 0	29	...	...	29	Do. ...	April 1883.
Palghat Reading Room ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	174 0 0	174 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	1869.
Christian Reading Club, Palghat.	Do. do. ...	...	...	51 8 0	51 8 0	13	...	...	13	Do. ...	1st July 1888.
Cochin Library and Reading Room.	Do. do. ...	...	...	600 0 0	600 0 0	36	...	...	36	Do. ...	18th Sept. 1867.
Hindu Mathabhimana Samaj, Cochin.	For improvement in religious matters.	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	60 0 0	24	...	6	30	Do. ...	14th Nov. 1888.
Cannanore Reading Club ...	Reading	...	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	Oct. 1888.
Taliparamba Jubilee Reading Club.	Do.	...	...	225 0 0	225 0 0	25	...	...	25	Do. ...	1st Jan. 1889.
St. Aloysius' College Catholic Library.	Reading and lending library.	...	...	720 0 0	720 0 0	80	...	...	80	Do. ...	1880.
Mangalore Union	Literary	...	...	300 0 0	300 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	Aug. 1886.
Mangalore Catholic Club ...	Reading	...	...	750 0 0	750 0 0	95	...	25	120	Do. ...	July 1880.
Do. Viddyamanini Sabha.	Improvement in education.	...	...	42 0 0	42 0 0	30	...	20	50	Do. ...	1885.
Kasargode Newspaper Reading Club.	Reading	...	...	35 0 0	35 0 0	20	...	5	25	Do. ...	1st Jan. 1886.
Society of Lawyers for Reading Law Books, Kasargode.	Do.	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	16	...	...	16	Do. ...	Do.
Vitla Newspaper Reading Club	Do.	...	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	8	...	...	8	Do. ...	1887.
Jubilee Union, Kundapur ...	Debating and recreation.	...	...	86 0 0	86 0 0	14	...	...	14	Do. ...	12th Aug. 1886.
Victoria Jubilee Club, Udipi.	Physical, moral and intellectual improvement.	...	...	132 0 0	132 0 0	16	...	...	16	Do. ...	1886.
Moolki Vidyayana Sabha ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	69 12 0	69 12 0	11	...	...	11	Do. ...	1st May 1888.
Karkal Association	Do. do. ...	...	...	87 0 0	87 0 0	17	...	...	17	Do. ...	1st Aug. 1886.
Puttur Newspaper Reading Club.	Literary and out-door games.	...	...	84 0 0	84 0 0	7	...	...	7	Do. ...	1st Jan. 1889.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(83)—*The Press, for the year* 1888-89.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Madras Town.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
ENGLISH PRINTING PRESSES.				
Mount Road, No. 158 ...	Addison Press	Addison and Co. ...	The Madras News ...	Calendar of the Madras University.
Mint Street, No. 1. ...	Albinion Press ...	S. J. Chowryappah ...	.....	Madras Templar. Janavenodhini, Tamil and Telugu.
Mint Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 328.	American Press ...	P. M. Selvaraju Moodelly.	The Hindu Janaboo-shani, Tamil.	.....
Errabauloo Chetty Street, No. 26.	Asiatic Press	F. Highland	"Vetty Codyone" or "Madras Standard Bearer," Tamil.	.....
Anna Pilla Street, No. 97.	Brahmo Orphan Asylum Press.	V. Runganathum Naidu.	The Fellow Worker.	.....
Tercomalay Lane, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 1.	Central Press	Ammooyeeammah ...	.....	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 24.	Champion Press ...	T. Shadagopa Moodelly.	.....	.....
Mint Street, No. 415 ...	Cosmopolitan Press ...	D. Chellapilla Chetty ...	.....	.....
Ritherdon Road, Egmore, No. 1.	Cosmopolite Press ...	S. Pulney Andy, M.D....	The Cosmopolite ...	.....
Armenian Street, No. 90 ...	Crown Press	S. Balasoobramaniyam Chetty.	.....	.....
High Road, Choolay, No. 97.	Editorial Press	C. C. Devendranadah Pundit.	.....	.....
Popham's Broadway, Nos. 154 and 155.	Empress of India Press.	A. Shunmoogappa Chetty.	.....	.....
Second Line Beach, No. 7...	The Eurasian Press Company (Limited).	T. Misquita	"Eastern Guardian."	.....
McLean Street, Black Town, No. 10.	Examiner Press ...	T. Mayer	The Catholic Watchman.	The Madras Catholic Directory.
Popham's Broadway, No. 161.	Excelsior Press ...	T. Chennakrishniah ...	"Mahavigadathuthan," Tamil.	.....
Mount Road, No. 30 ...	Foster Press	M. Suriah Sastri ...	.....	.....
Blacker's Lane, Mount Road, No. 4.	Guardian Press ...	C. Kistnasawmy Naidoo & Co.	.....	.....
Mount Road, No. 165 ...	Higginbotham Press ...	Higginbotham & Co. ...	.....	.....
Mount Road, No. 98 ...	Hindu Press	R. Narasinga Row, B.A.	"Andraprakasika," Telugu.	.....
Iya Moodelly Street, Chintadripet, No. 74.	Hindu Preaching Society's Press.	A. M. Varadarajulu Naidu, Secretary.	"Stree Lokaranjani," Tamil.	.....
Mint Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 399.	Hindu Royal Press ...	K. Soobroya Moodelly.	.....	.....
Anna Pillay Street, No. 102.	Hindu Theological Press.	C. Nagalinga Moodelly.	.....	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 147.	Imperial Press	Raja Manickammal ...	.....	.....
Pathalavignaswaran Covil Street, Rayapuram, No. 107.	Indian Press	J. Appadoray Pillay ...	"Vadanta Nirnaya Pattrica," Tamil.	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 163.	Irish Press	V. J. Manicka Valoo Moodelly.	.....	.....
Linga Chetty Street, No. 18.	Law Press	A. Aiyadorai Aiyangar...	.....	.....
Mount Road, No. 166 ...	Lawrence Asylum Press.	G. W. Taylor, Superintendent.	The Argus	Almanacs, Army, Civil, and Medical Lists; History of Services of Gazetted Officers; Journal of Veterinary Science; Educational Calendar Journal of Education; Madras Railway Guides, &c.
Vepery High Road, No. 44.	Lithographic Press ...	E. David Ross	.....	.....
Lafond Street, Chintadripet, No. 1.	Do. ...	G. Paczensky and Son.	.....	.....
Mount Road, No. 162 ...	Madras Advertiser Press.	Tom Batty	The Madras Advertiser.	.....
North Beach Road, No. 6.	Madras Mail Press ...	Messrs. Lawson and Cornish.	The Madras Mail, Daily, Weekly, and Tri-weekly.	Report of Chamber of Commerce.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(83)—*The Press, for the year* 1888-89—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Madras Town.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
ENGLISH PRINTING PRESSES—*continued.*				
Thumboo Chetty Street, Muthealpet, No. 316.	Madras Ripon Press ...	S. Ruthna Chety ...	.....	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 167.	Madras Times Press ...	J. B. Salisbury	The Madras Times, Daily, Weekly, and Tri-weekly.	.....
Thumboo Chetty Street, Muthealpet, No. 39.	Memorial Press ...	M. Veerasawmy Chetty.	.....	.....
Jeremiah's Road, Vepery ...	Methodist Episcopal Mission Press.	George Isham	.....	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 159.	Minerva Press	O. Cundasawmy Moodelly.	.....	The Educational Record.
Wallajah Road, Triplicane, No. 85.	Muslim Press	Ahmed Mohiyuddin Khan.	The Muslim Herald.	.....
Mount Road, No. 100 ...	National Press	G. Subramania Iyer ...	The "Hindu," English; Swadesa Mitron, Tamil.	.....
Mint Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 187.	People's Friend Press...	D. Narasiah	The People's Friend.	.....
Ramanen Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 26.	Popular Press	T. Soobraya Moodelly...	"Ayulva Baskaren," Tamil.	.....
Phillip's Street, Black Town, No. 4.	Price Current Press ...	J. L. Pereira	The Madras "Standard."	.....
Avadanum Paupier's Street, Choolay, No. 29.	Prince of Wales Press.	A. Ethiraja Moodelly ...	.....	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 19.	Robinson Press ...	C. Ruthna Naicker ...	.....	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 68.	Saint Joseph's Press ...	M. S. Yaga Pillay ...	.....	.....
Savarimuthu Street, Black Town, No. 11.	Scriptural Publication Society's Press.	C. Masilamony	.....	.....
Annapillay Street, Black Town, No. 150.	Scottish Press	T. V. Tooljaram Row, trading as Graves, Cookson & Co.	.....	The Theosophist.
Savarimuthu Street, Black Town, No. 6.	Star Press	T. Kithariyammal ...	.....	.....
Mint Street, No. 391 ...	Star of India Press ...	T. Coopoosamy Naick...	.....	.....
Mount Road, Nos. 5, 6, 7, & 8.	Vest and Co. Press ...	Messrs. Vest and Co. ...	.....	Indian Jurist and Journal of Education.
Popham's Broadway, No. 27.	Viceroy Press	Iyaloo Naidoo ...	.....	.....
Church Road, Vepery, No. 18.	Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge Press.	R. Lawrence	.....	Progress; Messenger of Truth, Tamil and Telugu; Madras Diocesan Records.
NATIVE PRINTING PRESSES.				
Trivettore High Road, Tondiarpett, No. 323	Audi Saraswathi Nelayam Press.	V. Ramasawmy Sastrulu.	.....	.....
Narraina Moodelly Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 6.	Audi Kalanidhi Press...	P. Sivalingiah	.....	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 151.	Ashtalutchmee Velasem Press.	P. Comaraguru Moodelly.	Sugunabothini ...	.....
Pattoo Rasappa Moodelly Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 3.	Bangalore Adivenoda Sabha Press.	P. Maselamoney Brother.	.....	.....
Ayaloor Mutheah Moodelly Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 25.	Barathi Velasem Press.	O. Yagambara Moodelly.	.....	Tamil Calendar.
Avadanam Paupier Road, Pursewakam, No. 25.	Dravida Ruthnagaram Press.	T. Govinda Charry ...	.....	.....
Munnady Street, Muthealpet, No. 79.	Dravida Vurthamani Press.	P. Vasoothava Moodelyar.	Dravida Vurthamani, Tamil.	.....

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(83)—*The Press, for the year* 1888-89—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Madras Town.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
		NATIVE PRINTING PRESSES—*continued.*		
Avadanam Paupier Road, Choolay, No. 103.	Elukkana Kalangium Press.	K. Cundasawmy Moodelly.	.....	.....
Govindappa Naick Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 216.	Geervanabasha Ruthnagarem Press.	B.Theagaroya Sastrulu.	.....	.....
Venketramiah Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 7.	Geervanabasha Ruthnagarem Branch Press.	Do.	.....	.....
Govindappa Naick Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 222.	Gnana Sooryithaya Press.	B. Chinnacasavalu Chetty.	.....	Telugu Calendar.
Guruvappa Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 41.	Gruntharuthnagarem Press.	B. Sivalinga Chetty ...	.....	.....
Kistnasamiah Lane, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 4.	Jottish Kalanithi Press.	A. Vadachalla Iyah ...	.....	Telugu Calendars.
Thumboo Chetty Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 289.	Kalaruthnagarem Press.	W. Pushparatha Chetty.	.....	.....
Moothookistnen Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 6.	Kalagiana Press ...	T. Ruthna Moodelly ...	.....	.....
Nummalwar Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 7.	Kalai Mathu Velukum Press.	C. Kanagaraya Moodelliar.	.....	.....
Veeraraghava Moodelly Street, Triplicane, No. 18.	Kulvipragasem Press ...	M. Chithambara Moodelly.	.....	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 173.	Krishna Press	R. Manavalamahamoony Chetty.	.....	.....
Moolla Sahib Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 82.	Kaviranjani Press ...	C. Gooroosawmy Moodelly.	.....	.....
Mootheal Maistry Street, Old Washermanpet, No. 2.	Madavanevasa Press ...	S. Moonesamy Moodelly.	.....	.....
Seeringapatam Subraya Moodelly Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 23.	Manoumoney Velasem Press.	K. Manicka Moodelly...	.....	.....
Nummalwar Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 54.	Manickd Munthiram Press.	M. Manicka Moodelly...	.....	.....
Sawmy Naick Street, Chintadripet, No. 93.	Moothoowar Colalambal Press.	T. Sabapathi Pillay ...	.....	.....
Thotty Calay Comarappa Moodelly Street, Choolay, No. 39.	Parabramha Press ...	T. Cunneappa Moodelly and T. Raju Moodelly.	.....	.....
Therupully Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 21.	Poomagul Velasem Press.	A. Rungasawmy Moodelly.	.....	.....
Mint Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 186.	Poomathoo Velukkum Press.	V. Ponnoosawmy Moodelly.	.....	.....
Swamy Naick Street, Chintadripet, No. 85.	Prabakara Press ...	C. Narrainasawmy Moodelliyar and Son.	.....	.....
Vullum Bungaroo Chetty Street, Pursewakam, No. 30.	Ramaprasannodayam Press.	M. Ramanja Charry ...	.....	.....
Court Runganada Moodelly Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 8.	Sarada Press ...	B. Somasoondrum Chetty.	.....	.....
Mint Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 246.	Sarada Nelayam Press.	V. Subramaniam and P. Venkatappa Row.	.....	.....
Nummalwar Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 35.	Saraswathi Velasem Press.	N. Vencata Subba Sastrulu.	.....	.....
Yakavullee Ummen Covil Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 79.	Sithantha Vidyanoopalana Press.	V. S. Sabapathy Navalar.	Gnanamirthum Tamil	.....
Narraina Moodelly Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 4.	Siva Sidhanta Press ...	A. Moothiah ...	.....	.....
Iyah Moodelly Street, Chintadripet, No. 36.	Sivagnanabotham Press	C. Shunmooga Soondara Moodelly.	.....	.....
Moothoo Naick Street, Mahafoozkhan's Gardens, No. 16.	Srikalavelasem Press ...	G. Ramasamy Naidu ...	.....	.....
Malaperumal Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 25.	Srikalyana Saraswathi Nilayam Press.	P. Runganatham Chetty.	.....	.....

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(83)—*The Press, for the year* 1888-89—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Madras Town.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
NATIVE PRINTING PRESSES—*continued.*				
Trivettore High Road, Old Washermanpet, No. 359.	Srikamalapadma Velasa Press.	I. Parthasarady Pillay.	.....	.....
Mint Street, No. 216 ...	Sri Meenambal Velasa Press.	S. Saminatha Nynar ...	.....	.....
Vardamuthiapen Street, Black Town, No. 98.	Sakalakalanelayam Press.	T. C. Nagalingappah Chetty.	.....	.....
Mint Street, No. 363 ...	Sri Nelayam Press ...	C. P. Chengalvaraya Chetty.	.....	.....
Condaliah Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 8.	Sri Mathooma Mahaswara Press.	P. Akkiah	.....	.....
Venayaga Moodelly Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 7.	Sri Nekathanam Press.	P. Ramanjulu Naidu ...	.....	.....
Mint Street, No. 429 ...	Sri Runga Velasem Press.	V. Kistnasamy Chetty..	.....	.....
Venaitheertha Moodelly Street, Pursewakam, No. 48.	Sri Raja Ram Mohun Roy Press.	M. Butchiah Puntulu.	The Hindu Janasamskarini or The Hindu Reformer, Telugu.	.....
Payalwar Covil Street, Triplicane, Nos. 12, 16.	Saraswathi Bandarem Press.	S. Parthasarady Iyengar.	.....	.....
Wallajah Road, Mount Road, Chepauk, No. 88.	Srinivasa Varadachary Press.	C. Srinivasachary and S. Varadachary.	.....	.....
Seenu Moodelly Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 7.	Srivani Venotha Manthirum Press.	P. S. Kokula Charlu and Brothers.	.....	.....
Coopier Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 21.	Sumana Manavullasani Press.	P. Venkatalutchmamah	.....	.....
Kareappen Moodelly Street, Pursewakam, No. 20.	Sajani Ranjani Press ...	R. Streenevassa Moodelly.	.....	.....
Vullum Bungaroo Chetty Street, Pursewakam, No. 3.	Sundara Velasa Press...	V. Soondara Moodelly and Son.	.....	.....
Second Line Beach, No. 7.	Satheatheepum Press or Lamp of Truth Press.	R. M. Bauboo ...	Eastern Star	.....
Avadanum Paupier Street, Chulay, No. 27.	Thondamandalam Press.	P. Coopoosamy Moodelly.	.....	.....
Nullanna Moodelly Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 2.	Umbala Velasem Press.	N. Arunagiri Moodelly.	.....	.....
Narraina Moodelly Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 52.	Vani Velasem Press ...	V. Comarasawmy Moodelly and T. Seddiah.	.....	.....
Govindappa Naick Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 52.	Vaksatheenilayam Press	G. Venkatavarda Charlu.	.....	.....
Armoogum Road, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 36.	Vasuruthnakara Press.	D. Srikristna Pundit ...	.....	.....
Umpherson's Street, Black Town, No. 1.	Vellayakadar Jubilee Press.	T. Ruthnasamy Nadar.	Tarankai Naisan, Tamil.	.....
Nummalwar Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 35.	Veeraraghava Mudraksharasala.	K. Veeraraghaviah ...	.....	.....
Tirvettóre High Road, No. 75.	Vibootha Mandhyrini Press.	M. Tholasse Raju ...	.....	Mahabaratam (Yathapancha kun).
Munnarsawmy Covil Road, Rayapuram, No. 90.	Viddia Tarangani Press.	A. Veerasawmy Naicker and B. Ruthna Naicker.	.....	.....
Vadamalay Pillay Street, Narainapoliem, No. 42.	Viddia Venodhini Press	C. Veerasawmy Naidoo.	.....	.....
Mint Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 300.	Viddianupalana Press.	N. C. Sadasiva Pillay ...	.....	.....
Mint Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 213.	Viddia Vevekakalanidhi Press.	E. Anunda Charlu ...	.....	.....
Vadavenayagar Road, Pursewakam, Barracks Road, Perambore, No. 42.	Vivaka Velukkum Press.	P. Yaloomalay Pillay ...	.....	.....
Davaraja Moodelly Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 174.	Vurthamanatharungani Press.	P. Venkata Row ...	The Thinker or Thatvavivasini, English and Tamil.	.....

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(83)—*The Press, for the year* 1888-89—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Districts.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
HINDUSTANI LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES.				
Fakir Sahib Street, Triplicane, No. 39.	Ahmadi Press	Saiyid Ahmad Husain Sahib.	.....	.....
Haman Durwaza, Triplicane, No. 26.	Ahmad Kalandar Muthbai Press.	Muhammad Ibrahim ...	.....	.....
Triplicane High Road, No. 183.	Anwari Press	Muhammad Anwar Sahib.	.....	.....
Tippu Saib Street, Chitty's Garden, Triplicane, No. 14.	Atha-oor-Rahman Press	Saiyid Shahab-ud-din.	.....	.....
Tahir Sahib Street, Triplicane, No. 38.	Firdosi Press	Muhammad Abdulla Sahib.	.....	.....
Hisamal Mulk's Garden, Royapettah.	Hidayet Press ...	Mirza Kazim Begh Sahib.	.....	.....
Armenian Street, Black Town, No. 42.	Mahaboobia Press ...	Syed Abdul Latif Sahib	Mulki Akbarath ...	.....
Peter's Road, Royapettah, No. 34.	Mutbai Haidari Press.	Saiyid Murtuza Sahib Khadri.	Jaridhai Rozgar ...	.....
Big Mosque Compound, Triplicane.	Mazharool Ajaib Press.	Moulvie Muhammad Nusartulla Sahib.	1. Mazharoof Ajaib. 2. Jalvai Sukhun. 3. Thofa.	.....
Nizamuddin Ahmed Khan's Garden, ½ Old Lunghur Khana Road, Triplicane.	Nizamul Mathabai Press.	Muhammad Nizamuddin Sahib.	.....	.....
Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, No. 26.	Shumsiah Press ...	Muhammad Nasir-ud-din Sahib Ghuttala Effendi.	Shams-ul-Akbara-i-Madras.	.....
Dowlut Khan Bahadur Street, Triplicane.	Shurifia Press	Muhammad Saduck Husain Shreef.	Telismai Hyruth ...	.....
DISTRICT PRESSES.				
Ganjam	Victoria Press	Madapalli Chakrapani Raju.	.....	.....
	Srimat Saramruta Sindhu Press.	Madapalli Rangaramanuja Raju.	.....	.....
	Gayatri Press	Kanukolum Kanakadri Ramarow.	.....	.....
Vizagapatam. — Vizagapatam	Government Press ...	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly).
	Arsha Press	Mahomahopadhyayi Sri Paravastu Venkata Rangacharyulu Aiyavarlulu Garu.	.....	.....
	Sri Venugopala Press ...	Garuda Sundera Ramayya Garu.	.....	.....
	Sri Sarada Makuta Press.	Vinnakota Appala Narasimhulu Garu.	.....	.....
	Indian Law Publication Press.	Kocherlakota Venkataramaswami Pantulu Garu.	.....	.....
Vizianagrum	Sri Visiarama Vilasa Press.	H. H. The Maharajah of Vizianagram, K.C.I.E.	An English Newspaper called "Telugu Harp" published weekly.	A Telugu monthly Magazine called "Siddhanthabodhini."
Bobbili	Rangaraya Vilasa Press	Rajah of Bobbili ...	.....	.....
Godávari	1. Washington ... ... 2. Albion ... ... 3. Columbian	Government ...	.....	District Gazette.
	Commercial Press ...	Mr. J. F. LaRive, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer to the Company.	.....	.....
	Messrs. Hall, Wilson and Co.'s Press.	Messrs. Hall, Wilson and Co.	.....	.....
	Samstanam Press ...	Rajah of Pithapuram...	Sri Sanmarga Darsani.	.....

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(88)—*The Press, for the year* 1888-89—continued.

1	2	3	4	
Districts.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	Publications thereat.	
			a Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
		DISTRICT PRESSES—*continued.*		
Godávari—*continued* ...	Superintending Engineer Office Press.	Government	.....	.....
	Sri Vivekavardhani Press.	M.R.Ry. Kandukuri Veerasalingam Garu.	The Vivekavardhani.	.....
	Law Press subsequently named Victoria Jubilee Press.	M.R.Ry. M. Venkataratnam Naidu Garu, B.A., B.L.	.....	.....
	Favorite Job Press ...	Rev. H. C. Schmidt ...	.....	.....
	Senivarapetta	Rajah Rungiah Appa Rao Bahadur Zemindar Garu.	.....	.....
	Pangidigudem	Rajah Bommadevara Venkata Narsimha Naidu, Bahadur Zemindar Garu.	.....	.....
Kistna. Guntur	American Lutheran Mission Press.	American Lutheran Mission, Guntur, under the Board of Foreign Missions of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States.	.....	.....
	Lakshmi Nilayam ...	Kandula Narasayya ...	Rasikellasive.	.....
Masulipatam ...	"Dove" Press	Church Mission Society	.....	.....
	"Sre Dharma" Press...	Sankata Shrabbayya ...	1. Hindu Desabhimani. 2. Desabhimani. 3. Bhudha Vidheya.	.....
Challapalli	Sri Mantu Press in the Zemindar's Fort.	Sri Mantu Raja Yarlagadda Mallikharjuna Prasad Naidu, Bahadur, Zemindar of Challapalli.	Bhudb Videheya ...	.....
Bezwada	"Albion" is the D.P.W. Government Press.	Northern Sub-Division Officer, Kistna, Eastern Division.	Hithapadesani (bi-monthly).	.....
Nellore	Collectorate Press ...	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly).
	Sri Ranganayaki Press.	Saraswati Narasimha Charlu.	.....	.....
	Saraswathi Nilayam Press.	Saraswati Tiruvengada Charlu.	.....	.....
	Rampatam Mission Press.	American Baptist Missionary Union.	.....	.....
	Venkatagiri Rajah's Press.	Venkatagiri Rajah ...	.....	.....
Cuddapah	Collectorate Press ...	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly).
Kurnool	Collectorate Press ...	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly).
Anantapur	Collectorate Press ...	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly).
Bellary	Government Gazette Press.	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly).
	Albion Press ...	Mr. M. Abraham ...	.....	.....
	Chitralipi Sarada Press	Rajagopaul Setty & Co	.....	.....
	The Bellary Printing Press.	Managed by a body of shareholders consisting of 113 persons.	Vijayadhvaja, English, Telugu and Canarese (weekly).	.....
Chingleput. 1. Little Conjeeveram.	Canchi Bhooshanam Press.	K. Srinivasa Ragava Chariar.	.....	.....
2. Big Conjeeveram ...	The Chandrabanoo Press.	S. Arunachela Nadar ...	.....	.....
3. Chingleput	The Indian Press ...	P. Jagannatha Pillai ...	A weekly paper called "Ulagacoonadusam or the Mirror of the World." This paper ceased to exist some 9 months back.	.....
4. Saidapet	The Hindu Union Press.	P. Devasikamani Moodelly.	.....	.....

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(83)—*The Press, for the year* 1888-89—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Districts.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
		DISTRICT PRESSES—*continued.*		
North Arcot. Vellore	Vani Nikeitanam Press.	Abbu Moodelly ...	.....	.....
	Victoria Press ...	V. Parthasaradi Moodelly and Brothers.	.....	.....
	Vimala Press	Kalathi Aiyar ...	.....	.....
Karvetnagar ...	Sri Baratha Leela Muthrakshara Sala.	Zemindar of Karvetnagar.	.....	.....
Punganur	Vernacular Press ...	B. Narayana Row ...	.....	.....
Chittoor	Victoria Jubilee Press.	Ramanuja Chariar ...	.....	.....
South Arcot. South Arcot	Collectorate Press ...	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly).
Villupuram	Srithara Muthrakshara Salai.	Adinaralha Chari ...	.....	.....
Chidambaram	Chidambaram Brahma Vidya Press.	C. R. Srinivasa Sastri...	Brahma Vidya Patrica (fortnightly).	.....
Cuddalore	Patriot Press, Tirupapuliyur.	P. T. Sadagopa Chariar.	Deshabimani (weekly).	.....
Tanjore. Tanjore ...	Budhi Prakasa Press ...	V. Ry. Govinda Rao Sirgarao Ghatika Sahib.	.....	Sujana Ullasen (bi-monthly). Jamanukulam (monthly).
	National Press ...	T. R. Vasantha Pillay...	Southern Star (weekly).	.....
	Patriotic Press ...	1. Govinda Row Suriya Vamsi. 2. Krishnasami Appa.	Tanjore Janamithran (weekly).	.....
	Saint Joseph's Press ...	S. Venkatarama Aiyar.	.....	.....
Tiruvadi	Jothivalasa Press ...	Sundareswara Sastri ...	.....	.....
Kumbakonam	Lord Ripon Press ...	Gilladi V. Badrasami Chettiyar.	.....	.....
Chuttram Karuppur, Kumbakonam.	Ambalkalanithi Press.	Kristnasami Pillay ...	.....	.....
Tranquebar	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press.	Leipzic Evangelical Lutheran Mission Society.	.....	Arunothagam.
Negapatam ...	Eclipse Press	Messrs. Oliver and Co.	South Indian Post ...	.....
	Scottish Branch Press.	Messrs. Graves, Cookson and Co.	.....	.....
	Pennington's Press ...	V. Kannayira Stapathi.	.....	.....
Trichinopoly	South India Times Press.	V. Pakkiam Pillay and Sons.	.....	.....
	Southern Star Press ...	P. Ulagappa Pillay ...	.....	1. The Matriculation Candidate, a Literary Journal (now discontinued). 2. Parish Magazine. 3. A Compendium of all the decisions contained in the Indian Law Reports.
	Ripon Press	T. V. Venkatarayalu Naidu.	The Trichinopoly Herald.	.....
	Chandravathani Press.	E. Palaniyandi Pillai ...	.....	.....
	Branch Eclipse Press ...	Messrs. Oliver and Co., Negapatam.	.....	South Indian Railway Guide in English and Tamil.
Madura	Lennox Press	Rev. G. T. Washburn...	Sathiavarthamani ...	.....
	Do.	Rev. J. P. Jones ...	Santhoshasettu ...	.....
	Victoria Press	S. M. Sundaram Iyer ...	The Madura Mail ...	.....
	Industrial Press ...	Rev. A. H. Thomas, B.A.	The "Banner of the Cross."	.....
	Pandiyan Press ...	S. Vaithilingam Pillay.	.....	.....
	Shanmuga Vilasa Press.	Sundaram Servai ...	.....	.....
	Vanivilasam Press ...	G. Subramania Sastry.	.....	.....
	Kassim Press ...	Ibrahim Ali Sahib ...	.....	.....
	South Indian Press ...	C. Seshadri Sastry ...	.....	.....

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(83)—*The Press, for the year* 1888-89—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Districts.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
	DISTRICT PRESSES—*continued.*			
Madura—*continued.*	Gnanarathinagaram Press.	Kandasami Pillay ...	.....	.....
	Meenatchi Sundara Vilasa Press.	Letchumana Servai ...	.....	.....
Tinnevelly. Tuticorin	Tuticorin Printing Press "Manthra Nagara Entra Salai."	Ariyanayagam Pillai ...	.....	.....
Do.	Tuticorin Press ...	F. Pereira	.....	.....
Ettaiyapuram	Ilasai Vilasam Press ...	S. Chinnasami Aiyar ...	.....	.....
Ambasamudram ...	Bharatavilasam Press ...	Venkatachalam Aiyar and Krishna Aiyar.	.....	.....
	Her Majesty's Jubilee Press.	Sivaramalingam Aiyar and C. Subbaiyar.	.....	.....
Palamcottah ...	Church Mission Press.	Church Mission Society	.....	The "Friendly Instructor" in Tamil (published monthly).
	Gnanathaiyam Press ...	M. Nallasivan Pillai and Co.	.....	.....
	Sri Vijia Letchmi Vilasam Press.	C. Gopalaiyar and Co.	.....	.....
Vannarpet	Chintamani Press ...	K. S. Sankaranarayana Pillai.	.....	.....
Railway Station ...	Ariyaprakasini Press...	N. S. Appaiya Aiyar ...	.....	.....
Do. ...	Hindu Desa Abimani Press.	Venkatachellam Aiyar.	.....	"Gnanadipam" in Tamil (published monthly).
Tinnevelly	Muttamil Agaram Press.	Pudur Ramasamia Pillai.	.....	.....
Do.	Union Central Press ...	A. Nellaiyappa Pillai and T. V. Subramania Pillai.	.....	.....
Coimbatore	The "Crescent" Press in English or "Kalanidhi Press in Tamil."	S. P. Narasimhulu Naidoo. S. Vijiarunga Moodelliyar. B. Seetharama Chetty.	The "Coimbatore Cresent."	.....
	Coimbatore Coffee Works Printing Press.	Messrs T. Stanes & Co.	.....	.....
	K. R. Venkataramaniah and Co.	B. Ramasami Mudaliar.	.....	.....
	Erode Central Press ...	A. Ramasami Mudaliar.	.....	.....
Nilgiris. Ootacamund ...	South of India Observer Press.	T. G. Davis and John Walsh.	South of India Observer and Nilgiri Express.	
	Lawrence Asylum Press, Ootacamund Branch.	Government Directors:— 1. The Ven'ble the Archdeacon F. Browne. 2. H. B. Grigg, Esq., the Director of Public Instruction. 3. Major-Genl. McLeod, R.A., Inspector-General of Ordnance.	.....	1. The Nilgiri District Gazette (monthly). 2. Mid-monthly sheet. 3. Nilgiri District Magazine (monthly). 4. General Orders by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief (weekly).
Salem	Collectorate Press ...	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly).
South Canara. Mangalore	Collectorate Press ... 3 Typographic Presses.	Government	.....	District Gazette.
	Basel Mission Press ...	Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore.	.....	1. Sabhapatra (a monthly periodical in Canarese). 2. Keralopakari (a monthly periodical in Malayalam). 3. Canarese Almanac (annually). 4. Malayalam Almanac (annually). 5. "Almopakari," a quarterly periodical in Malayalam.
Do.	Codialboil Press ...	Roman Catholic Mission.	.....	A Few Pleasant Nights at Mr. Rau's from March last (monthly).
Udipi	Hindu Press	Adur Narayana Rau ...	.....	"Sudarshana" a monthly periodical in Canarese.
Mangalore	Vidy Sudhakara Lithographic Press.	Narayana Charya ...	.....	.....
	Matba-e-Fa-eze Ahmadi, Lithographic Press.	Mir Husain Bin Mir Zahdally.	.....	.....

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(83)—*The Press, for the year* 1888-89—continued.

1		2	3	4	
				Publications thereat.	
Districts.		Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
DISTRICT PRESSES—*continued.*					
Malabar.	Kottayam	Cheriyakakkam Press.	Valappichikandi Kunhi Moossa.	.....	.....
		Tayilkandi Paramba Press.	Arayalpurath Kunhi Ahmed.	.....	.....
		Nayiyamvidu Paramba Press.	Nayiyamvittil Abdu ...	.....	.....
		Mangadankandi Press.	Kannambath Assan ...	.....	.....
		Kalluvalappa ...	Fakir Ahamedindagath Virankutti Mussaliyar	.....	.....
		Kulamullakandi Paramba Press.	Palakandi Kunhamu ...	.....	.....
		Bangalayil Valapil Press.	Therakadawath Pokkar	.....	.....
	Calicut	Vidya Velasam Press ...	S. A. Kalahastri Moodelliyar.	.....	.....
		Spectator Press ...	P. C. Achutan Brothers.	Malabar and Travancore Spectator. The Kerala Sanchari.	.....
		Karaparamba Press ...	Messrs. Pierce, Leslie & Co.	Fortnightly market report (in English).	.....
		James Press	C. Kunhi Raman Menon.	The Kerala Patrika (weekly, in Malayalam).	.....
		Collectorate Press ...	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly, in English and Malayalam).
	Palghat	Union Press ...	Charles Mandodi ...	.....	.....
		Mengnanavilakkam Press.	K. Subramania Pillai.	.....	.....
		Bharatiumukha Vilasam Press.	M. Govinda Pisharodi and 2 others.	.....	.....
	Cochin	Western Star Press ...	Mrs. H. M. Walker ...	The Western Star (weekly in English)	.....
		Cochin Argus	Mr. Pereira	The Cochin Argus (weekly in English)	.....
		Kerala Mitram	Devaji Bheemaji ...	Kerala Mitram (trimonthly, in Malayalam),	.....
		St. Thomas' Press ...	Kakkanni	Kerala Kokil (monthly, in Mahratta).	.....

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

(84)—*Return of persons according to religious denominations in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1888-89.

1	2		3	4	5	6
Denomination.	Number of persons.		Number of ministers or priests.	Number of churches or buildings designed or used for public worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
	a Natives.	*b* Others.				
					Rs. A. P.	
Church of England ...	101,995	26,798	226	1,346	2,74,331 0 0	
Church of Scotland * ...	350	1,801	* 8	6	11,365 0 0	
Church of Rome ...	855,967	23,104	862	2,181	25,140 0 0	
Protestant Dissenters ...	201,583	1,932	403	1,914	2,007 0 0	

* Four of the ministers engaged in Missionary work amongst the natives are supported by the church, the other four are in the service of the Government.

PART IV.—SPECIAL APPENDIX.

STATEMENTS I AND II, AND DIAGRAMS.

STATEMENTS I AND II.

STATEMENT

Table showing the average quantities of food-grains, in seers of 80 tolas, procurable for a Rupee in the ending 1885,

Districts.	Second-sort rice.																
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
GANJAM.																		
Average of ten years...	11·2	18·9	18·9	18·7	18·4	18·4	18·0	17·4	16·8	17·9	17·8	17·8	18·3	28·2	31·5	30·3	29·9	27·2
1886	14·1	14·2	13·8	14·2	14·3	14·2	14·2	13·8	14·6	15·0	15·1	15·1	14·4	24·1	24·1	27·2	29·6	27·2
1887	17·3	17·9	18·1	19·6	18·4	19·0	18·8	18·8	18·8	18·9	18·5	18·6	18·5	26·4	30·5	32·3	30·1	29·0
1888	19·0	18·0	19·7	18·7	18·0	18·5	17·8	16·2	14·5	11·3	12·6	12·4	16·4	30·5	32·8	32·9	31·3	31·2
VIZAGAPATAM.																		
Average of ten years...	15·6	15·8	14·7	15·4	15·3	15·0	15·1	14·8	14·6	14·4	14·5	14·8	15·0	28·2	28·5	27·5	27·1	26·6
1886	13·4	14·4	14·3	14·3	14·3	14·3	13·9	13·7	13·6	14·1	14·1	13·6	14·0	24·5	24·7	24·8	24·5	24·3
1887	14·8	15·8	16·5	16·4	15·9	15·5	15·0	15·0	15·2	14·9	15·4	15·8	15·5	30·2	29·6	28·7	28·9	27·5
1888	15·7	16·2	16·5	16·7	16·8	16·6	16·1	14·3	12·8	11·3	12·0	12·3	14·8	28·3	28·4	28·7	28·6	27·4
GODAVARI.																		
Average of ten years...	16·9	17·0	17·0	16·9	16·1	16·8	16·6	15·6	16·1	15·6	14·8	15·8	16·3	29·7	30·2	30·6	30·5	30·2
1886	15·3	14·5	14·4	15·0	15·0	14·4	14·6	14·3	14·1	14·2	14·6	15·1	14·6	26·1	25·9	26·6	26·3	26·5
1887	16·0	16·0	16·4	16·0	15·5	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·9	15·2	15·5	15·3	26·4	27·2	27·3	27·4	26·4
1888	16·0	16·1	17·1	17·6	17·8	17·4	17·3	17·1	16·0	13·5	14·2	15·5	16·3	25·6	26·4	29·7	30·0	29·4
KISTNA.																		
Average of ten years...	14·3	15·7	15·7	15·6	15·1	14·9	14·7	14·6	14·6	14·4	14·0	14·1	14·8	25·0	25·1	25·0	24·2	23·3
1886	13·5	14·2	14·3	14·5	14·6	14·4	14·4	14·9	14·4	14·3	14·2	14·4	14·3	19·8	19·9	20·6	21·2	20·4
1887	14·6	15·5	15·3	16·2	16·2	17·2	17·0	16·7	16·7	16·5	16·0	16·5	16·2	23·6	24·3	24·4	23·7	23·1
1888	16·2	16·2	16·6	16·6	16·5	16·1	16·3	16·5	15·6	13·4	14·0	15·1	15·8	24·3	24·7	24·2	23·8	24·0
NELLORE.																		
Average of ten years...	13·9	14·1	14·1	14·1	14·4	14·5	14·5	14·4	14·4	14·1	13·8	14·7	14·2	23·7	24·1	24·3	25·0	24·1
1886	15·3	15·2	15·1	15·2	15·1	14·9	15·1	15·2	15·2	15·2	15·1	15·0	15·1	24·6	24·4	24·6	25·0	24·8
1887	14·9	15·0	15·0	15·4	15·5	15·4	15·4	15·6	15·4	15·5	15·5	15·6	15·3	25·9	27·1	26·9	27·1	27·2
1888	15·5	15·7	15·7	15·8	15·6	15·8	16·1	15·9	15·9	14·3	14·3	14·9	15·5	25·7	24·9	24·8	25·3	24·6
CUDDAPAH.																		
Average of ten years...	14·3	14·4	14·5	14·7	14·9	14·9	14·7	14·8	13·4	14·0	13·8	13·7	14·3	26·2	25·7	25·4	26·4	26·6
1886	14·1	14·2	13·9	14·0	14·1	14·3	14·3	14·3	14·6	14·8	14·9	15·2	14·3	26·4	26·2	25·8	25·7	26·8
1887	16·0	16·1	18·1	16·0	16·3	16·5	16·4	16·2	16·0	16·0	16·1	16·2	16·3	30·8	30·6	29·6	29·8	29·8
1888	16·3	16·5	16·4	16·4	16·7	16·0	16·9	16·8	17·2	14·9	14·6	15·3	16·2	30·3	32·3	32·3	32·0	31·6
ANANTAPUR.																		
Average of ten years...	Information not available.													Information				
1886	13·2	13·1	12·9	12·9	13·3	13·0	13·2	13·7	13·7	13·1	14·2	15·0	13·5	27·3	26·1	25·7	26·1	26·7
1887	16·7	15·7	16·8	16·8	17·1	17·2	17·2	17·2	17·3	17·3	17·2	17·4	16·9	32·4	31·4	31·1	31·5	33·3
1888	17·1	17·1	17·3	17·6	17·5	17·3	16·9	16·8	16·3	14·4	14·7	15·5	16·5	36·1	35·1	35·2	35·2	34·8
BELLARY.																		
Average of ten years...	14·1	14·0	14·0	13·9	14·0	14·1	13·7	13·7	13·6	13·3	13·0	13·1	13·7	27·5	27·0	27·0	27·1	26·8
1886	13·6	13·5	13·0	12·9	13·1	12·8	13·0	12·9	13·1	13·0	13·2	13·3	13·1	26·4	25·9	25·1	26·2	25·8
1887	13·8	14·1	14·0	13·9	13·6	13·5	13·5	13·6	13·7	13·6	13·7	14·1	13·7	32·4	33·4	32·7	32·8	30·7
1888	14·1	13·9	14·4	14·0	13·9	13·9	13·9	13·9	13·7	12·8	12·2	13·2	14·2	36·4	35·9	30·1	34·6	34·6
KURNOOL.																		
Average of ten years...	12·8	11·8	12·9	12·8	12·8	12·7	12·6	12·5	12·6	14·0	12·2	12·2	12·6	27·6	27·5	27·2	26·4	26·0
1886	13·0	12·9	12·7	13·0	13·0	12·8	12·6	12·5	12·8	13·0	13·1	13·0	12·9	27·3	26·7	26·4	26·7	26·7
1887	13·8	14·0	14·1	13·9	14·0	14·4	14·1	14·1	14·0	12·6	14·8	14·8	14·2	27·9	28·7	29·9	30·2	28·9
1888	15·1	14·6	14·9	14·9	15·0	14·5	14·1	14·0	13·6	11·9	12·3	12·9	14·0	32·5	33·8	33·3	33·2	32·0
MADRAS.																		
Average of ten years...	12·7	13·2	13·3	13·4	13·3	13·0	12·6	12·9	12·7	12·5	12·3	12·3	12·8	19·3	19·3	19·4	19·2	18·8
1886	12·8	13·0	12·9	14·0	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·3	14·2	14·2	14·0	14·1	13·9	18·0	...	...	...	18·0
1887	14·5	14·3	13·9	14·0	13·7	13·4	13·0	13·0	13·0	13·0	13·0	13·0	13·5	23·0	23·0	23·0	23·0	23·0
1888	12·8	13·0	13·0	13·0	13·0	13·0	13·0	13·0	13·0	12·9	12·9	13·3	13·0	23·0	23·0	23·0	23·0	23·0
CHINGLEPUT.																		
Average of ten years...	15·0	15·7	14·7	15·7	15·7	15·1	14·3	14·1	14·1	13·8	13·9	13·8	14·7	20·1	20·1	18·9	18·8	19·5
1886	13·9	15·0	15·2	15·7	15·7	15·6	15·4	15·0	15·2	16·0	17·1	17·6	15·6	18·1	19·0	19·0	19·0	19·0
1887	17·2	17·0	17·0	18·0	18·1	17·8	16·9	16·4	16·4	16·2	16·1	16·3	16·9	19·9	19·9	...	...	...
1888	16·2	18·1	18·4	19·0	18·4	17·9	17·3	17·0	17·0	16·2	15·9	16·3	17·3	*	*	*	*	*
NORTH ARCOT.																		
Average of ten years...	15·4	15·5	15·5	15·6	15·8	15·3	15·0	14·9	14·8	14·7	14·5	14·6	15·1	24·1	24·2	24·2	24·2	24·2
1886	14·6	15·5	15·6	15·9	15·2	15·2	15·4	15·3	15·7	16·3	16·9	16·7	15·7	23·6	22·7	23·2	24·0	23·7
1887	17·7	17·3	17·2	17·2	17·4	16·9	16·4	16·8	16·7	16·7	16·7	16·7	16·9	30·1	28·9	29·7	30·7	30·6
1888	18·0	18·0	18·0	18·3	18·1	16·8	16·8	16·7	16·4	15·9	15·8	16·2	17·1	30·3	26·2	29·2	29·9	29·7
SOUTH ARCOT.																		
Average of ten years...	15·3	16·4	16·1	16·1	15·1	15·4	14·8	14·5	14·7	13·5	14·7	15·6	15·2	30·0	31·0	29·4	26·9	27·6
1886	15·5	16·2	16·6	16·9	16·4	16·4	16·3	16·0	16·1	16·3	17·1	17·5	16·4	31·1	35·3	35·8	34·7	34·9
1887	17·4	16·8	16·7	16·8	16·9	17·0	16·9	16·6	16·9	16·8	16·6	16·7	16·8	38·6	33·3	34·6	31·7	34·4
1888	17·1	17·0	17·5	17·1	16·7	16·4	16·2	16·2	16·0	15·7	15·7	16·1	16·5	34·6	35·8	32·2	...	...
TANJORE.																		
Average of ten years...	14·8	15·5	15·7	15·7	15·3	14·8	14·1	13·6	13·8	14·2	14·7	14·4	14·7	25·9	16·6	26·5	26·5	26·4
1886	15·0	15·5	16·5	16·5	16·6	16·4	16·6	16·7	17·0	17·4	17·5	17·2	16·6	22·0	23·6	24·9	25·4	25·5
1887	16·1	15·9	16·4	16·6	17·0	17·0	16·5	15·6	15·5	16·3	16·7	15·5	16·3	25·4	29·4	29·3	30·6	31·5
1888	17·0	17·9	18·3	17·9	17·4	16·8	16·1	15·7	15·7	60·0	15·5	14·8	16·6	27·3	26·8	26·5	27·6	27·5
TRICHINOPOLY.																		
Average of ten years...	14·3	14·6	14·6	14·6	14·4	13·9	13·3	13·1	13·2	12·4	13·6	13·5	13·8	37·0	41·1	39·7	42·7	42·2
1886	13·6	14·0	15·5	16·1	15·9	15·6	15·4	15·5	15·8	15·9	16·3	16·2	15·5	35·0	35·8	47·4	56·4	57·8
1887	15·0	14·4	14·5	14·9	15·1	15·1	15·0	14·9	14·8	14·6	14·5	14·4	14·8	43·1	41·9	42·8	41·9	43·4
1888	14·6	16·1	16·8	16·3	16·0	15·6	14·8	14·4	14·2	14·1	14·1	14·1	15·1	37·5	37·3	35·7	37·6	35·7

* Not cultivated.

I.

Madras Presidency during 1886, 1887 *and* 1888, *compared with the average of the previous ten years exclusive of* 1877.

Cholum.								Ragi.											
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.
26·6	25·8	21·9	23·5	25·2	24·6	26·9	26·8	28·2	27·7	27·7	27·9	27·6	26·7	26·3	27·5	28·8	28·2	28·0	27·8	27·9
24·1	24·1	27·2	23·1	26·8	26·7	26·4	25·9	28·1	27·6	27·4	27·9	27·6	27·5	27·4	28·2	29·6	35·1	34·3	34·3	29·6
30·4	29·5	24·7	24·0	24·4	24·4	29·1	27·9	34·3	34·4	34·4	33·9	32·5	31·3	31·2	28·5	30·9	31·5	31·2	31·7	32·1
29·5	27·3	27·3	23·5	18·3	16·5	18·3	26·6	31·4	21·2	31·5	31·1	31·0	29·0	26·0	24·1	24·2	21·5	22·8	22·1	26·3
25·7	24·2	24·4	25·0	24·3	23·8	26·1	25·9	28·2	27·7	28·7	27·9	27·6	26·7	26·3	27·5	28·8	28·2	28·0	22·9	27·9
22·7	23·7	24·1	26·9	27·2	27·6	27·3	25·2	27·0	26·7	27·0	27·5	27·5	27·3	27·3	28·5	30·7	31·6	30·4	30·4	28·5
24·4	23·3	23·4	22·9	22·7	23·5	26·5	25·9	29·9	28·8	28·3	27·9	27·9	26·2	24·6	25·4	25·9	25·5	26·5	26·7	26·9
26·5	26·3	23·4	21·0	18·7	20·8	24·2	25·2	27·8	27·8	27·8	27·4	27·1	25·7	25·5	24·7	25·1	20·7	22·9	22·9	25·5
29·9	28·8	28·1	28·1	27·2	25·4	26·6	28·8	30·5	30·9	30·9	31·0	30·9	31·2	30·6	29·5	30·1	28·8	27·8	29·2	30·1
26·8	26·2	26·2	25·8	25·5	25·8	24·5	26·3	30·6	29·0	28·1	28·0	29·0	28·6	28·5	28·7	28·0	27·7	27·6	28·9	28·5
24·6	23·9	22·5	22·1	22·6	22·7	24·9	24·8	30·9	30·9	30·2	30·2	29·3	27·6	27·1	26·6	26·6	25·2	25·8	28·0	28·2
28·9	28·2	28·4	28·0	23·0	23·6	25·6	27·2	29·1	28·5	29·9	29·5	27·3	29·1	28·8	28·1	26·9	22·6	23·9	24·9	27·4
22·7	22·5	22·9	23·1	22·8	22·6	23·2	23·5	29·3	29·9	30·0	29·8	29·5	29·1	28·0	28·0	28·1	27·5	26·7	26·8	28·5
20·1	20·3	21·2	21·9	21·9	22·0	21·9	20·9	26·8	27·3	28·8	29·3	29·2	29·1	28·6	28·7	28·8	28·2	28·8	30·0	28·6
25·7	23·7	24·3	24·8	24·0	24·9	25·9	24·4	31·2	31·4	32·3	30·0	31·5	35·7	33·3	33·3	33·9	32·2	33·5	32·1	32·5
23·2	23·6	23·7	22·6	19·3	20·5	23·0	23·1	30·4	30·5	30·8	31·4	31·0	31·6	30·8	30·6	28·9	24·8	22·7	24·6	29·0
25·2	24·8	24·4	24·0	23·6	23·0	23·2	24·1	26·1	26·2	26·3	27·4	27·9	27·9	27·7	27·2	27·0	26·5	25·5	25·5	26·7
24·6	24·0	24·5	24·6	25·0	25·6	25·4	24·8	29·0	28·7	28·6	29·7	29·7	29·0	29·6	29·1	28·7	29·4	29·3	29·3	29·2
27·0	26·4	25·6	25·8	26·0	25·9	25·8	26·4	29·2	29·0	29·7	30·3	30·8	30·9	31·2	31·0	30·5	30·6	30·7	30·8	30·4
25·5	25·7	23·9	23·4	22·1	22·5	22·7	24·3	30·7	30·9	30·6	30·7	30·6	30·4	30·2	29·9	28·8	25·6	25·4	26·4	29·1
26·4	25·5	24·4	28·3	25·3	25·4	25·8	25·9	28·7	28·8	24·0	29·6	29·9	29·7	29·6	28·0	27·6	27·8	27·9	28·2	28·7
25·8	25·7	25·0	25·9	28·2	28·8	30·0	26·7	29·6	29·7	29·6	29·9	29·8	29·0	29·3	29·2	29·4	30·7	32·2	31·8	30·0
30·0	29·4	28·9	29·1	30·6	30·6	31·9	30·0	32·9	32·6	32·7	33·8	34·9	34·3	34·4	33·8	34·6	34·3	35·3	35·8	34·1
30·8	30·6	31·0	30·1	27·4	26·3	28·1	30·2	36·1	35·9	36·3	36·3	36·2	35·6	35·1	33·9	33·2	32·5	31·7	32·6	34·6
not available.								Information not available.												
25·3	25·1	26·8	27·0	29·6	32·1	31·9	27·5	30·2	29·2	28·7	28·2	28·2	27·9	27·3	30·0	30·5	33·0	35·3	35·6	30·3
33·4	33·8	34·0	36·0	35·9	35·9	35·9	33·7	35·8	35·4	36·2	37·0	38·3	38·1	37·5	37·2	39·9	41·1	40·9	40·8	38·2
34·4	31·7	32·0	32·0	29·4	30·4	31·5	33·1	39·2	37·7	37·6	37·5	37·6	37·2	36·4	35·3	36·3	33·8	35·1	36·6	36·7
26·0	25·8	25·6	25·3	25·9	26·5	26·7	26·4	30·2	29·7	29·9	30·1	29·4	28·6	28·1	27·6	27·7	28·2	29·4	29·4	29·0
24·7	24·9	25·7	27·7	28·6	30·6	31·0	26·9	29·9	30·5	29·5	30·8	29·5	27·9	28·2	27·9	30·1	32·0	34·5	36·9	30·6
29·5	30·9	31·3	33·8	35·1	35·5	35·3	32·8	37·7	38·9	39·6	40·2	39·4	37·6	36·7	37·1	39·4	41·1	42·0	42·4	39·3
32·8	29·0	33·0	32·7	28·6	29·6	31·6	32·4	43·1	42·7	42·0	42·0	42·5	41·0	41·5	41·6	41·9	36·8	36·8	40·8	41·1
24·8	24·7	24·8	24·7	25·4	27·1	26·8	26·1	27·2	27·9	25·3	26·2	27·7	27·1	26·6	25·3	25·3	25·1	25·9	26·6	26·3
26·3	26·2	26·8	27·2	26·9	26·9	26·0	26·7	29·4	29·5	28·2	27·9	28·3	27·9	27·9	28·9	28·9	27·6	28·2	27·8	28·4
30·2	29·8	31·0	31·9	32·6	33·1	33·4	30·2	29·3	30·6	29·5	27·8	25·6	31·1	30·8	31·9	32·1	33·0	33·1	30·6	30·4
30·1	29·4	28·9	27·0	22·4	25·2	25·5	29·4	32·1	29·9	33·7	31·0	30·2	31·4	30·4	30·7	27·9	24·8	25·2	27·3	29·5
19·1	19·3	19·3	19·2	19·3	18·0	19·0	19·1	23·3	23·7	23·3	23·1	23·2	23·0	22·7	23·0	23·1	23·2	23·4	23·4	23·2
...	...	...	21·2	23·0	23·0	23·0	21·0	25·7	26·0	25·9	26·6	26·7	26·7	25·8	25·3	25·4	25·6	25·2	25·3	25·8
23·0	23·0	23·0	23·0	23·0	23·0	23·0	23·0	27·0	27·4	26·0	26·6	27·2	27·8	27·6	28·0	28·1	28·3	28·4	28·4	27·6
23·0	23·0	23·0	23·0	...	...	...	23·0	28·7	28·8	28·8	28·7	29·0	28·7	28·4	27·4	27·4	26·5	25·9	26·3	27·9
19·8	18·9	20·6	19·6	20·1	19·9	19·5	19·6	23·9	23·6	23·1	23·4	23·7	23·0	22·3	22·6	22·3	24·3	24·3	23·7	23·3
16·2	18·1	18·4	18·1	18·1	18·1	18·1	18·2	26·3	24·6	26·0	26·4	26·8	26·6	25·8	24·9	24·5	25·4	26·6	26·5	25·9
...	28·5	28·5	...	...	...	...	24·2	26·5	26·2	25·9	28·1	29·2	27·6	27·6	27·7	28·3	29·4	30·3	29·6	28·0
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	27·8	29·2	29·1	29·0	29·0	28·4	28·0	28·1	27·8	28·3	29·0	28·8	28·5
23·9	34·9	26·2	25·9	25·4	24·3	24·5	24·5	26·8	26·6	26·4	26·9	27·6	26·8	28·4	26·2	26·2	27·2	27·2	26·7	26·9
24·9	24·3	25·6	29·3	29·5	31·4	30·1	26·0	29·0	28·6	28·3	28·2	29·6	29·3	29·1	28·0	28·9	30·6	30·6	31·1	29·3
29·4	30·5	29·1	22·9	29·4	29·1	28·9	29·1	31·8	31·5	31·7	32·1	33·3	32·9	32·6	32·3	32·7	33·9	34·6	34·1	32·8
28·6	29·3	30·0	30·2	26·8	27·1	27·2	28·7	34·8	34·9	34·4	34·6	34·2	33·2	32·9	33·0	32·8	32·7	32·6	32·8	33·6
28·1	26·3	25·1	24·9	25·4	25·4	27·5	27·6	28·9	28·7	27·1	26·4	26·5	25·9	24·8	25·1	27·0	29·2	29·2	28·5	27·3
31·4	29·2	28·6	32·4	33·9	33·0	33·2	32·8	31·9	31·8	31·5	29·7	28·8	28·4	28·5	29·3	30·1	31·6	32·7	33·0	30·6
33·5	30·9	30·9	29·4	32·0	31·3	32·8	32·8	32·7	30·4	27·9	28·2	28·4	28·3	28·1	28·3	29·4	31·3	31·8	31·5	29·7
25·2	25·2	25·2	27·3	25·9	23·6	23·6	27·9	30·8	30·6	29·7	28·2	26·7	26·5	25·8	25·8	26·4	29·4	30·3	30·1	28·4
24·6	24·1	22·5	22·8	25·2	26·0	24·5	25·1	28·5	28·9	29·1	28·1	27·5	26·7	25·9	25·2	26·0	28·4	28·0	27·5	27·5
26·0	23·1	24·0	28·8	29·8	32·9	28·1	26·2	27·3	28·4	27·6	26·5	26·3	25·8	26·4	29·1	32·3	32·9	35·0	30·8	29·0
30·5	29·2	27·0	27·5	28·2	26·8	26·4	28·6	28·5	29·3	27·1	29·7	30·9	29·7	28·3	26·9	27·9	28·1	28·5	29·2	28·7
26·7	25·0	...	...	...	...	...	26·8	29·9	31·5	30·1	28·7	27·4	27·0	26·3	25·1	27·0	26·8	27·5	28·7	28·0
37·1	35·3	32·9	31·4	32·0	31·7	32·2	36·3	28·6	28·9	28·2	28·3	27·3	26·8	26·1	29·6	26·3	28·0	27·3	27·9	27·8
52·3	43·2	37·7	37·6	38·2	39·5	44·9	43·8	30·6	32·3	32·4	32·3	31·8	30·4	30·0	29·7	29·8	32·8	33·2	32·3	31·5
36·1	36·9	28·0	28·0	28·4	28·5	30·3	35·8	30·1	27·7	26·9	27·4	26·5	26·8	26·6	26·3	26·7	28·6	28·3	30·0	27·7
32·8	32·1	32·9	32·2	33·8	26·8	39·2	34·5	31·0	32·3	31·8	30·5	29·4	29·2	28·6	26·9	31·7	28·1	27·5	27·8	29·6

STATEMENT

Table showing the average quantities of food-grains, in seers of 80 tolas, procurable for a Rupee in the ending 1885, exclusive

Districts.	Second-sort rice.																		
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
MADURA.																		
Average of ten years...	13·7	14·4	14·4	14·4	14·6	14·1	13·5	13·2	13·0	12·8	12·9	13·1	13·7	35·2	33·2	31·8	30·7	32·1
1886	14·0	15·4	16·1	16·0	16·1	15·8	15·4	15·7	16·0	16·1	16·4	15·9	15·7	34·8	38·6	42·4	39·5	37·0
1887	14·5	14·6	15·0	15·3	15·0	15·1	14·3	14·2	13·8	13·4	13·7	13·6	14·4	34·8	32·6	31·8	32·6	33·1
1888	13·9	15·0	15·9	15·7	15·1	14·8	14·4	13·7	13·6	13·4	13·3	13·1	14·3	28·7	29·9	35·7	38·9	38·9
TINNEVELLY.																		
Average of ten years...	13·3	13·7	13·8	13·8	13·8	12·8	12·3	12·3	12·4	12·9	13·0	13·0	13·2	24·3	24·7	23·7	25·4	25·1
1886	13·5	14·1	14·4	14·8	14·3	13·6	13·5	13·8	14·2	14·7	15·1	15·3	14·2	20·6	21·6	21·1	20·6	23·3
1887	13·9	13·2	13·6	14·0	13·9	13·6	13·3	12·9	12·8	12·8	13·3	13·2	13·4	26·1	22·8	21·1	21·1	25·5
1888	13·0	13·7	14·5	14·6	14·1	13·6	13·5	13·3	13·3	13·3	13·2	12·8	13·6	20·0	20·8	27·1	27·7	26·0
COIMBATORE.																		
Average of ten years...	13·7	13·7	13·9	13·9	13·7	13·2	13·0	11·5	11·5	12·9	13·3	13·3	13·1	22·8	23·0	23·4	23·6	23·2
1886	13·6	13·6	14·2	14·2	14·0	13·8	13·9	14·0	14·0	14·5	15·3	15·7	14·2	21·0	21·1	22·5	22·8	22·1
1887	15·2	15·1	15·3	15·5	15·4	15·6	15·2	15·2	14·9	15·3	15·6	15·4	15·3	23·3	22·5	22·7	23·6	24·3
1888	15·6	15·5	15·5	15·6	15·2	15·0	14·5	14·2	13·9	14·0	13·9	13·5	14·7	23·7	23·7	23·7	24·6	24·5
NILGIRIS.																		
Average of ten years...	10·3	10·5	10·5	10·5	10·5	10·4	10·2	10·2	10·0	10·3	9·5	9·9	11·9	17·8	17·7	17·5	17·2	16·7
1886	11·3	11·3	12·4	12·9	12·8	11·8	11·6	11·8	12·1	12·2	12·4	13·1	12·1	18·9	19·3	19·3	19·5	19·6
1887	13·2	13·4	13·6	13·1	13·1	13·0	13·0	12·1	12·8	13·0	12·4	12·7	12·9	24·9	24·7	26·4	25·5	26·6
1888	12·7	13·2	13·4	13·4	13·0	12·4	12·9	12·9	12·9	12·3	11·7	12·0	12·7	25·9	25·5	25·0	24·6	23·3
SALEM.																		
Average of ten years...	14·6	14·6	14·2	14·3	14·5	13·9	13·3	13·2	13·2	13·5	14·0	12·3	13·8	23·0	23·4	23·0	23·7	24·0
1886	14·1	14·6	14·9	15·0	15·2	14·8	14·7	14·8	15·0	15·8	16·8	17·0	15·2	21·9	22·4	24·4	25·7	24·2
1887	17·4	17·0	16·9	16·8	16·9	16·7	16·5	16·3	16·0	15·6	16·2	16·3	16·6	29·4	22·7	28·1	27·8	28·4
1888	16·3	16·2	16·1	16·0	16·1	15·9	15·5	15·3	14·8	15·0	14·9	14·9	15·6	29·1	28·9	30·4	29·4	29·5
SOUTH CANARA.																		
Average of ten years...	14·1	14·4	14·1	13·8	13·5	13·2	13·1	12·9	13·1	13·1	13·1	13·5	13·5	...	...	...	...	...
1886	14·8	14·8	15·1	15·1	15·1	14·7	14·5	14·5	14·9	15·1	15·2	15·4	14·9	...	...	...	...	...
1887	15·4	15·7	15·8	15·8	16·0	15·5	15·3	15·5	15·4	15·4	15·2	15·3	15·5	...	...	...	...	...
1888	15·7	15·5	15·7	15·8	15·8	15·6	15·4	15·2	15·1	14·7	14·2	14·7	15·3	...	...	...	...	...
MALABAR.																		
Average of ten years...	13·4	13·2	13·2	13·1	13·1	12·6	12·9	12·5	12·9	13·3	13·2	13·1	13·0	...	...	...	...	...
1886	13·2	13·4	13·5	13·4	13·3	13·0	12·8	13·1	13·8	14·6	14·8	15·1	13·7	...	...	...	...	...
1887	15·5	15·5	14·9	15·1	14·9	15·1	15·2	15·2	15·5	15·1	14·9	15·0	15·2	...	...	...	...	...
1888	15·1	15·1	15·3	15·0	14·4	14·5	14·4	14·5	14·4	14·0	13·9	14·4	14·6	...	...	...	...	...

I—*continued.*

Madras Presidency during 1886, 1887 *and* 1888, *compared with the average of the previous ten years of* 1877—continued.

Cholum.								Ragi.											
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.
31·0	30·1	28·8	22·4	27·3	27·9	31·0	30·1	29·8	29·8	28·6	29·1	28·6	28·0	30·9	27·5	27·0	27·0	27·2	28·9	28·5
36·7	33·4	33·0	33·2	34·8	33·9	40·1	36·4	31·6	32·7	31·5	30·5	29·2	27·6	27·8	29·8	32·6	35·1	35·6	35·3	31·6
34·3	32·3	30·8	28·7	26·2	26·7	27·4	30·9	29·8	28·7	28·2	29·5	31·0	31·1	29·2	28·2	27·9	26·1	26·2	27·7	28·6
31·9	29·0	27·8	27·6	27·0	26·5	28·0	30·8	30·2	31·0	28·8	28·7	28·2	27·5	26·5	25·5	25·9	25·8	26·1	26·8	27·6
23·5	23·0	22·5	23·2	23·8	23·3	23·6	23·8	28·7	27·4	26·4	26·5	25·9	24·5	23·6	23·2	24·2	25·1	25·2	26·4	25·6
23·4	24·1	25·5	28·0	28·5	29·1	29·3	24·6	27·1	26·8	26·7	26·0	25·7	25·4	24·0	23·9	26·9	28·2	29·2	29·8	26·6
25·2	24·6	24·0	23·6	21·0	21·5	19·8	23·0	25·9	25·6	25·7	25·4	25·7	25·1	24·3	23·4	23·5	23·0	23·3	23·5	24·5
25·0	25·3	25·8	24·7	24·5	23·9	24·1	24·6	27·6	27·5	27·9	26·2	25·1	25·0	24·5	24·8	24·5	26·5	25·9	26·8	26·0
22·6	22·2	20·2	20·2	20·9	22·3	22·8	22·3	27·8	27·5	27·3	28·3	27·9	26·8	26·0	23·5	24·2	25·0	28·1	28·1	26·7
21·8	21·3	21·7	23·8	25·1	25·1	25·8	22·9	26·9	27·2	27·4	37·4	27·2	26·7	26·4	26·5	28·5	30·6	31·6	32·1	28·2
24·2	23·4	23·0	22·9	22·7	23·2	23·0	23·2	29·3	28·5	29·9	30·7	31·1	30·7	30·3	30·0	28·7	29·1	30·5	31·1	29·9
24·5	22·2	22·0	22·1	21·9	22·5	21·9	23·1	31·6	31·2	31·4	30·6	30·4	29·3	28·2	27·6	26·7	28·6	28·4	28·7	29·4
17·1	17·7	17·5	17·4	19·3	17·4	17·6	17·5	18·4	18·2	18·2	18·3	18·3	18·0	17·6	17·5	17·7	17·8	17·7	18·1	18·0
19·1	18·6	19·4	20·0	22·3	23·1	24·2	20·3	20·9	21·1	21·7	22·9	22·7	21·2	20·4	21·3	21·9	22·6	23·3	23·7	22·0
25·2	24·4	22·6	25·4	25·2	24·8	26·4	25·2	24·2	25·2	26·2	26·0	25·7	25·1	25·7	23·6	25·8	26·0	25·4	25·8	25·4
23·4	23·4	23·6	23·8	23·4	23·2	24·0	24·1	25·9	25·8	26·1	25·8	24·5	23·7	24·0	24·4	23·7	23·5	23·2	23·9	24·5
24·2	23·7	22·8	23·8	24·7	24·4	23·8	23·5	36·2	25·7	25·9	27·4	27·1	27·5	26·4	25·4	25·4	25·6	27·0	26·8	26·5
24·8	25·5	27·2	31·0	32·0	33·3	28·7	26·8	28·6	28·4	28·6	29·4	29·1	28·9	28·9	30·4	31·2	32·0	31·7	33·4	30·0
31·2	32·0	31·2	31·6	31·1	30·7	30·2	30·1	32·6	31·9	32·8	32·6	33·3	34·2	33·9	33·6	33·9	34·3	34·3	34·7	33·5
27·7	26·7	26·2	25·9	24·4	24·0	24·0	27·2	34·2	34·3	34·3	34·6	34·3	32·2	31·8	31·4	30·5	30·0	30·2	31·1	32·4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·9	18·6	18·1	17·9	17·8	17·6	17·0	16·8	16·6	17·3	17·7	18·2	17·7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·1	20·5	19·9	20·2	20·4	19·3	19·0	18·8	18·8	19·9	21·0	22·3	21·0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·9	22·7	22·6	22·4	23·0	22·6	23·0	24·2	24·3	24·2	24·4	25·0	23·4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·8	24·0	23·6	23·9	23·4	23·1	23·5	23·5	23·2	22·9	23·0	22·8	23·5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·2	20·1	19·7	19·7	19·3	19·4	19·4	19·5	19·6	19·9	19·7	19·8	19·7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·4	21·5	21·3	21·7	21·6	20·8	20·9	21·3	22·2	21·9	23·9	25·4	22·0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·8	25·0	25·7	26·1	25·6	26·8	27·3	30·3	29·8	30·7	30·0	30·4	27·7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·2	30·1	31·4	30·7	28·0	27·4	27·9	26·4	26·3	25·7	24·1	26·4	27·8

STATEMENT

Table contrasting the monthly rainfall in the Madras Presidency during 1886,

Districts.	Number of places of observation.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.	
		Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.
Anantapur ... Average of nine years	11	0·06	0·2	0·09	0·2	0·24	0·5	0·23	0·6	2·49	3·7
Anantapur ... 1886		...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	0·6	2·05	4·3
Anantapur ... 1887		...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·5	2·50	3·7
Anantapur ... 1888		...	...	...	...	...	...	1·39	1·7	2·10	2·6
Bellary ... Average of nine years	11	0·08	0·1	0·02	0·1	0·16	0·5	0·55	1·7	2·41	4·5
Bellary ... 1886		...	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	0·5	2·30	5·1
Bellary ... 1887		...	...	...	...	...	...	0·78	2·2	1·02	2·3
Bellary ... 1888		0·06	0·1	0·08	0·2	...	...	1·09	1·9	3·05	4·8
Canara ... Average of ten years	9	0·12	0·3	...	...	0·06	0·2	0·84	2·3	6·00	7·7
Canara ... 1886		...	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	0·7	7·43	13·1
Canara ... 1887		...	...	...	...	0·06	0·6	1·62	4·1	2·09	4·7
Canara ... 1888		0·04	0·2	...	...	...	...	1·98	4·0	5·97	10·5
Chingleput ... Average of ten years	10	0·64	1·3	0·14	0·1	0·23	0·3	0·16	0·2	2·12	1·9
Chingleput ... 1886		0·19	0·4	...	...	0·77	0·9	...	...	5·52	5·4
Chingleput ... 1887		...	...	...	...	0·23	0·7	...	...	0·66	0·9
Chingleput ... 1888		0·14	0·5	...	...	...	...	0·13	0·4	5·19	3·8
Coimbatore ... Average of ten years	16	0·21	0·5	0·03	0·1	0·55	1·8	1·30	2·5	3·56	6·7
Coimbatore ... 1886		0·02	0·2	...	...	0·34	0·4	0·49	1·2	6·53	9·4
Coimbatore ... 1887		0·04	0·1	0·25	0·2	1·19	1·8	2·86	3·3	2·57	4·9
Coimbatore ... 1888		0·02	0·2	...	0·1	0·21	0·5	1·74	3·5	3·43	6·5
Cuddapah ... Average of ten years	14	0·07	0·2	0·07	0·2	0·35	0·6	0·37	0·7	2·07	3·3
Cuddapah ... 1886		...	...	...	...	0·26	0·4	...	...	3·01	5·1
Cuddapah ... 1887		...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·1	0·80	1·7
Cuddapah ... 1888		...	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	1·4	1·70	2·9
Ganjam ... Average of ten years	19	0·21	0·5	0·53	1·0	0·63	1·4	0·87	2·2	3·18	5·2
Ganjam ... 1886		0·10	0·3	0·03	0·2	1·40	4·1	0·16	0·5	3·38	6·3
Ganjam ... 1887		0·04	0·3	...	...	0·89	2·2	0·50	1·3	1·82	3·6
Ganjam ... 1888		0·29	1·2	0·67	1·9	0·12	0·4	0·25	1·0	0·37	1·5
Godávari ... Average of ten years	21	0·18	0·2	0·19	0·3	3·27	0·4	0·29	0·4	2·10	3·8
Godávari ... 1886		...	...	...	...	1·03	1·3	...	...	2·68	3·8
Godávari ... 1887		...	...	...	...	...	...	0·46	0·8	0·95	1·7
Godávari ... 1888		0·03	0·1	...	...	0·02	0·1	0·22	0·8	2·82	4·0
Kistna ... Average of ten years	11	0·20	0·5	0·10	0·2	0·58	0·8	0·27	0·5	2·14	3·1
Kistna ... 1886		...	...	...	...	1·16	1·6	...	...	2·15	4·3
Kistna ... 1887		...	...	...	...	0·01	0·1	0·07	0·2	0·35	1·4
Kistna ... 1888		...	...	...	...	...	...	0·49	0·7	2·89	3·2
Kurnool ... Average of ten years	13	0·04	0·1	0·04	0·1	0·30	0·5	0·33	0·8	1·58	2·8
Kurnool ... 1886		...	...	...	...	0·26	0·6	20·18	...	1·72	4·1
Kurnool ... 1887		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·7	1·20	1·8
Kurnool ... 1888		...	...	...	...	...	...	1·05	1·9	1·15	2·5
Madras ... Average of ten years	1	0·72	2·4	0·54	0·3	0·25	0·8	0·38	0·7	3·36	2·6
Madras ... 1886		0·52	1·0	...	...	0·36	4·0	...	...	5·78	9·0
Madras ... 1887		1·01	1·0	...	...	0·30	2·0	...	...	0·06	2·0
Madras ... 1888		0·72	4·0	...	...	...	...	0·13	1·0	3·17	2·0
Madura ... Average of ten years	20	0·52	1·1	0·39	0·4	0·73	1·3	1·31	2·2	2·37	3·8
Madura ... 1886		0·92	1·8	0·07	0·3	0·66	1·3	1·04	1·5	3·21	5·9
Madura ... 1887		...	...	0·44	0·5	2·00	1·9	3·51	4·0	0·90	2·1
Madura ... 1888		0·02	0·2	...	...	0·16	0·7	0·92	2·5	3·31	6·8
Malabar ... Average of ten years	14	0·17	0·3	0·08	0·3	0·74	1·5	2·50	4·7	8·31	9·7
Malabar ... 1886		0·03	0·1	...	...	0·01	0·1	2·10	3·0	13·03	15·3
Malabar ... 1887		...	...	0·06	0·4	0·69	2·0	3·45	7·6	3·37	7·7
Malabar ... 1888		...	...	0·09	0·4	0·06	0·2	4·41	4·3	12·07	14·2
Nellore ... Average of ten years	16	0·40	0·7	0·08	0·1	0·31	0·5	0·22	0·5	1·63	1·6
Nellore ... 1886		0·03	0·1	...	...	0·32	0·5	0·07	0·1	3·06	4·8
Nellore ... 1887		...	...	...	...	0·03	0·1	...	...	0·54	0·7
Nellore ... 1888		0·41	1·1	...	...	...	...	0·41	0·6	3·13	2·2
North Arcot ... Average of ten years	19	0·37	0·6	0·10	0·1	0·29	0·5	0·42	0·9	2·45	4·2
North Arcot ... 1886		0·02	0·2	...	...	0·71	0·9	...	...	5·60	5·2
North Arcot ... 1887		...	...	...	...	0·12	0·3	0·04	0·1	1·71	2·6
North Arcot ... 1888		0·03	0·2	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·3	5·31	4·2
Nilgiris ... Average of nine years	11	0·71	1·6	0·43	1·1	2·22	3·8	2·99	5·8	5·70	11·3
Nilgiris ... 1886		0·30	1·5	...	...	0·80	3·0	1·80	3·9	9·61	13·8
Nilgiris ... 1887		0·03	0·3	0·61	1·2	2·47	4·0	3·92	11·1	3·48	9·3
Nilgiris ... 1888		0·61	2·2	0·01	0·1	0·35	1·3	3·84	6·6	7·63	17·3
Salem ... Average of ten years	18	0·30	0·3	0·10	0·2	0·75	0·9	1·20	1·9	4·24	7·0
Salem ... 1886		0·04	0·2	...	...	0·77	1·1	0·23	0·6	6·18	8·1
Salem ... 1887		...	...	...	...	0·42	0·9	1·25	2·2	4·14	6·6
Salem ... 1888		0·03	0·1	0·08	0.2	0·15	0·5	0·91	2·7	3·61	6·4
South Arcot ... Average of ten years	17	0·49	0·8	0·04	0·1	0·21	0·4	0·40	0·6	2·63	3·5
South Arcot ... 1886		0·92	1·1	...	...	0·61	1·2	...	...	5·89	5·4
South Arcot ... 1887		...	0·1	...	...	1·14	1·4	0·17	0·5	2·14	2·7
South Arcot ... 1888		0·11	0·4	...	...	...	...	0·38	0·8	6·53	5·3
Tanjore ... Average of ten years	17	0·98	1·8	0·15	0·3	0·30	0·5	0·39	0·9	1·64	2·6
Tanjore ... 1886		2·58	3·6	1·26	0·8	0·28	0·4	0·02	0·1	6·54	6·0
Tanjore ... 1887		0·01	0·1	0·29	0·3	2·03	1·4	1·24	1·8	1·30	1·6
Tanjore ... 1888		0·11	0·8	...	...	0·08	0·1	0·72	1·2	6·88	7·5
Tinnevelly ... Average of ten years	11	0·76	1·5	0·62	1·1	1·46	2·4	1·53	2·6	2·10	3·5
Tinnevelly ... 1886		0·97	2·0	0·21	0·7	0·49	0·9	0·64	1·5	1·80	4·8
Tinnevelly ... 1887		0·03	0·1	0·63	1·3	1·20	2·1	4·45	7·5	0·49	1·5
Tinnevelly ... 1888		0·05	0·3	...	...	1·21	1·4	1·70	2·7	2·65	5·7
Trichinopoly ... Average of ten years	11	0·50	0·9	0·02	0·1	0·24	0·6	1·08	1·4	3·11	4·9
Trichinopoly ... 1886		0·30	1·3	...	...	0·80	1·1	0·12	0·3	9·73	8·0
Trichinopoly ... 1887		...	...	...	...	1·62	1·9	1·47	1·7	1·80	2·8
Trichinopoly ... 1888		0·06	0·4	...	...	0·22	0·1	1·33	1·7	4·49	7·3
Vizagapatam. Average of ten years	25	0·26	0·7	0·36	0·8	0·75	1·2	0·81	1·7	3·71	5·2
Vizagapatam. 1886		0·02	0·1	...	...	0·99	2·0	0·13	0·5	4·53	7·1
Vizagapatam. 1887		...	...	...	...	0·94	1·2	0·66	1·4	2·07	3·3
Vizagapatam. 1888		0·05	0·2	0·20	0·4	0·26	0·9	0·64	1·3	2·40	3·4
Total ... Average of ten years	315	0·36	0·8	0·19	0·3	0·66	1·0	0·84	1·6	3·13	4·7
Total ... 1886		0·32	0·6	0·07	0·1	0·55	1·2	0·33	0·7	5·08	7·0
Total ... 1887		0·07	0·1	0·10	0·2	0·70	1·1	1·22	2·3	1·63	3·3
Total ... 1888		0·13	0·6	0·05	0·1	0·13	0·3	1·12	2·0	4·08	5·7

II.

1887 *and* 1888, *with the average of previous ten years ending* 1885, *exclusive of* 1876.

June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total.	
Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.
2·29	4·5	2·26	4·9	3·65	6·9	3·77	6·3	5·33	8·0	2·08	4·1	0·25	0·8	22·74	40·7
2·31	4·8	5·08	8·7	6·60	7·1	2·08	5·3	4·94	6·5	2·21	1·6	0·56	1·5	25·99	40·4
1·55	4·5	1·16	4·0	7·76	9·3	6·87	7·2	2·79	5·8	3·04	4·9	0·48	1·6	26·23	41·5
1·12	1·6	1·74	4·8	1·33	3·9	5·98	8·6	1·43	2·0	5·12	5·1	0·03	0·1	20·24	30·4
2·34	5·7	2·77	7·5	4·00	8·7	4·50	8·2	5·44	8·6	1·51	2·7	0·26	0·5	24·04	48·8
4·08	7·4	2·74	9·6	3·16	6·5	2·95	6·5	5·60	7·0	0·87	1·7	0·25	1·1	22·14	45·4
3·45	7·0	1·40	6·6	5·88	9·3	4·31	8·5	3·13	6·3	2·16	4·1	0·17	0·8	22·30	47·1
1·26	3·9	1·83	8·3	2·42	5·9	5·49	9·9	0·81	2·5	4·02	6·4	...	...	20·11	43·9
34·83	26·8	36·03	29·0	28·86	26·8	13·50	21·3	8·10	13·6	2·66	5·3	0·59	1·4	131·59	134·7
32·62	27·3	46·91	28·7	17·03	26·7	8·62	18·0	10·46	18·8	3·08	3·1	0·23	0·7	126·59	137·1
51·89	27·3	40·14	28·5	16·15	23·8	12·35	15·8	18·61	14·4	5·58	9·3	0·04	0·4	148·53	130·9
55·33	28·2	36·24	30·1	32·68	30·6	4·77	12·8	4·81	9·9	5·32	8·0	0·12	0·7	147·26	135·0
2·06	4·4	3·00	6·4	4·15	9·5	4·83	6·8	7·92	9·6	13·02	11·1	4·46	4·9	42·73	56·5
7·47	9·8	7·63	8·2	5·50	8·4	2·40	5·9	8·04	12·1	7·00	8·4	1·98	4·4	45·50	63·9
3·34	6·1	1·88	5·3	4·84	8·3	7·08	8·2	20·75	11·8	12·54	14·1	8·89	9·4	60·21	64·8
2·04	3·8	2·85	6·7	7·81	10·0	3·50	5·9	12·26	13·0	14·47	12·4	6·00	4·5	54·39	61·0
2·38	4·6	1·52	5·0	2·35	5·4	3·18	5·1	7·46	11·2	4·47	8·0	2·37	5·6	29·38	56·5
1·16	3·4	3·36	6·4	3·45	7·6	3·87	8·7	2·22	5·0	2·77	4·8	0·37	1·5	24·58	48·6
1·40	4·6	0·60	2·5	2·43	3·9	1·48	3·1	7·25	11·6	4·12	8·3	3·08	6·1	27·27	50·4
0·95	3·1	0·49	2·1	0·47	1·8	3·99	6·8	3·90	7·3	4·03	8·6	0·62	2·1	19·85	42·6
2·58	4·8	2·61	4·7	4·28	7·9	4·71	7·3	5·59	8·0	4·79	5·7	1·16	1·6	28·65	45·0
1·47	4·1	4·43	8·2	5·73	6·9	4·66	5·4	3·29	8·5	3·39	2·8	0·79	1·3	32·03	42·7
3·16	5·7	1·21	3·2	6·26	8·9	5·89	6·6	8·01	10·8	7·07	11·5	2·42	4·6	34·88	53·1
0·85	2·9	2·66	6·6	3·44	5·6	5·06	8·1	4·69	6·1	6·80	7·5	0·68	1·3	27·23	42·4
4·84	7·4	6·52	11·3	7·32	11·8	8·12	11·4	6·54	7·5	4·23	3·8	2·32	1·8	45·31	65·3
4·64	9·2	8·47	14·7	10·13	15·9	11·12	15·2	15·68	18·6	5·88	6·9	4·52	3·1	65·51	95·0
6·00	8·3	8·65	13·4	9·42	14·3	5·22	9·2	7·01	8·3	7·01	8·3	...	...	46·56	69·2
2·33	6·0	3·28	6·9	7·42	11·2	4·48	8·0	1·96	3·2	5·83	8·3	0·09	0·3	27·09	49·9
3·91	5·5	5·33	8·2	5·80	7·7	7·09	8·4	6·10	6·7	3·98	3·2	0·76	0·5	38·50	45·3
8·07	8·2	8·99	12·0	8·40	8·8	3·86	4·8	15·04	15·2	2·20	3·1	1·23	2·6	51·50	59·8
6·03	5·0	7·63	9·3	7·21	10·9	4·57	6·5	5·39	7·6	5·32	4·6	...	...	37·56	46·4
2·57	5·0	6·09	8·2	4·12	8·2	6·06	6·4	2·35	2·8	7·18	6·5	...	...	31·46	42·1
3·93	6·9	4·52	9·1	5·82	9·9	6·07	9·7	6·30	8·3	4·52	4·4	0·59	0·9	35·04	54·3
5·17	7·4	6·43	10·6	13·02	13·2	3·69	6·6	9·72	14·9	1·52	2·6	1·98	3·3	44·84	64·5
5·42	6·2	3·80	8·7	7·32	11·7	5·85	7·6	5·56	9·5	4·02	6·5	0·03	0·2	32·43	52·1
2·74	5·2	6·82	9·2	1·62	5·0	2·60	5·5	1·55	3·5	7·22	8·9	...	...	25·93	41·2
2·99	5·9	3·53	8·1	4·48	9·4	5·03	8·9	4·79	7·7	2·15	3·6	0·42	0·7	25·68	48·6
3·36	8·7	6·25	14·2	6·97	10·5	2·36	5·1	10·96	10·1	0·79	1·6	0·42	1·8	33·09	56·7
4·62	7·2	3·97	9·0	9·32	12·2	7·80	9·8	2·56	5·9	1·77	5·3	0·26	0·6	31·68	52·5
1·88	4·5	4·07	10·2	2·59	5·3	4·40	6·4	1·85	2·9	3·37	6·9	0·01	0·2	20·37	40·8
1·80	8·8	2·77	12·3	4·23	14·4	4·54	12·0	10·06	14·4	17·54	15·5	5·15	9·1	51·34	93·3
7·67	17·0	5·61	14·0	2·57	15·0	0·85	7·0	10·09	20·0	11·08	13·0	3·25	9·0	47·78	109·0
0·63	9·0	2·99	11·0	8·67	10·0	7·70	13·0	24·36	18·0	13·57	15·0	11·95	15·0	70·24	100·0
1·93	8·0	4·63	18·0	8·09	16·0	2·31	12·0	24·27	17·0	9·53	21·0	7·69	7·0	62·47	106·0
1·04	2·4	1·16	2·4	2·05	4·3	2·38	4·5	7·31	10·5	7·30	10·4	4·46	5·7	31·02	49·0
1·94	4·9	2·73	5·6	4·65	7·1	5·04	8·1	5·23	8·0	3·20	5·2	0·98	2·5	29·57	52·2
1·99	3·6	0·51	1·7	3·29	6·2	1·24	3·5	8·32	13·6	5·81	9·4	7·47	10·8	35·48	57·3
0·45	2·0	0·64	1·8	1·29	3·3	2·47	5·9	7·70	9·8	7·24	11·6	5·71	6·6	29·91	51·2
30·08	24·9	27·65	26·4	19·17	22·0	9·42	16·0	10·15	14·9	5·18	8·7	1·21	2·9	114·66	132·3
24·69	27·4	27·69	26·4	7·64	13·6	6·62	15·2	8·32	17·4	3·68	6·3	0·83	1·2	94·64	131·0
39·48	26·5	26·35	26·4	5·76	14·8	5·94	12·7	1·17	16·0	7·28	11·2	1·33	3·1	105·50	128·4
46·79	28·3	29·27	29·6	20·18	27·9	4·61	10·0	4·39	9·6	6·95	9·1	0·12	0·4	128·94	134·0
1·53	3·6	1·93	4·8	2·89	5·8	3·42	6·2	8·99	8·4	10·78	7·9	2·95	3·3	35·13	43·4
1·84	4·1	3·80	7·6	3·65	5·4	3·54	5·4	14·57	13·1	4·13	5·6	1·61	2·9	36·62	49·6
1·92	3·5	2·04	4·6	2·81	4·9	4·31	6·8	17·60	13·1	13·65	14·1	3·98	4·7	46·88	52·5
1·01	3·0	2·54	6·2	2·24	4·7	1·99	4·1	6·76	8·2	9·28	11·1	1·70	2·6	29·47	43·8
2·60	4·6	2·57	5·3	6·15	9·1	4·99	7·0	8·99	8·8	8·14	8·2	3·16	3·5	38·23	52·8
4·07	6·5	6·28	8·3	5·22	7·5	5·04	7·5	5·60	8·4	5·20	5·4	0·85	2·4	38·59	52·3
4·52	6·4	0·97	2·3	4·82	7·9	5·10	6·9	12·79	10·8	10·12	13·0	6·78	6·7	46·97	57·0
2·00	3·3	2·04	4·3	4·70	7·3	6·00	6·5	6·71	7·9	9·39	8·4	1·73	2·6	37·99	45·0
7·75	14·4	8·51	16·0	7·68	16·5	5·59	13·1	10·99	18·1	9·13	14·8	4·52	7·3	66·22	123·3
11·61	16·0	19·14	23·7	11·83	21·3	9·40	19·8	6·79	13·4	3·78	7·6	0·90	3·7	75·96	127·7
13·60	20·0	11·19	18·7	4·58	16·8	6·52	12·7	11·91	19·7	8·08	15·5	5·52	10·2	71·91	139·5
9·79	17·5	8·50	16·2	7·47	16·2	7·01	13·4	5·65	11·1	6·89	14·5	2·43	5·1	60·18	121·5
2·32	4·4	2·85	5·3	5·62	7·7	4·82	6·9	7·52	9·9	5·11	7·2	1·52	2·4	36·35	54·1
3·10	6·1	5·08	7·6	8·93	11·4	7·55	11·1	3·10	6·2	2·26	4·9	1·07	2·5	38·31	59·8
3·12	6·5	0·76	2·4	3·61	5·2	2·58	4·6	8·38	11·8	6·00	10·7	2·52	5·7	32·78	56·6
2·76	4·5	1·59	3·3	2·44	6·4	7·05	10·6	4·47	8·1	5·92	9·7	0·67	2·2	29·68	54·7
1·61	3·8	2·55	5·4	5·81	8·8	5·79	7·9	7·45	9·3	10·27	10·2	5·19	5·9	42·44	56·7
3·40	6·1	3·34	5·7	7·93	9·2	5·98	7·5	5·74	9·7	5·22	7·1	2·76	5·1	41·79	58·1
3·01	6·1	1·97	4·1	7·98	9·9	4·93	6·6	18·79	14·1	12·85	14·1	9·69	8·4	62·67	68·1
1·01	2·4	2·81	4·1	5·74	9·4	4·44	6·7	10·31	11·0	8·61	12·1	7·98	6·0	47·92	58·2
1·70	3·0	1·54	3·3	4·42	6·9	4·23	6·8	8·29	10·2	12·41	12·4	8·91	9·1	44·96	57·3
3·65	6·4	5·20	7·3	7·70	8·2	6·14	9·7	8·05	10·4	8·71	8·4	3·04	6·0	53·17	67·3
3·50	5·4	0·50	2·1	5·73	9·4	2·83	5·0	14·52	17·4	13·26	14·1	14·09	13·5	59·30	72·1
0·84	2·0	1·88	4·1	1·81	5·0	3·26	5·7	10·25	11·7	10·57	15·6	10·34	8·4	46·74	62·1
1·22	2·5	0·89	2·4	0·91	2·5	1·88	2·4	5·60	8·9	8·24	10·1	5·13	6·3	30·34	46·2
0·91	2·5	1·16	3·3	2·01	4·1	1·62	3·9	5·73	7·3	4·42	7·3	0·88	2·8	20·84	41·1
0·46	2·5	0·52	1·6	0·64	2·1	0·31	1·1	10·10	14·3	8·37	12·1	7·36	11·5	34·56	57·7
0·96	3·6	0·23	0·7	0·23	1·2	1·31	3·9	13·26	13·6	7·60	12·3	6·44	7·0	35·64	52·4
2·27	2·4	1·48	2·7	3·63	5·9	4·32	6·6	7·73	10·1	6·82	9·8	3·29	5·4	34·49	50·8
0·99	2·2	3·69	4·4	6·48	7·5	5·31	8·6	3·84	6·7	1·98	6·0	1·33	4·1	34·57	50·2
2·44	4·3	0·67	1·6	6·20	8·7	2·47	4·6	8·88	16·5	7·64	12·5	6·54	11·2	39·73	65·8
0·63	1·6	1·06	2·1	2·39	5·2	4·37	7·4	5·91	9·9	4·35	12·3	3·81	7·6	28·62	55·6
4·24	6·0	5·79	10·9	6·61	10·9	7·75	11·5	6·60	7·4	3·32	3·9	2·40	1·3	42·60	61·5
4·65	9·3	10·18	14·3	12·32	15·8	8·14	11·2	13·48	16·5	7·46	4·9	2·79	3·5	64·69	85·2
9·60	9·2	12·50	14·4	9·66	12·8	6·20	8·8	5·51	6·9	2·08	3·7	...	...	49·22	61·7
4·36	7·2	5·75	12·3	6·54	11·4	5·54	8·1	2·16	3·8	7·01	8·3	0·03	0·2	34·94	57·5
5·47	7·2	5·81	8·7	6·33	9·9	5·45	8·8	7·33	10·0	6·71	7·8	20·78	3·7	45·06	64·5
6·31	9·0	8·83	11·3	7·31	11·0	5·04	8·9	8·25	11·5	4·13	5·4	1·48	3·0	47·70	69·7
7·77	8·4	5·97	8·2	6·38	10·1	5·07	7·6	10·34	12·0	7·33	10·3	4·21	5·7	51·04	69·3
6·58	6·7	5·77	8·9	5·77	9·2	4·42	7·8	6·25	7·9	1·12	10·2	2·55	2·9	43·92	62·3

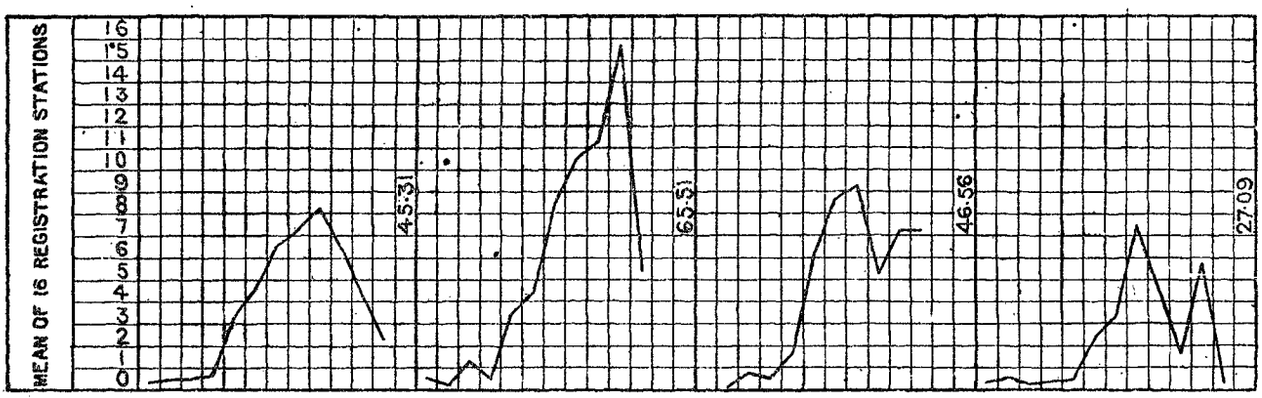
Diagram Showing the Rainfall and Price of food(Rice) in the Districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam

for 3 years ending 1887 Compared with average of 10 years

Ganjam

Districts	Years	Average of 10 years												1886												1887												1888											
	Months	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total

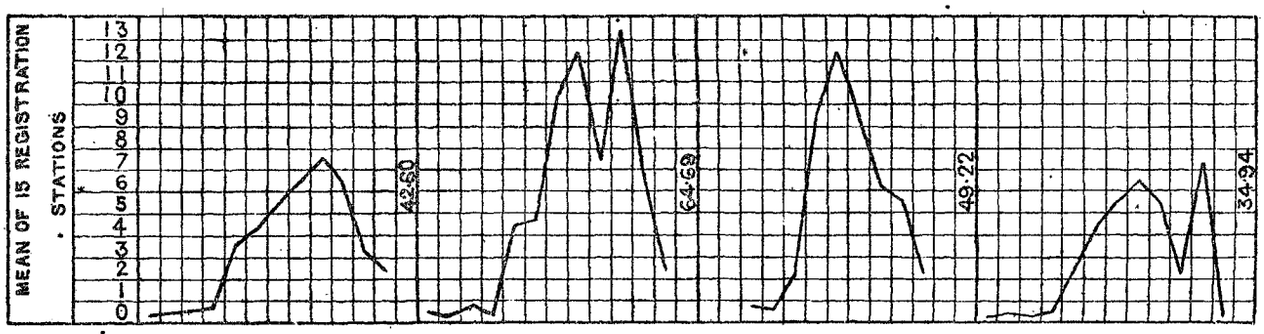
Rainfall



Price of food(Rice)

Vizagapatam

Rainfall



Price of food(Rice)

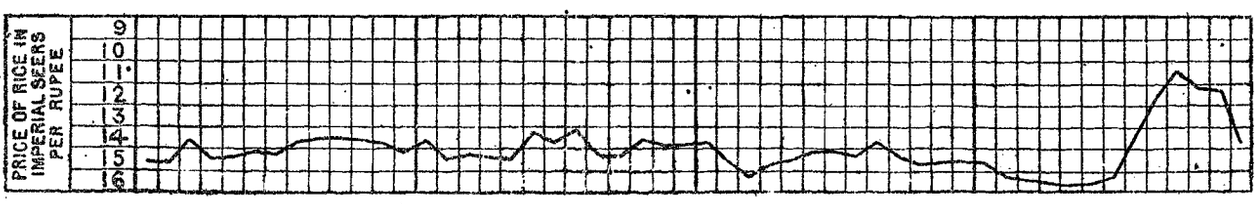
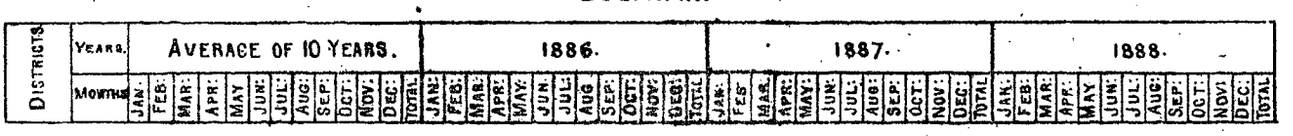


Photo-Zincographed in Central Survey Office, Madras.

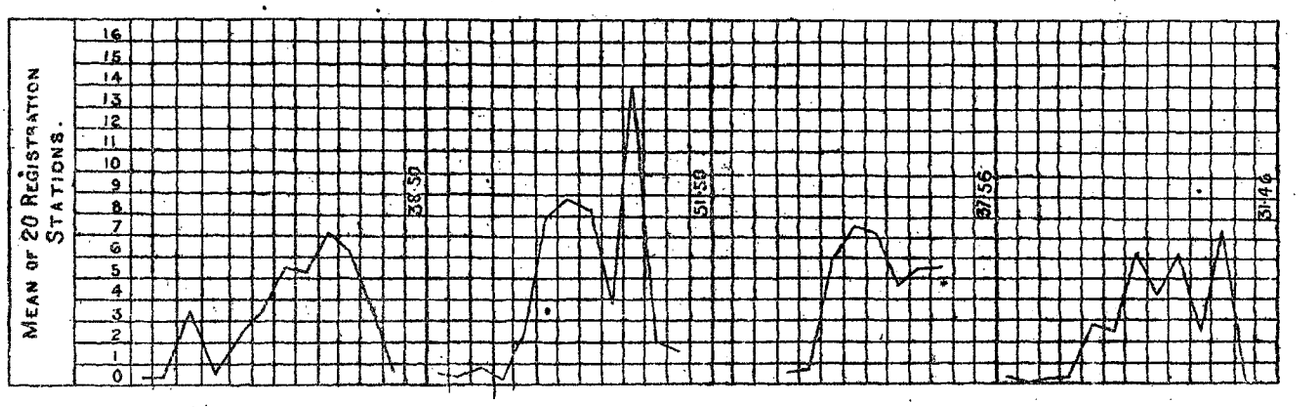
1889

Diagram Showing the Rainfall & Price of Food (Rice) in the Districts of Godavari & Kistna for 3 Years Ending 1888, Compared with Average of 10 Years.

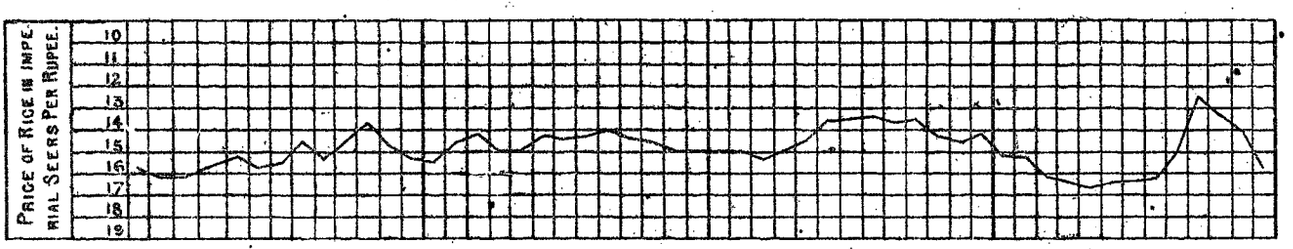
Godavari



Rainfall

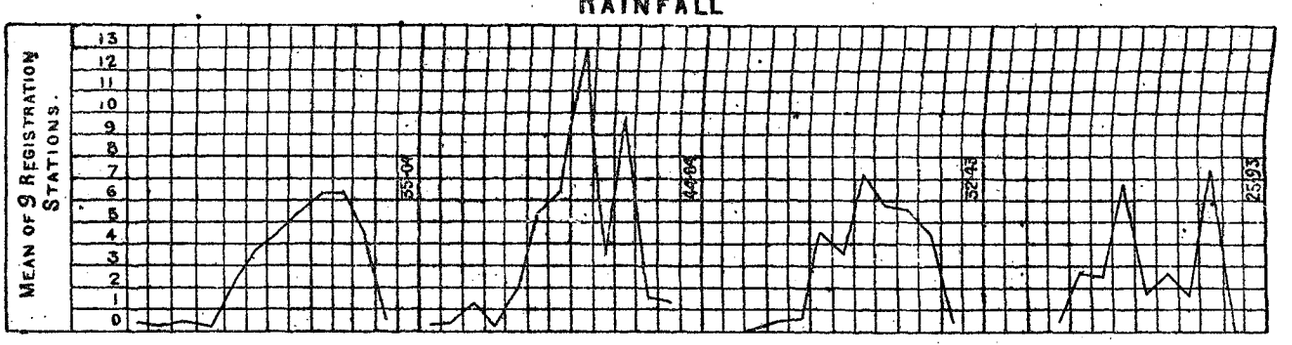


Price of Food (Rice)



Kistna

Rainfall



Price of Food (Rice)

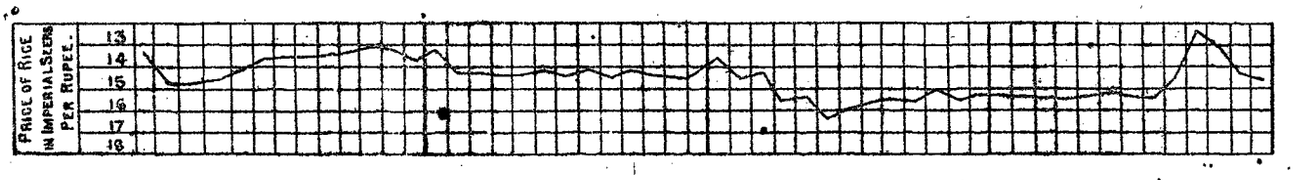


Photo-Zincographed in Central Survey Office, Madras.
1889.

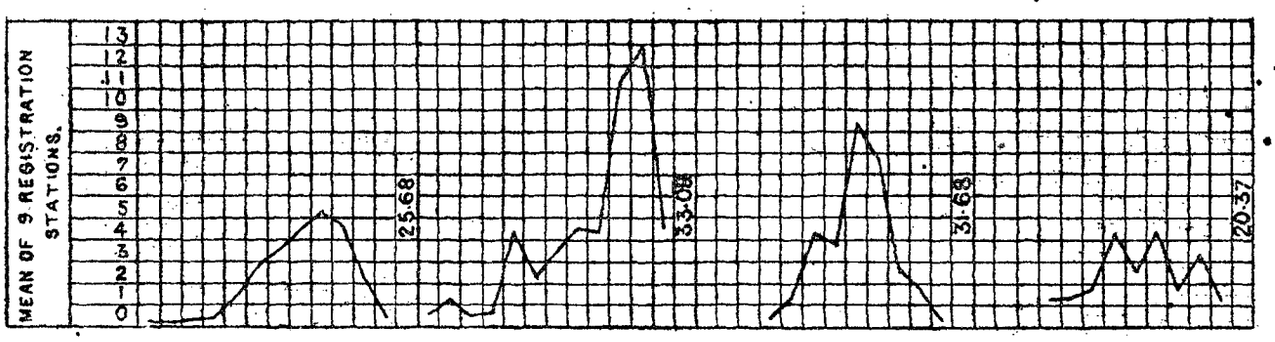
Diagram Showing the Rainfall & Price of food (Cumbu) in the Districts of Kurnool & Bellary

for 3 years ending 1888 Compared with Average of 10 years

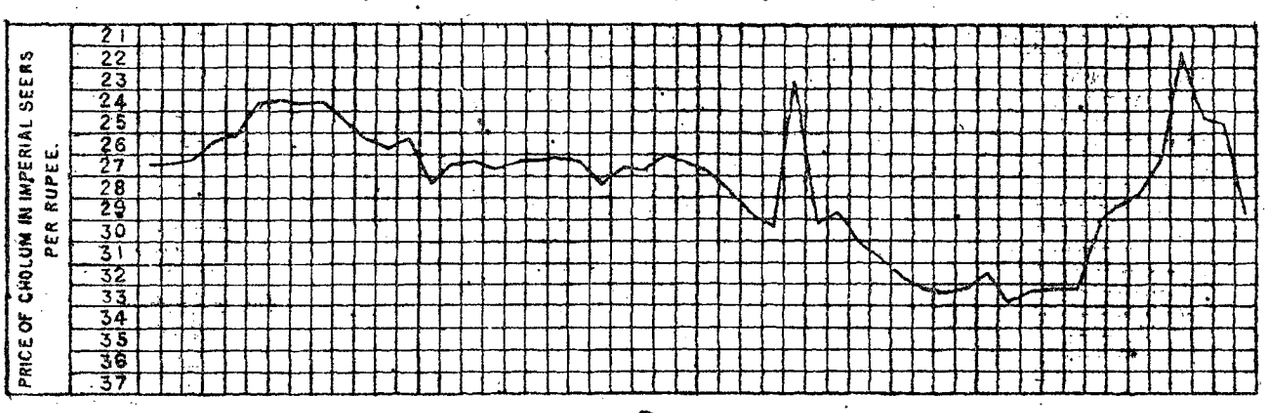
Kurnool.

Districts	Years	Average of 10 years.											1886												1887												1888											
	Months.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar	Apr	May.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep*	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total

RAINFALL

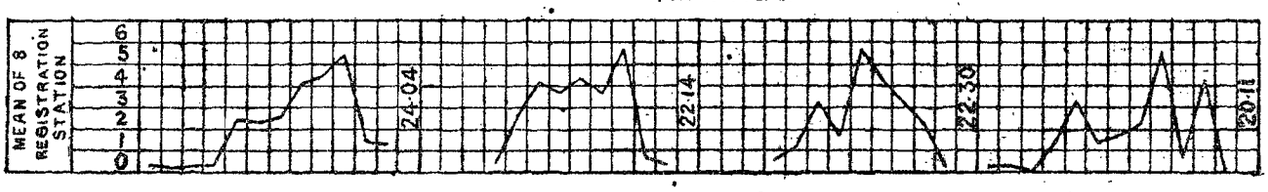


PRICE OF FOOD (CHOLUM)



Bellary.

RAINFALL



PRICE OF FOOD (CHOLUM)

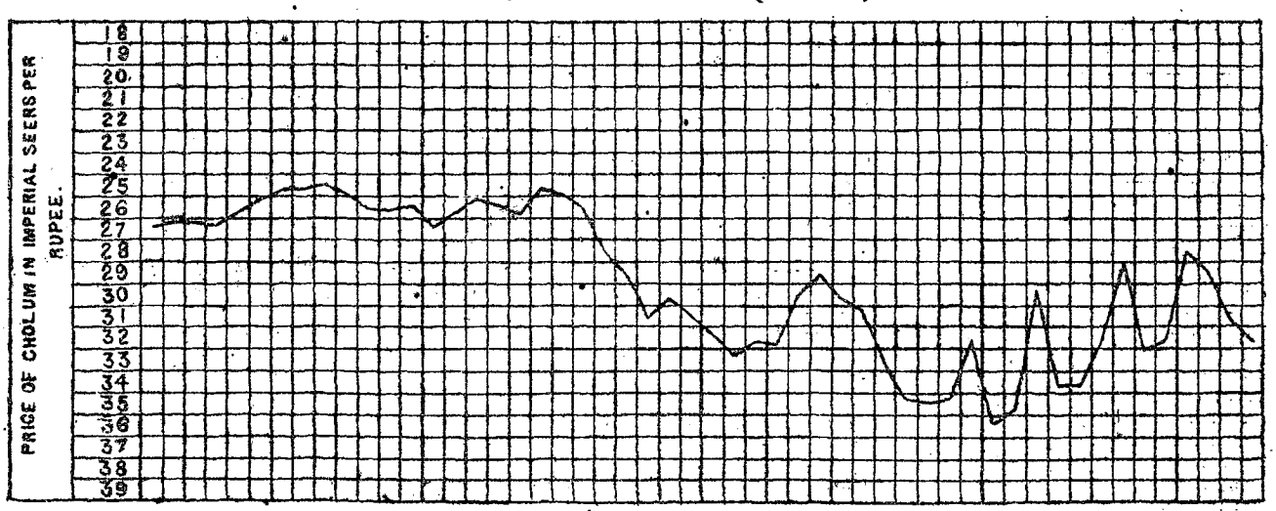


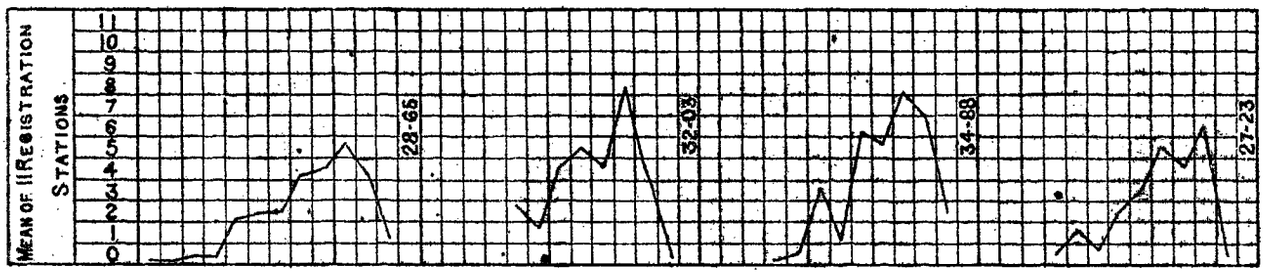
Photo-Zincographed in Central Survey Office, Madras.
1889

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL AND PRICE OF FOOD (CHOLUM) IN THE DISTRICTS OF CUDDAPAH AND ANANTAPUR FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1888 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS

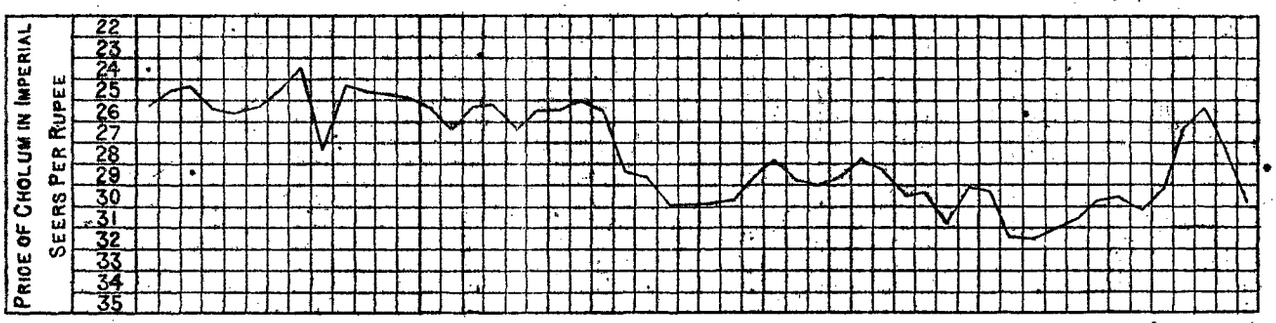
CUDDAPAH

DISTRICTS	YEARS	AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS												1886												1887												1888											
	MONTHS	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL

RAINFALL

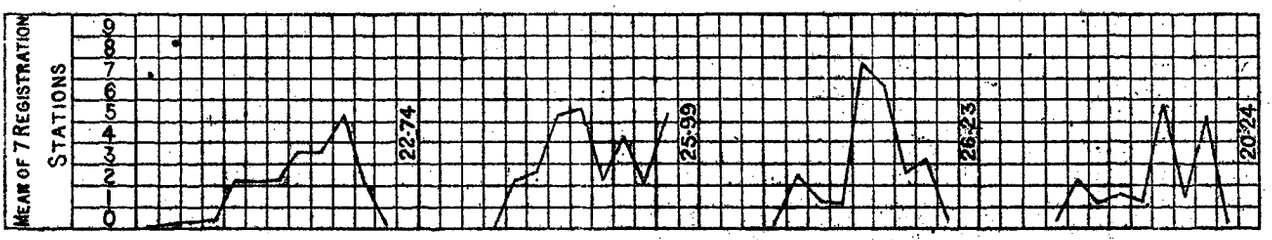


PRICE OF FOOD (CHOLUM)



ANANTAPUR

RAINFALL



PRICE OF FOOD (CHOLUM)

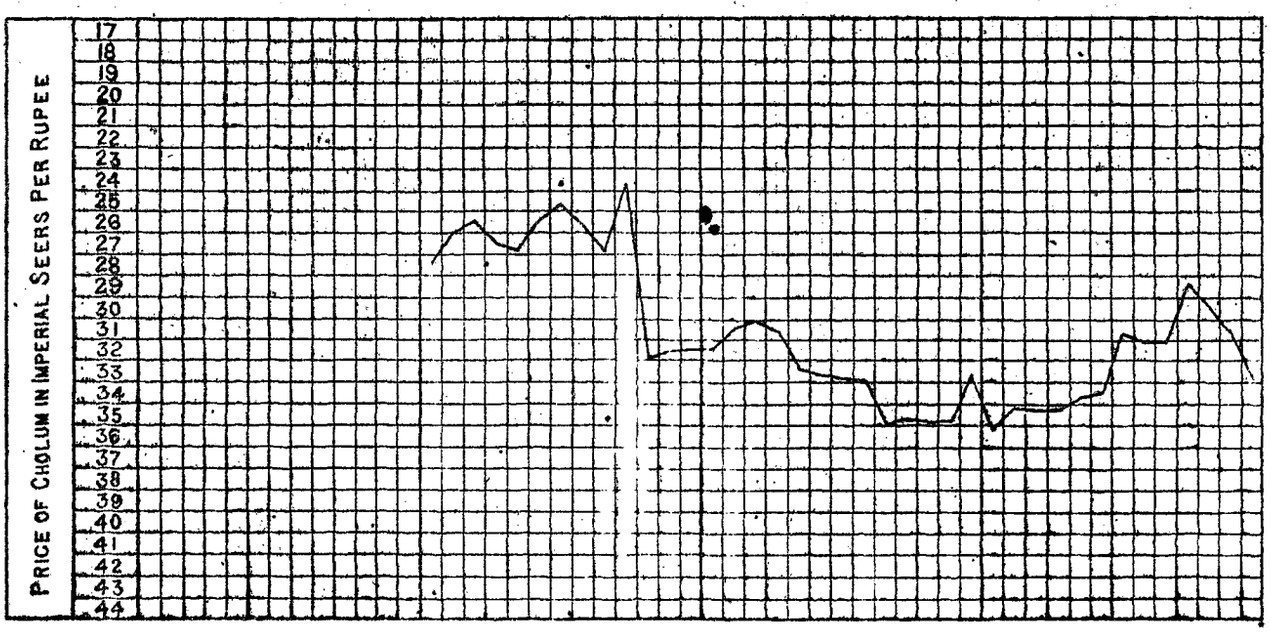


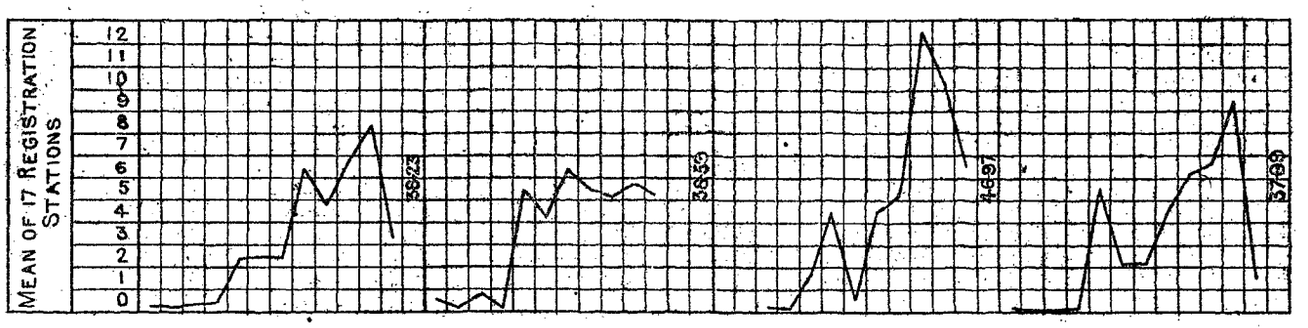
Photo Zincographed in Central Survey Office, Madras
1889.

Diagram Showing the Rainfall and Price of food (Ragi) in the districts of North Arcot and Nellore for 3 years ending 1888 Compared with the Average of 10 years.

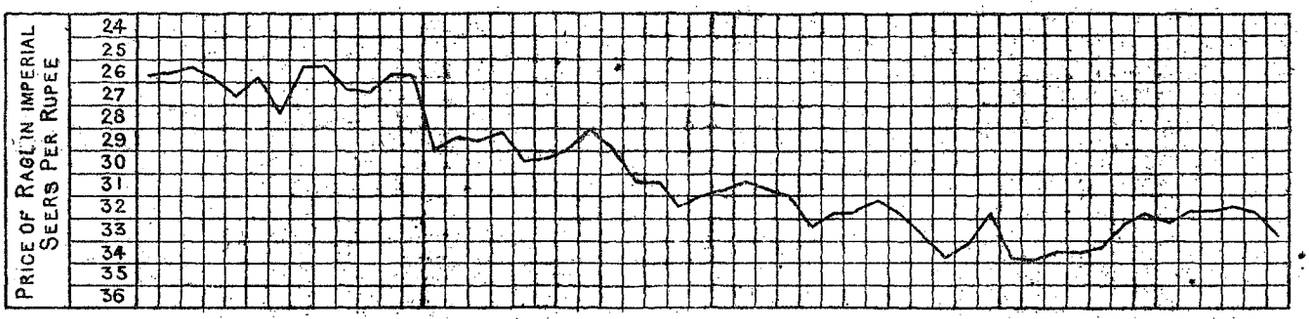
North Arcot

Districts	Years	Average of 10 years											1886												1887												1888											
	Months	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total

Rainfall

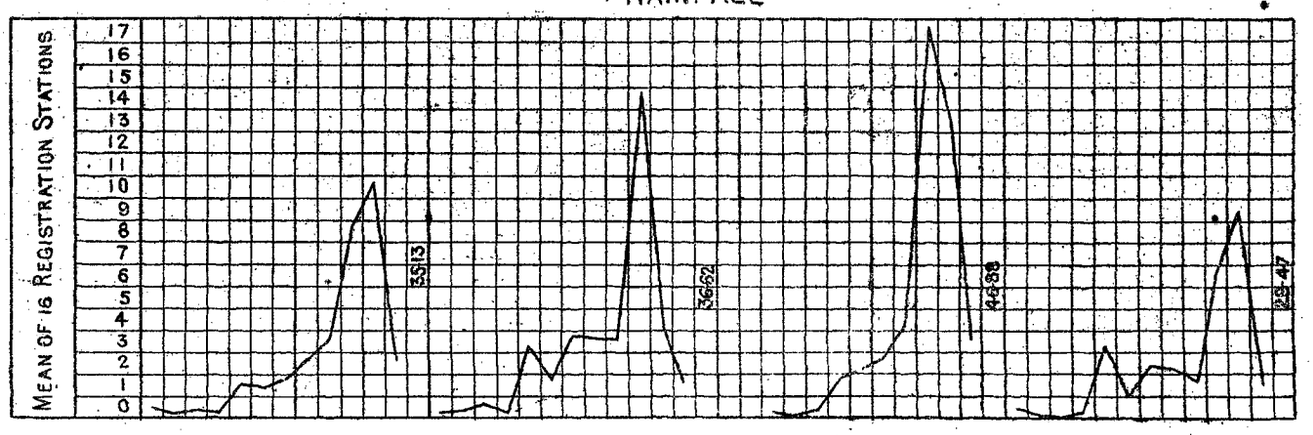


Price of food (Ragi)



Nellore

Rainfall



Price of food (Ragi)

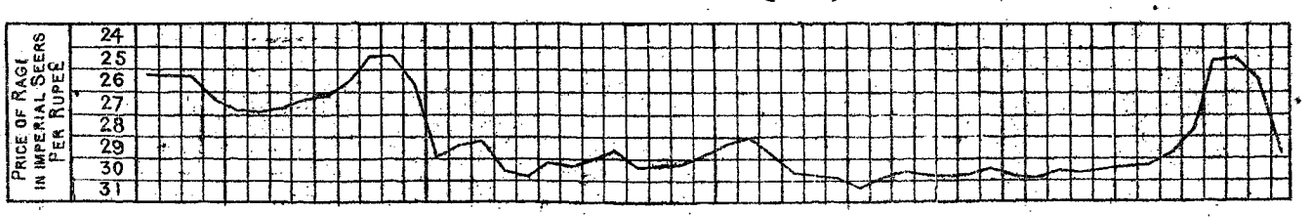


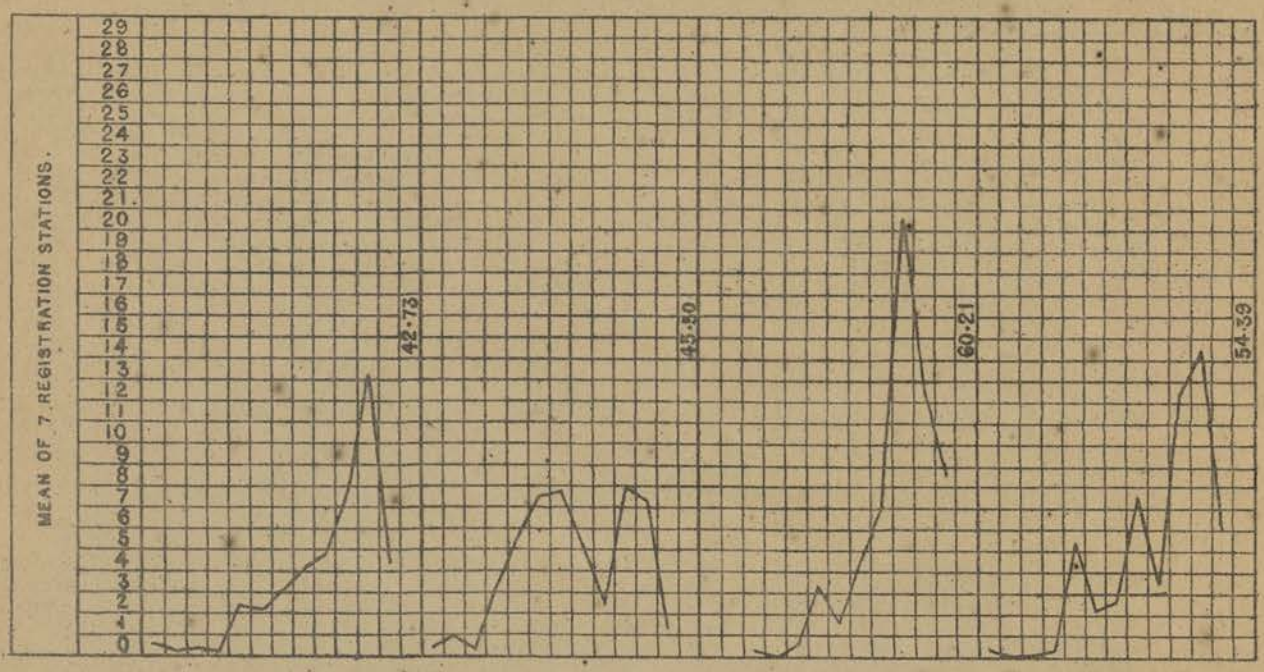
Photo-Zincographed in Central Survey Office, Madras.
1889.

Diagram Showing the Rainfall and Price of food (Rice) in the districts of Chingleput and Madras for 3 years ending 1888 Compared with average of 10 years

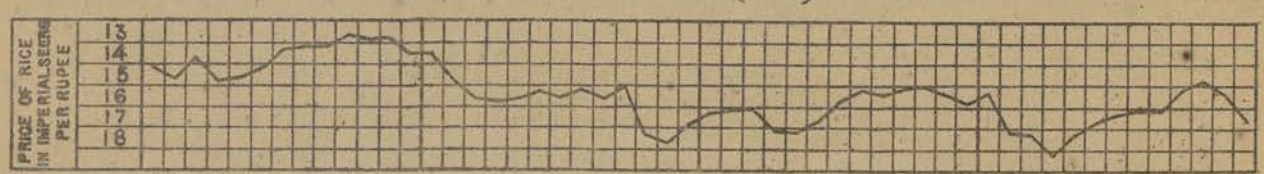
Chingleput.

Districts	Years	Average of 10 years										1886												1887												1888											
	Months	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL

Rainfall

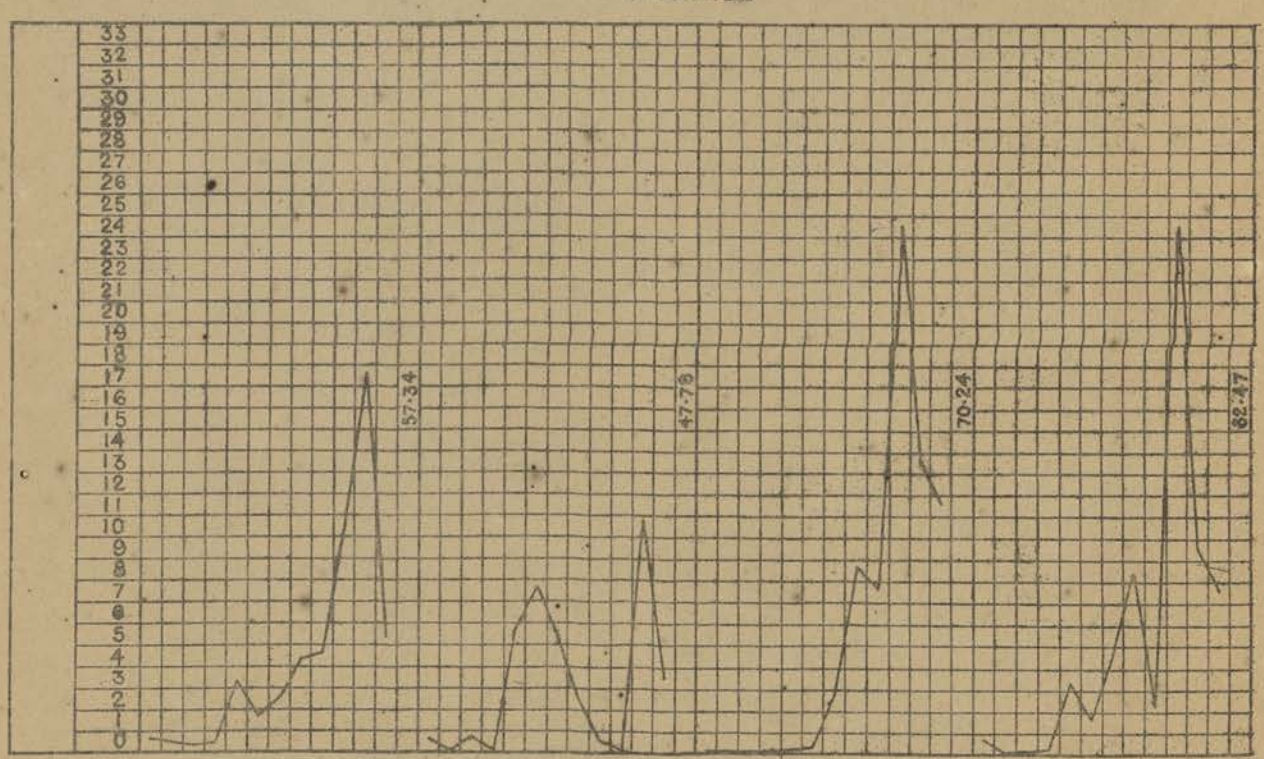


Price of food (Rice)



Madras

Rainfall



Price of food (Rice)

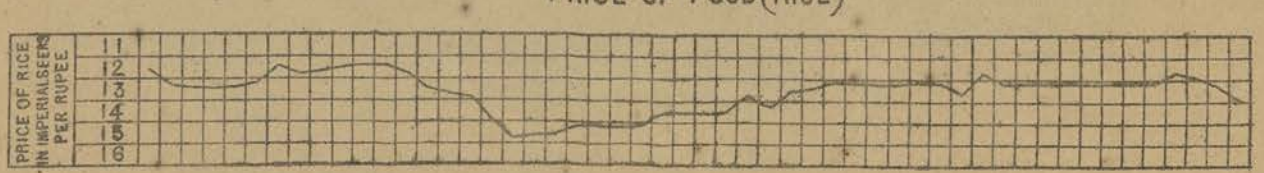


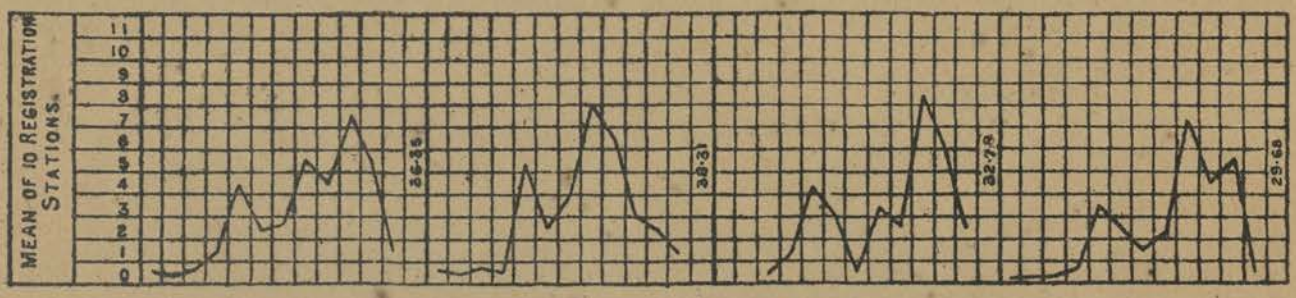
Photo-Zincographed in Central Survey Office, Madras.
1889.

Diagram Showing the Rainfall and Price of Food (Ragi) in the District of Salem and Cumbu in the District of South Arcot. 3 years ending 1888, Compared with average of 10 years.

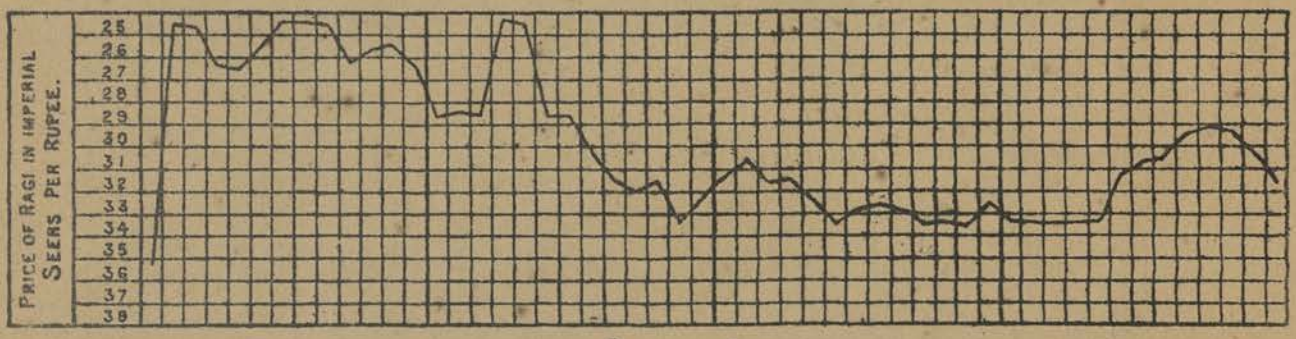
Salem.

Districts	Years	Average of 10 years											1886												1887												1888.											
	Months	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total

Rainfall

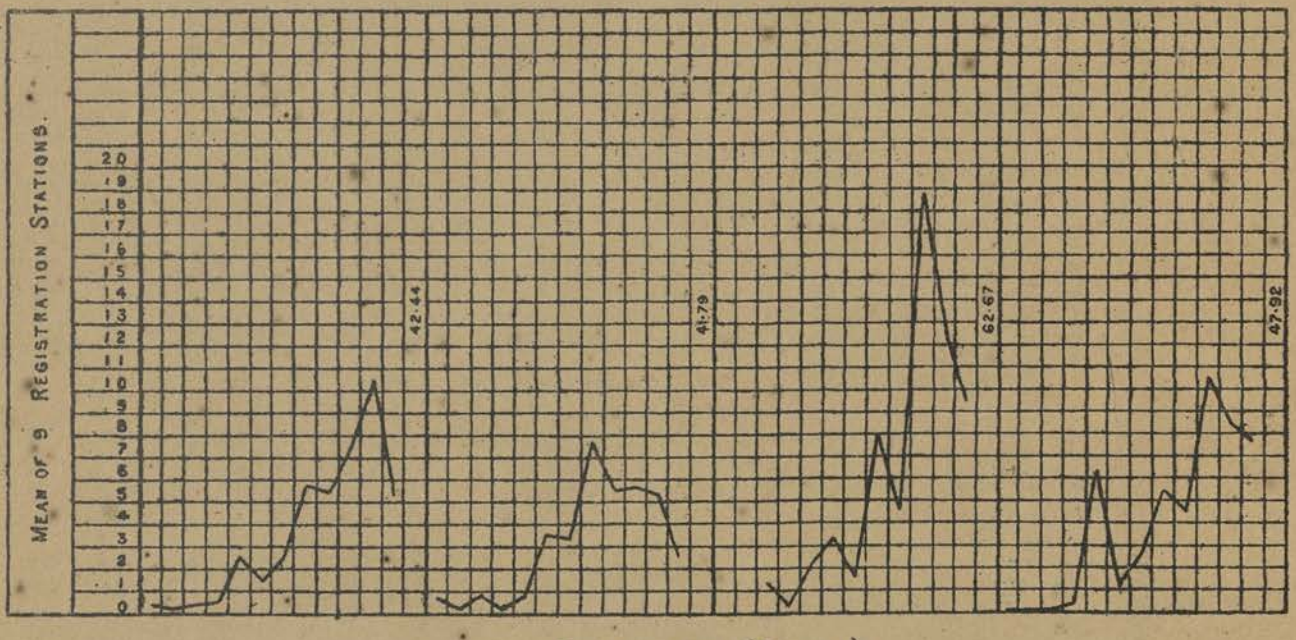


Price of Food (Ragi)



South Arcot.

Rainfall



Price of Food (Cumbu)

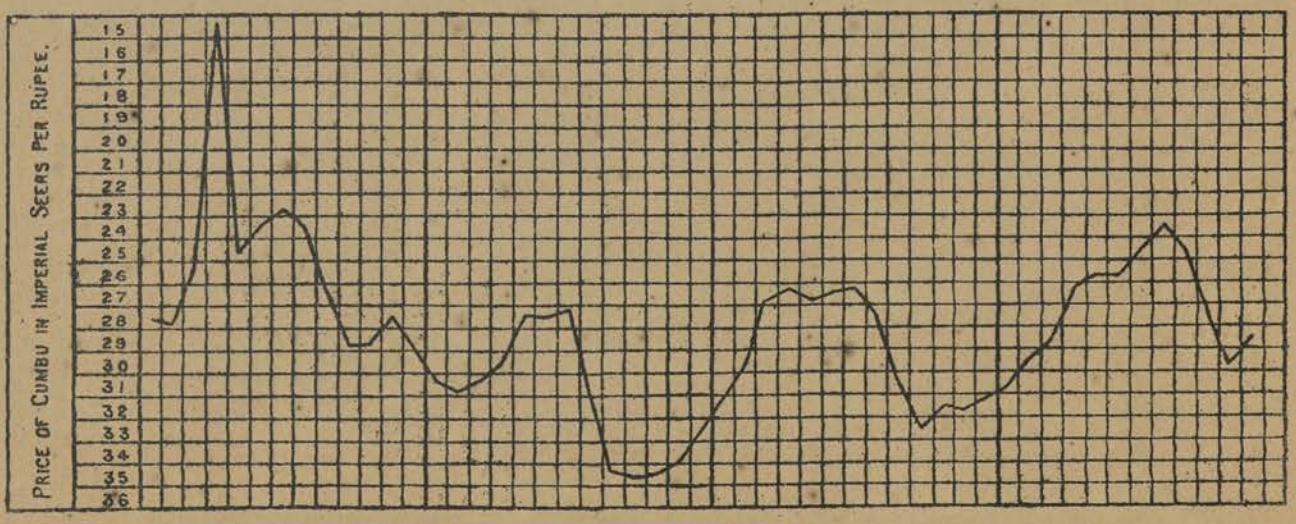


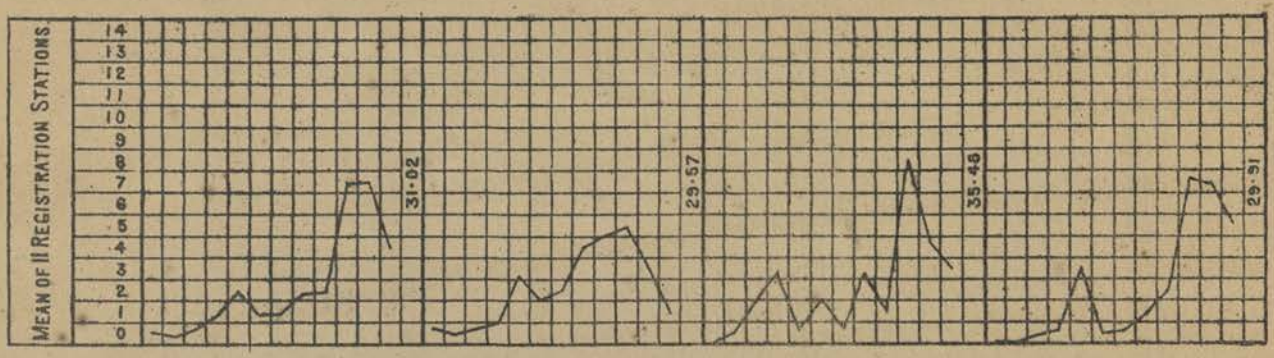
Photo-Zincographed in Central Survey Office, Madras.
1889.

Diagram Showing the Rainfall & Price of food (Ragi) in the District of Madura & (Cumbu) in the District of Tinnevelly 3 years ending 1888, Compared with Average of 10 Years.

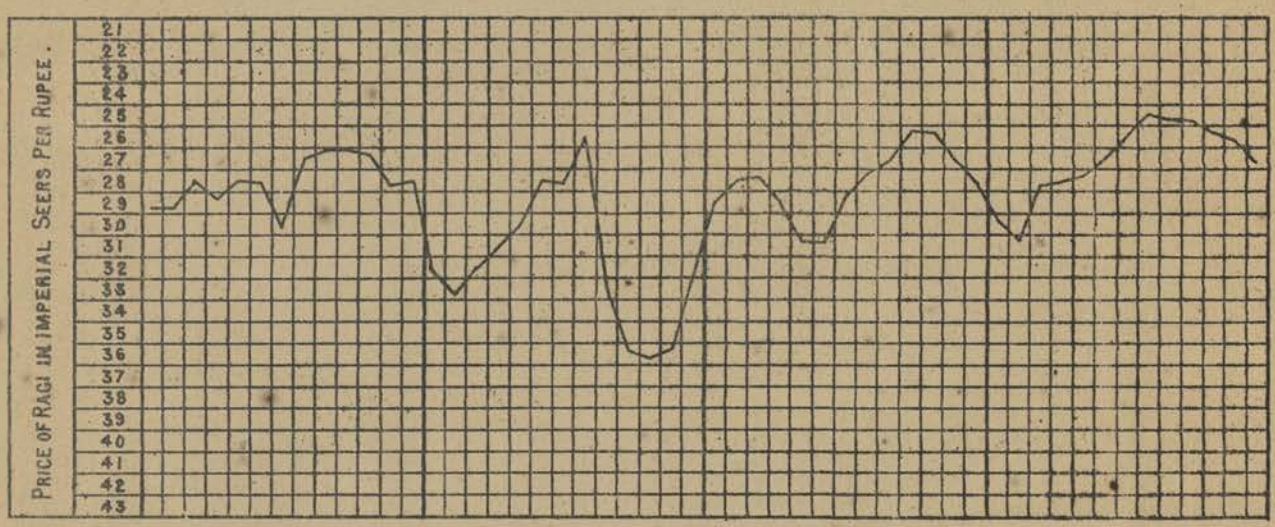
Madura.

Districts	Years	Average of 10 years											1886												1887												1888											
	Months	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total

Rainfall

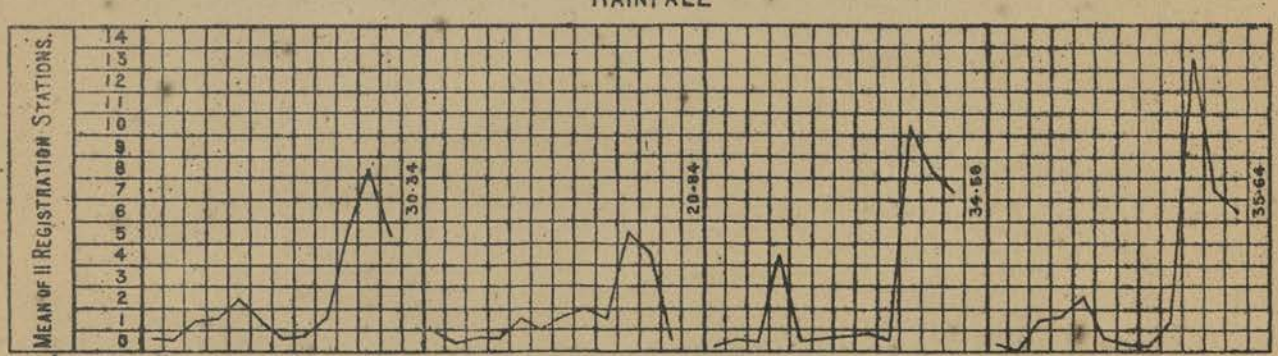


Price of food (Ragi)



Tinnevelly.

Rainfall



Price of food (Cumbu)

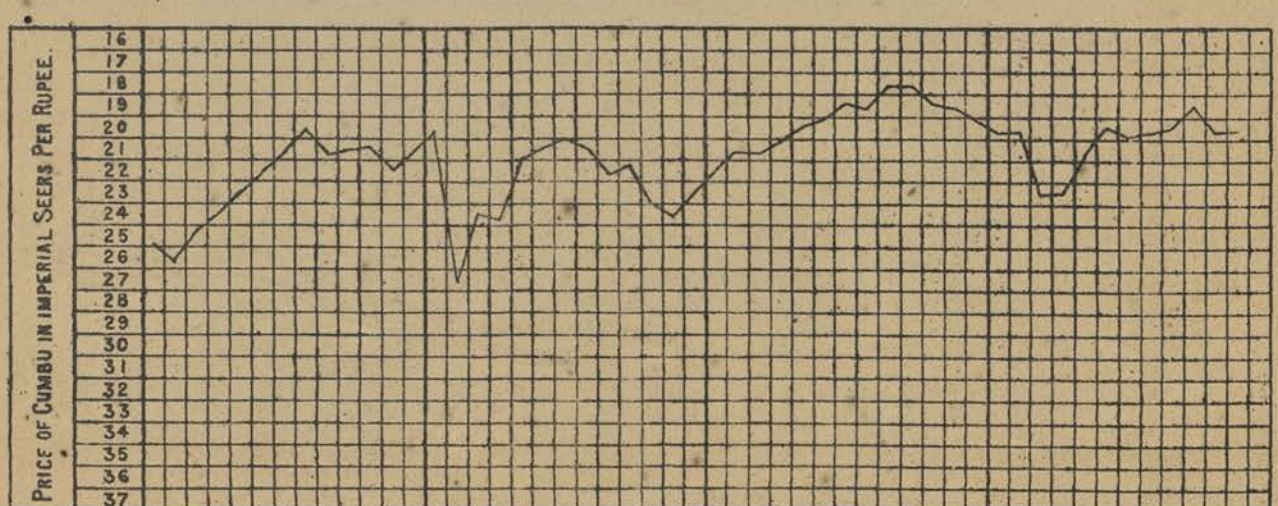


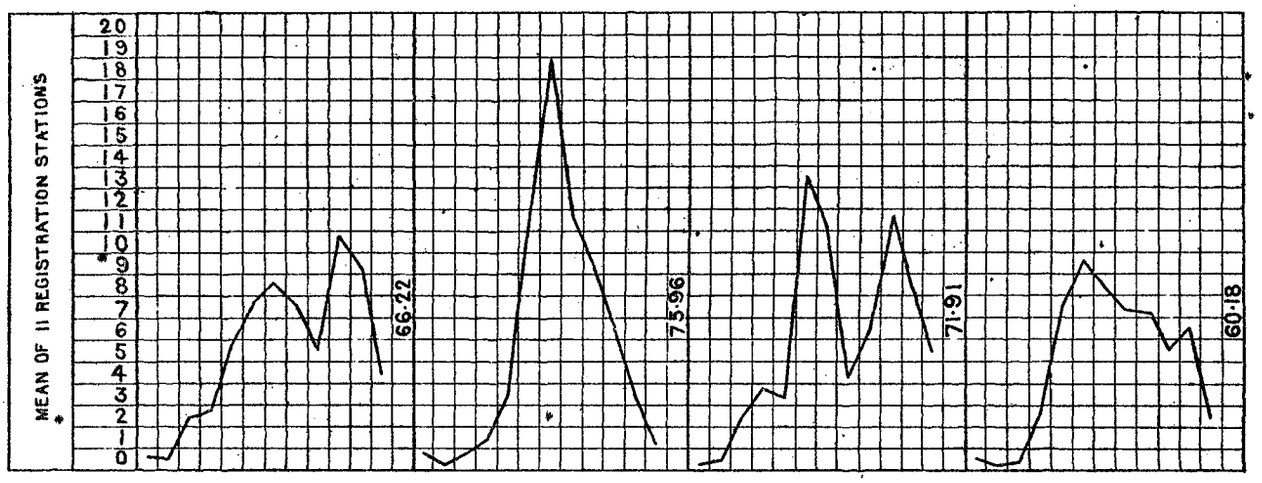
Photo-Zincographed in Central Survey Office, Madras
1889.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (RICE) IN THE DISTRICT OF NILGIRIS & (CUMBU) IN THE DISTRICT OF COIMBATORE FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1888, COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS

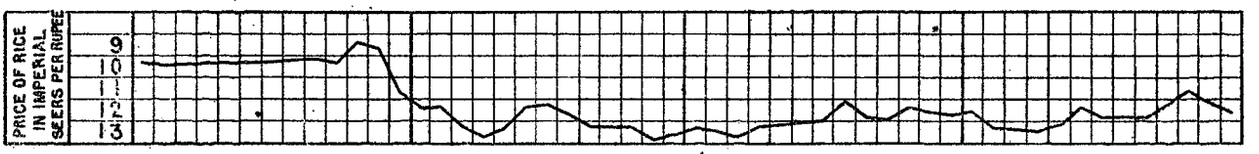
NILGIRIS

DISTRICTS	YEARS	AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS												1886.												1887												1888											
	MONTHS	JAN.	FEB.	MAR	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL

RAINFALL

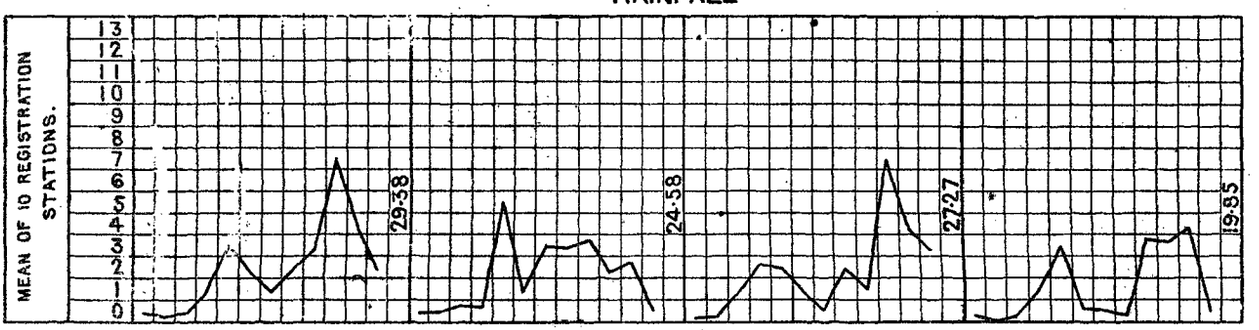


PRICE OF FOOD (RICE)



COIMBATORE

RAINFALL



PRICE OF FOOD (CUMBU)

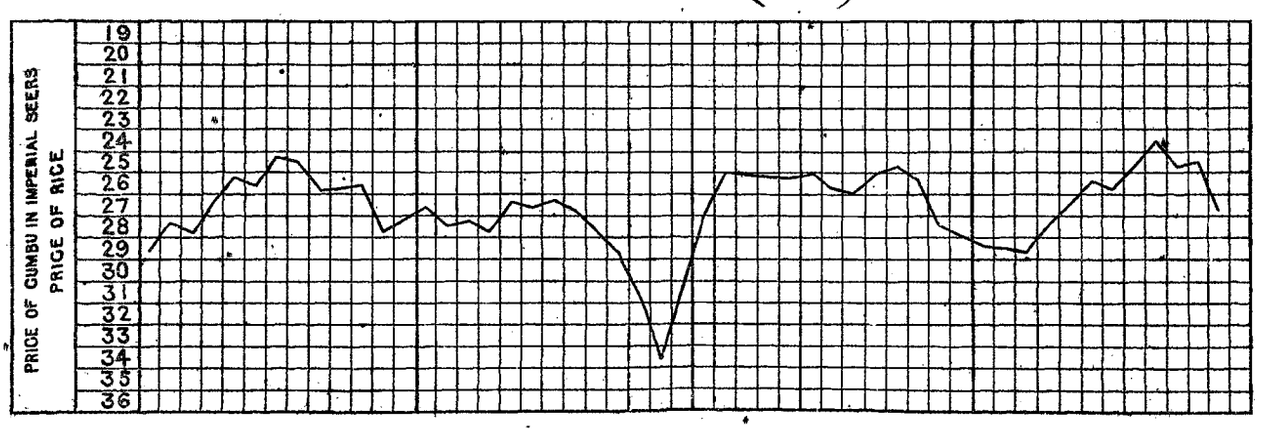


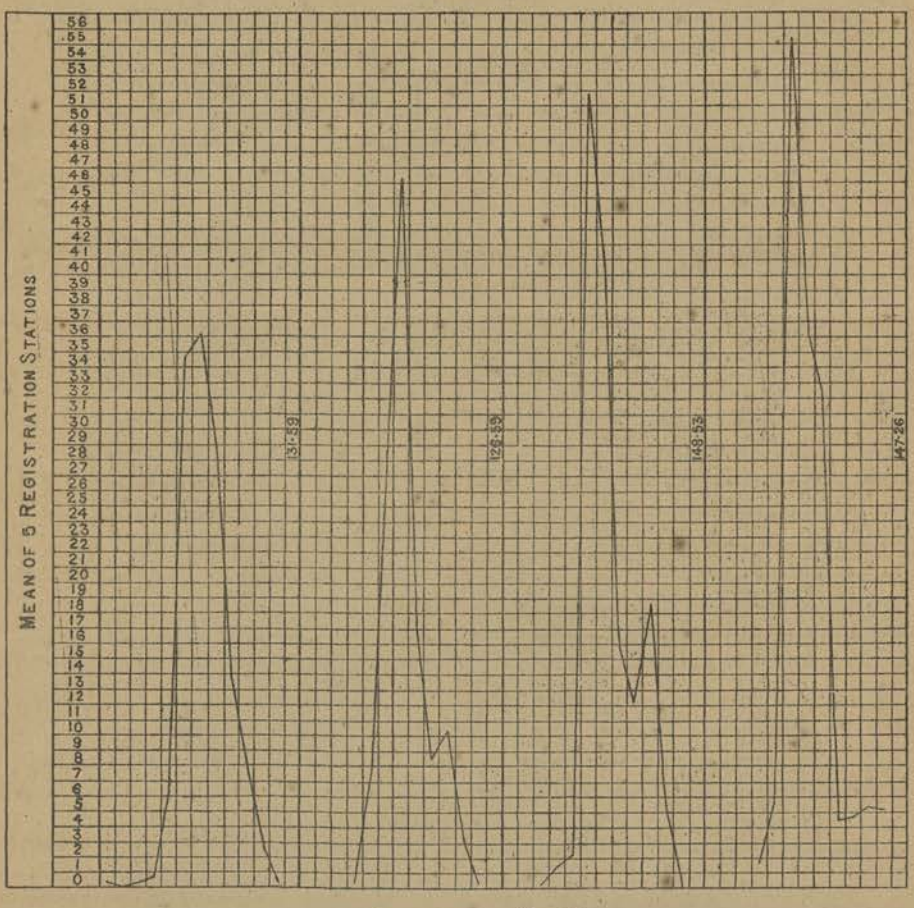
Photo-Zincographed in Central Survey Office, Madras.
1889.

Diagram Showing the Rainfall and Price of Food (Rice) in the Districts of South Canara and Malabar for 3 Years ending 1887 Compared with Average of 10 Years

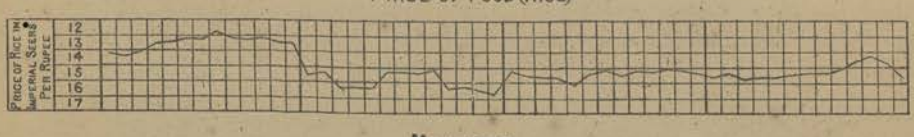
South Canara

Districts	Years	Average of 10 years												1886												1887												1888											
	Months	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total

Rainfall

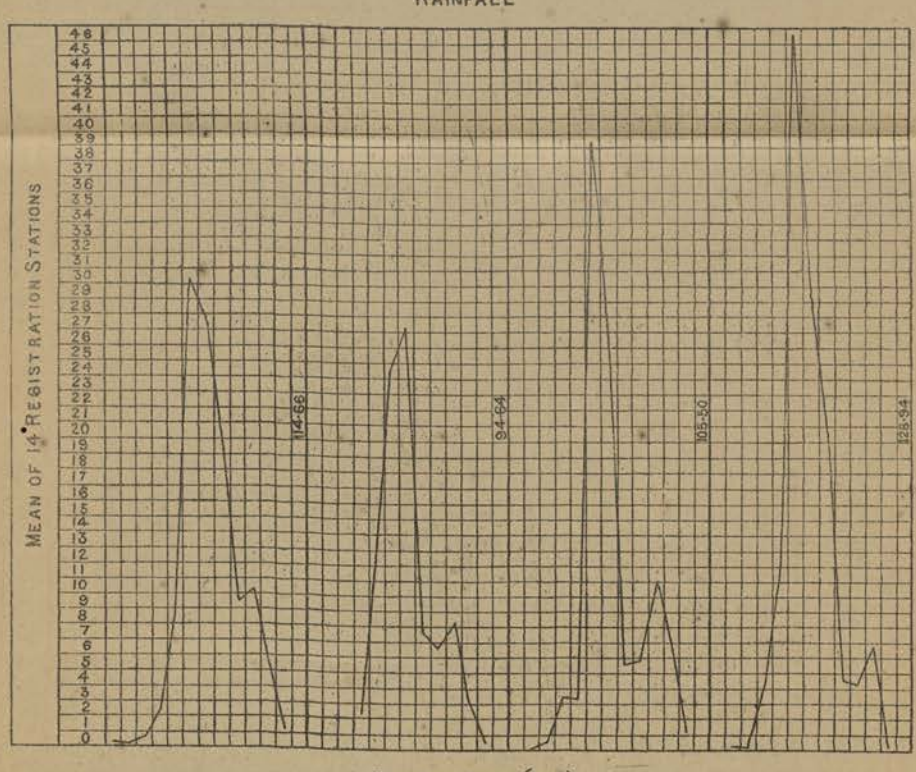


Price of Food (Rice)



Malabar

Rainfall



Price of Food (Rice)

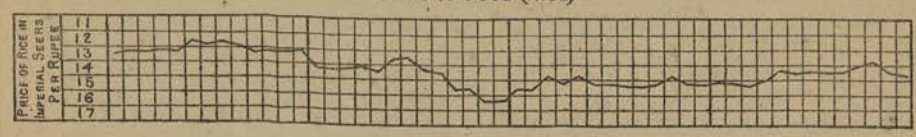


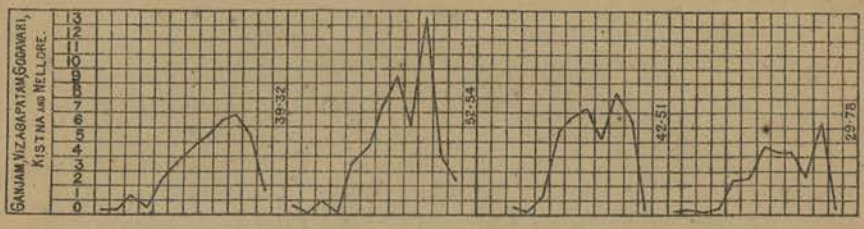
Photo-Zincographed in Central Survey Office, Madras.
1889.

Diagram Showing the Rainfall in Different Groups of Districts (Northern, Eastern, South Eastern, Central and Western) of the Madras Presidency during 1888 Compared with Previous Years.

Districts	Inches of Rain	Average of 10 years												1886												1887												1888											
		JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUS	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN	JUL.	AUG.	SEP	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APRL.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL

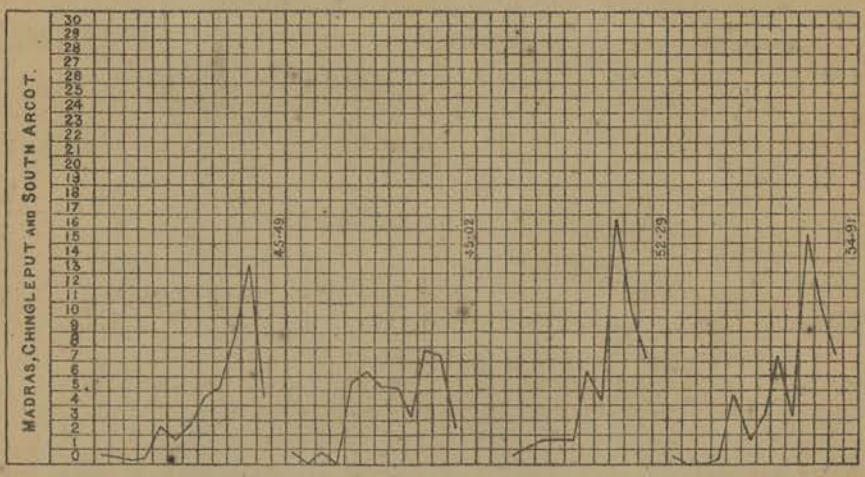
Northern.

Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna and Nellore.



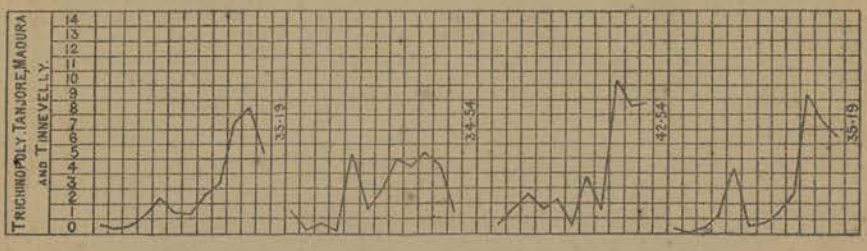
Eastern.

Madras, Chingleput and South Arcot.



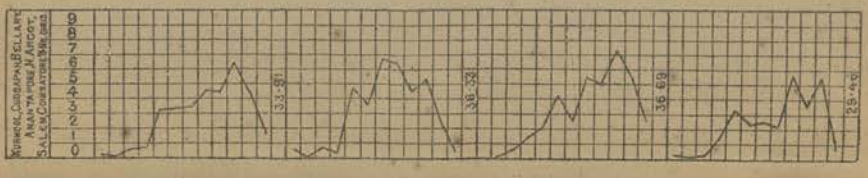
South Eastern.

Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevelly.



Central.

Kurnool, Cuddapah, Bellary, Anantapore, N. Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Nilgiris.



Western.

South Canara and Malabar

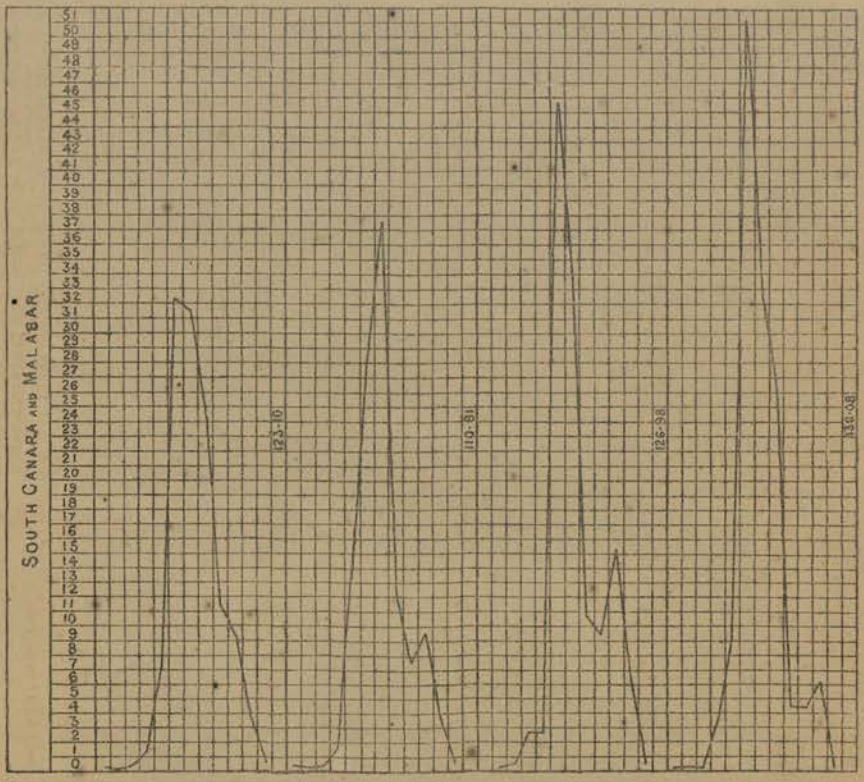


Photo-Zincographed in Central Survey Office, Madras.
1889

Diagram showing the Birth and Death rates per Mille per annum in the undermentioned Districts during the year 1888 Compared with previous years

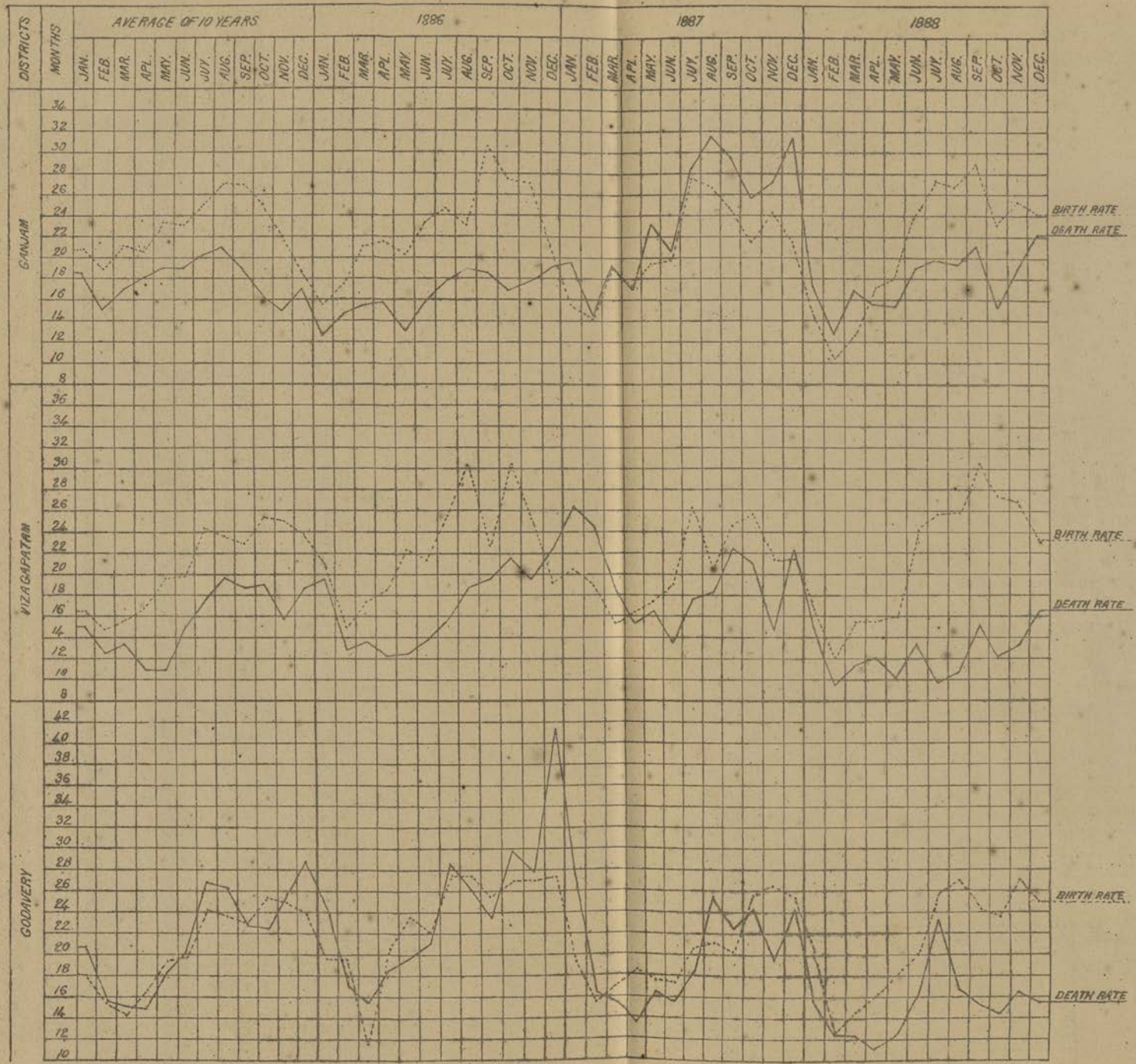


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Diagram showing the Birth and Death rates per Mille per annum in the under mentioned Districts during the year 1888 Compared with previous years

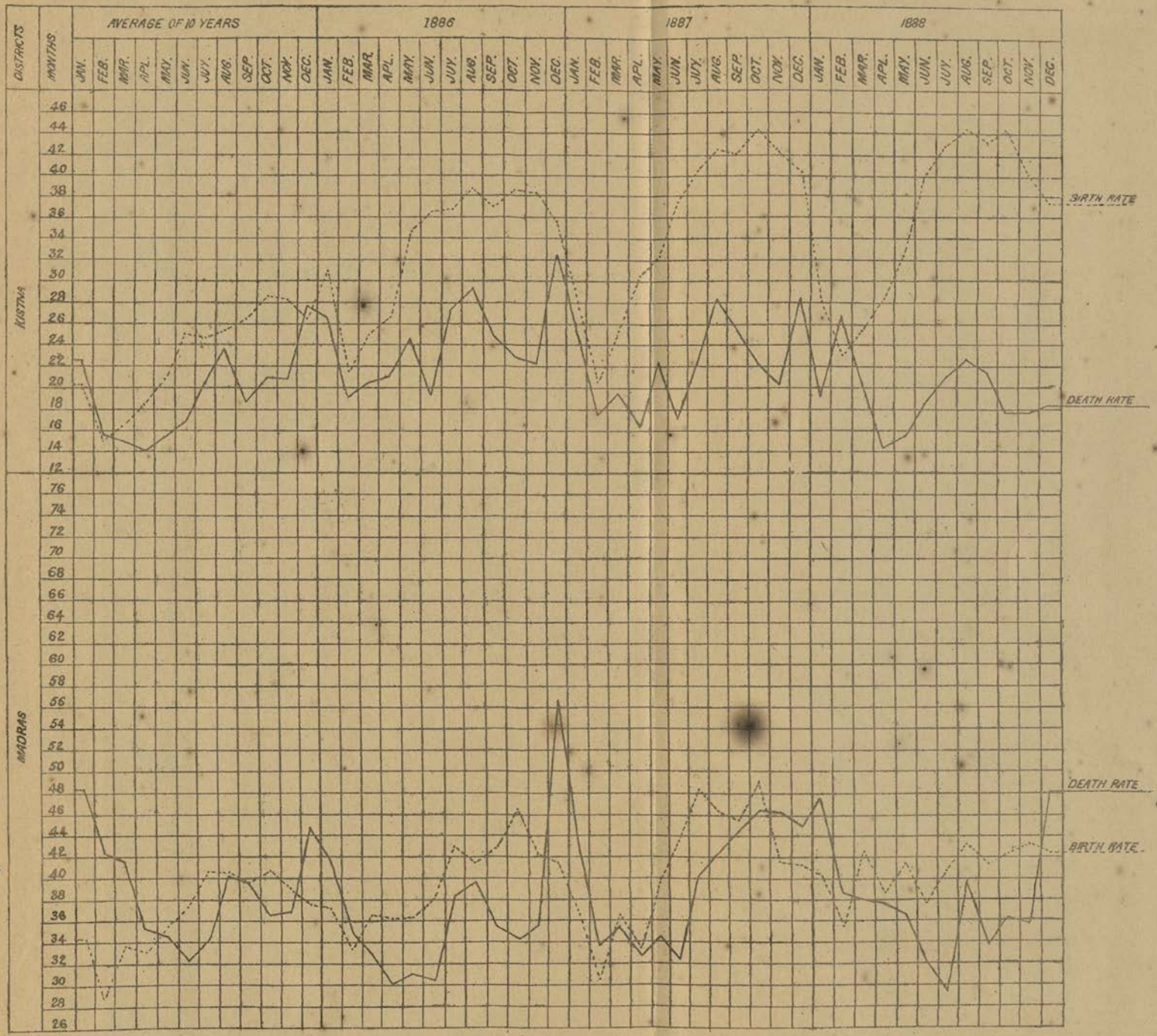

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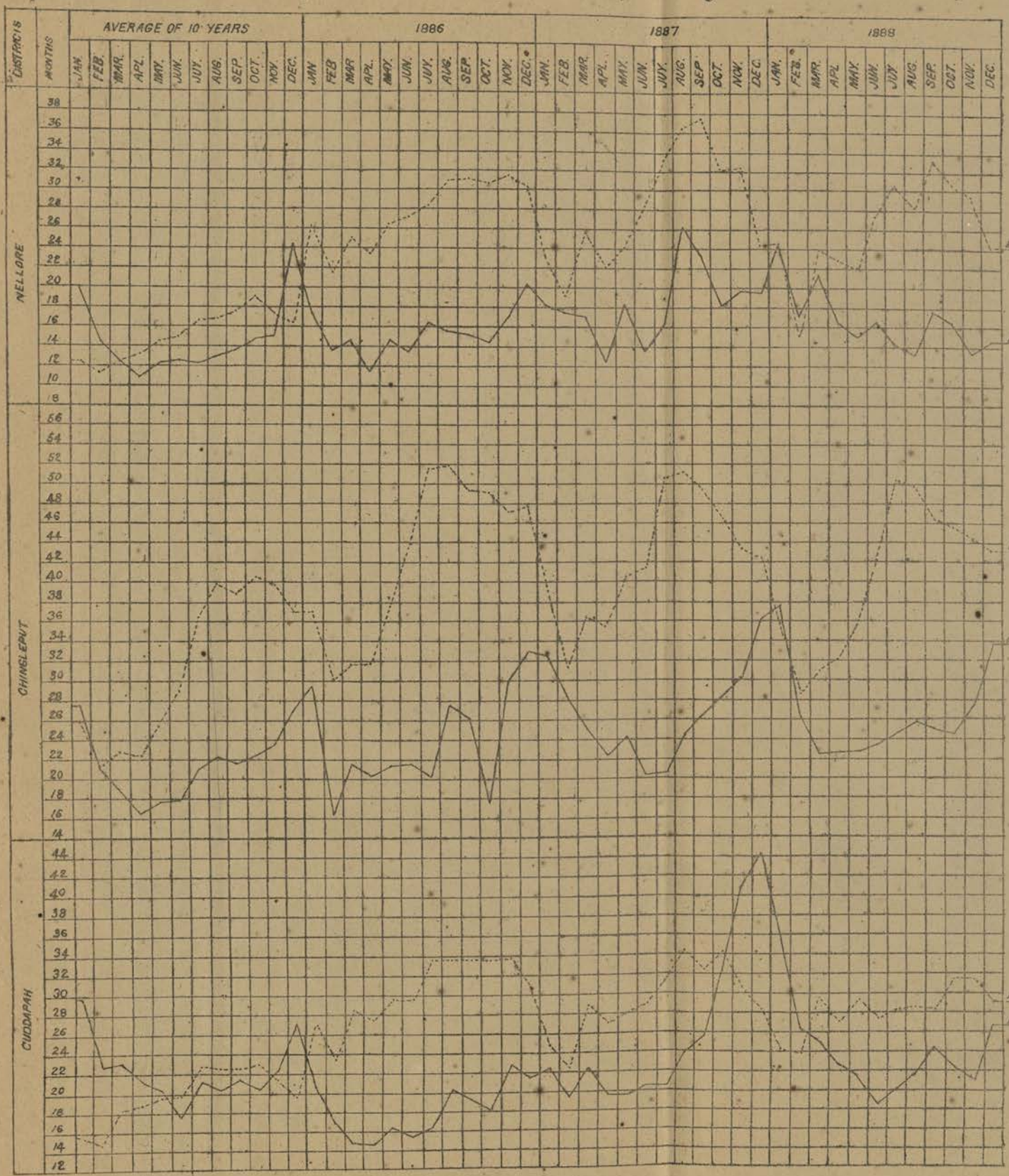
Diagram showing the Birth and Death rates per Mille per annum in the Undermentioned Districts during the year 1888 Compared with previous years



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1889.

Diagram showing the Birth and Death rates per Mille per annum in the under mentioned Districts during the year 1888 Compared with previous years.

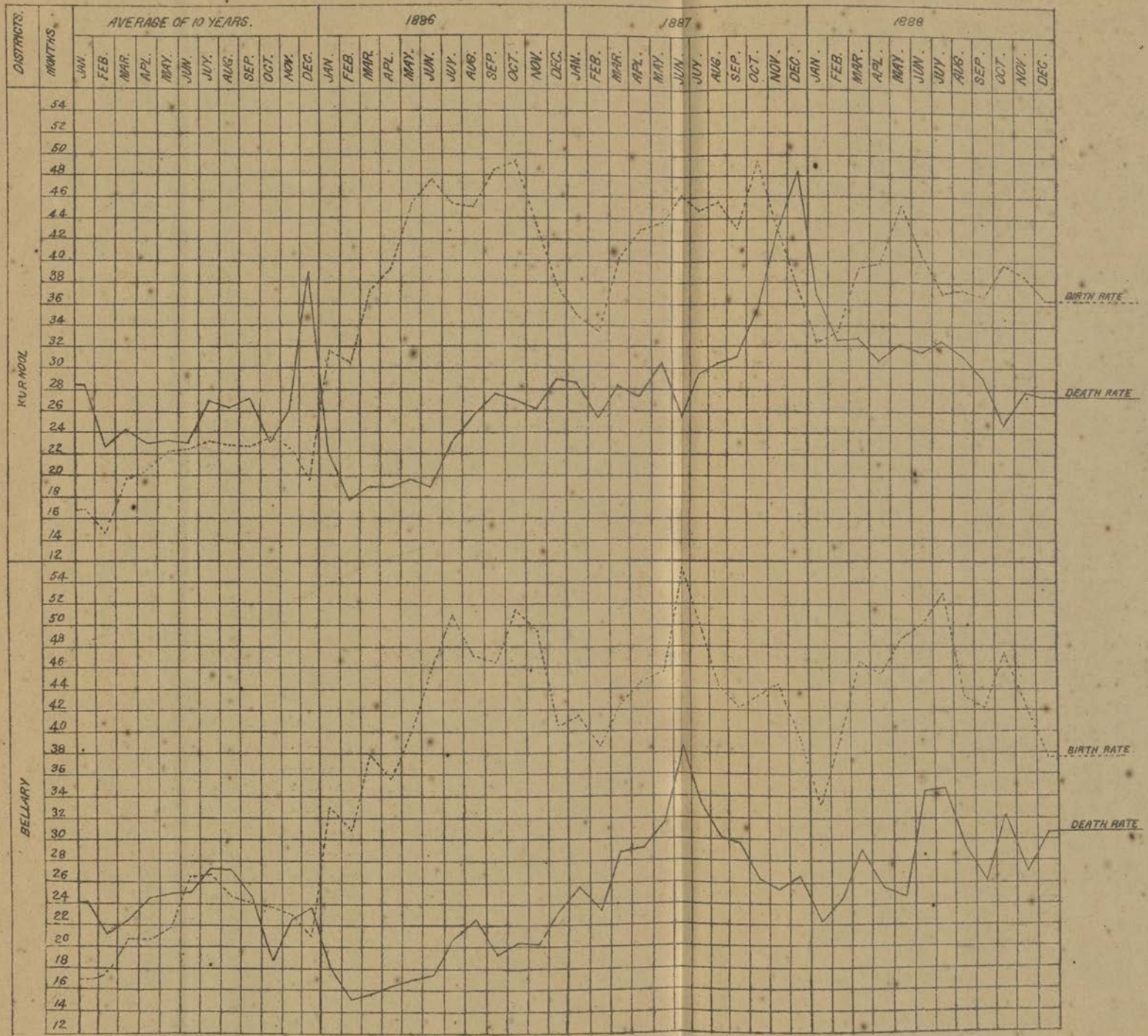
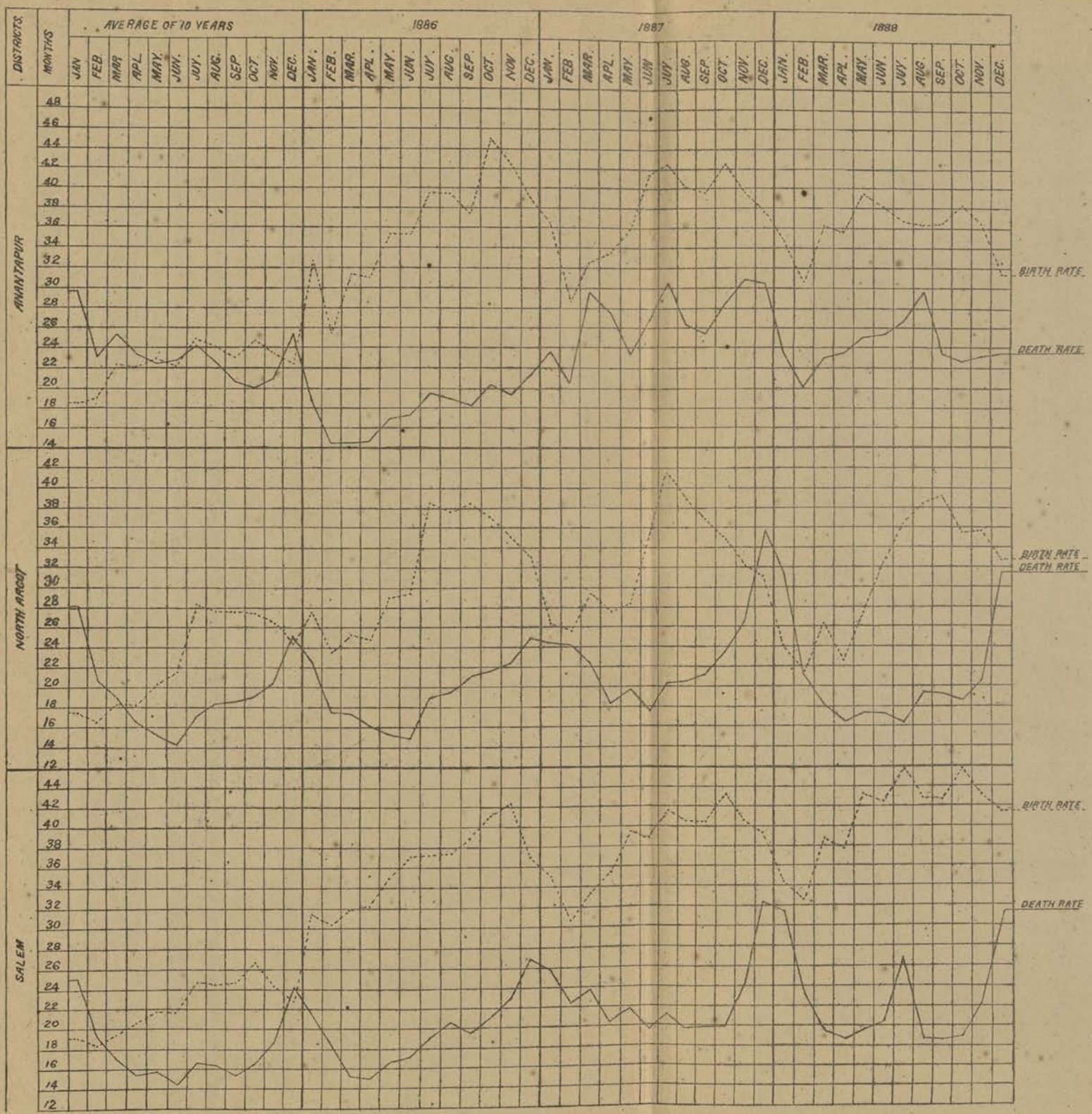

DISTRICTS.
MONTHS.
AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.
1886
1887
1888
JAN. FEB. MAR. APL. MAY. JUN. JUY. AUG. SEP. OCT. NOV. DEC.
KURNOOL
BELLARY
54 52 50 48 46 44 42 40 38 36 34 32 30 28 26 24 22 20 18 16 14 12
BIRTH RATE
DEATH RATE

Photo-Zincographed in Central Survey Office, Madras
1889.

Diagram showing the Birth and Death rates per Mille per annum in the undermentioned Districts during the year 1888 Compared with previous years.



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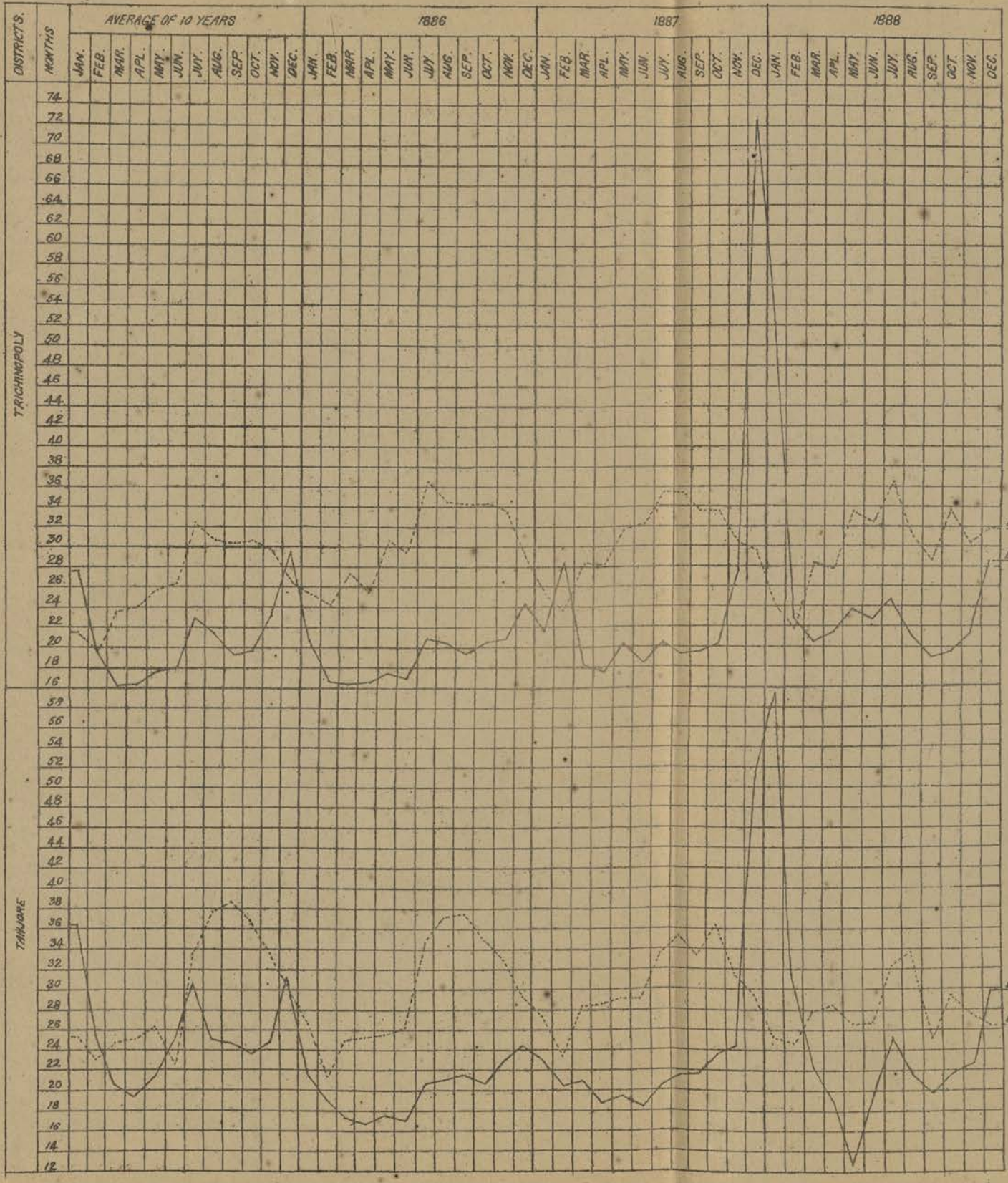

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Diagram showing the Birth and Death rates per Mille per annum in the undermentioned Districts during the year 1888 Compared with previous years

DISTRICTS.
MONTHS.
AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.
1886
1887
1888
JAN. FEB. MAR. APL. MAY. JUN. JUY. AUG. SEP. OCT. NOV. DEC.
MADURA
SOUTH ARCOT
46 44 42 40 38 36 34 32 30 28 26 24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10
44 42 40 38 36 34 32 30 28 26 24 22 20 18 16 14 12
BIRTH RATE
DEATH RATE
DEATH RATE
BIRTH RATE

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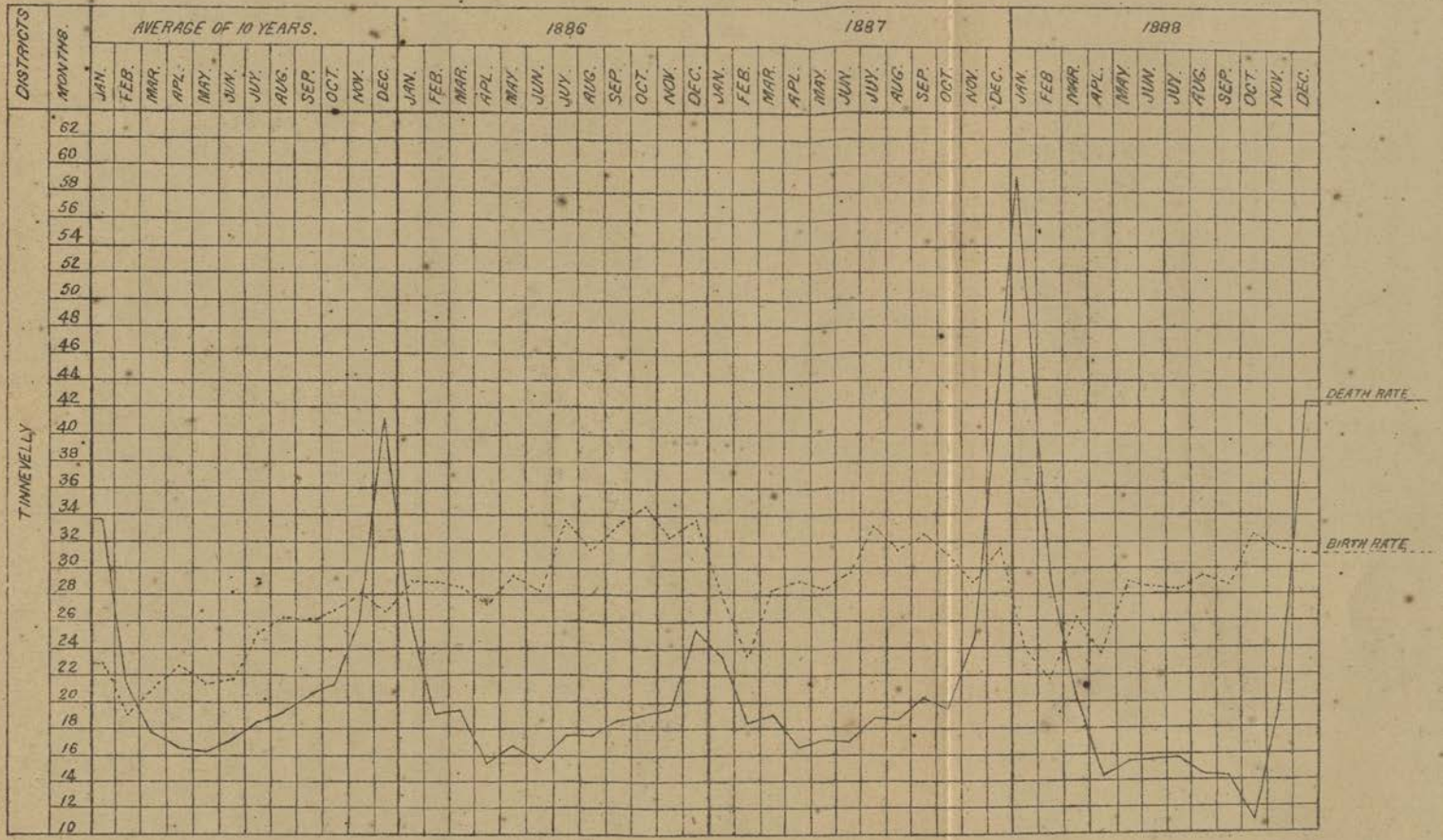
Diagram showing the Birth and Death rates per Milleper annum in the undermentioned Districts during the year 1888 Compared with previous years.


DISTRICTS
MONTHS.
AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.
1886
1887
1888
JAN. FEB. MAR. APL. MAY. JUN. JUY. AUG. SEP. OCT. NOV. DEC.
TINNEVELLY
62 60 58 56 54 52 50 48 46 44 42 40 38 36 34 32 30 28 26 24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10
DEATH RATE
BIRTH RATE

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1889.

Diagram showing the Birth and Death rates per Mille per annum in the undermentioned Districts during the year 1888 Compared with previous years.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR

1888-89.

PART I.—SUMMARY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.
PART II.—DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.
PART III.—APPENDIX.—STATISTICAL RETURNS.
PART IV.—SPECIAL APPENDIX.

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1889.